FOR NAMES OF NEW YORKERS ENROLLED IN THE NEW DRAFT ARMY SEE PAGES 12 AND 13

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers today and probably Friday; gentle southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

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SHOOT OUR TRAITORS AT HOME, ROOT WARNS AT WELCOME HERE FROM HIS MISSION TO RUSSIA

UNMASKS PEACE PLOTS

"There Are Men Here Who Should be Shot at Sunrise."

SECRET AIDS TO GERMANY

Traitors In and Out of Congress Should Be Crushed to Earth.

RUSSIA GAINING STRENGTH

Three Great Receptions Tendered to Mission and Mr. Root Receives Medal for Valor.

Elihu Root and his colleagues of the special mission to Russia were formally welcomed by the city and the citizens of New York yesterday, and welcomed, in the words of Charles E. Hughes, as a mission which had begun as a mission to Russia and ended as a mission to the United States.

After telling in the afternoon of the great difficulties confronting the Russian people, their marvelous progress in unifying and organizing their new polity under the most unfavorable circumstances, and the admirable qualities which they were displaying in the transition period, Mr. Root turned last night in his speech at the Union League Club, following a reception given by that body to the commission, to the danger of pro-German propaganda in America.

"I feel," he said, "that there are still some Americans who do not quite understand why we are fighting. If they did, these pro-German traitors who are selling our country, who are endeavoring by opposition and obstruction in Congress and out of Congress to make what America does in preparation for the war so ineffective that when our young men go to the firing line they will meet defeat—if the people all understood why it is that we are going into this war they would rise and crush these traitors down to earth.

"Should Be Shot at Sunrise."

"There are men walking about the streets of this city tonight who ought to be taken out at sunrise tomorrow and shot for treason. They are doing their work under false pretense, they are pretending to be for the country and they are lying every day and in every word. They are covering themselves with the cloak of pretended Americanism; and if we are competent and fit for our liberty we will find them out and get at them.

"There are some newspapers published in this city every day the editors of which deserve conviction and execution for treason. And sooner or later they will get it."

And Charles Edward Russell, the patriotic Socialist who was expelled from the party after he started with the Root mission to Russia, said later: "Disloyal American that disgraces the Congress of the United States! Traitor in disguise that has taken the oath of allegiance and goes to the Senate of the United States to do the dirty work of the Kaiser! Oh, if I could have taken you by the throat and dragged you to Petrograd and put you up there in the Field of Mars on a Sunday afternoon and let you see the result of your work! For then you would have seen those miserable, fawning, slimy creatures that take the dirty money of Germany—some of them, I am ashamed to tell you of it, some of them with American passports in their pockets.

"You would have seen them, disloyal Senator, going from crowd to crowd upon that field and repeating your words of treason, quoting what you say in the Senate of the United States when you introduce a resolution demanding that the Allies state their terms. Within three weeks those words will be repeated by the agents of Germany; when you introduce a resolution in Congress looking toward a peace conference, within three weeks those words will be repeated upon the field of Mars.

Work of the Traitorous Senator.

"These agents will say:

"'We have always told you that the people of the United States were not in this war; we have always assured you that this war was made by the Government of the United States, but not by the people; we have always told you that the Government of the United States is merely a Government of capitalists, that it is merely a Government of munition makers; that this war was created by the American munition makers for their protection, and here is the proof. This Senator of the United States has said this in the Senate; he has appealed for peace, he has declared he represents the people of the United States; it is the voice of the people, then, not alone the voice of the Senator.'

"That, disloyal Senator, is the result of your work, and every word that you utter in the Senate of the United States in behalf of peace or in behalf of treason, every one of them is a poisoned dag-

Continued on Page 4.

Mr. Root's Verdict on Russia's Future; "Freedom's Sure Foundation" in Her People

From Elihu Root's speech yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce.

They [the Russians] have self-control equaled in few countries of the world. They have consistency of purpose; they have a most kindly and ingrained respect—not only respect—regard for the rights of others. They will not willingly do an injustice to any one, and that sense of justice carries with it a broad character. They have a noble idealism which is developed and exhibited in the minds that are enlarged by education, they have a strong sense of the mission of liberty in the world, and they have an extraordinary capacity for concerted action.

If their character is unequal to the task, all the aid of all the great countries in the world cannot give them their freedom. Freedom must find its foundation, its sure foundation, within the people themselves, and we think the Russians have that sure foundation.

ONLY ONE EXCUSED BY STATE BOARD

Other Appeals for Exemption Are Promptly and Finally Denied.

NO DISCUSSION PERMITTED

Under Charles E. Hughes No Time Is Wasted by Men Seeking to Escape Army Service.

It is not going to be an easy matter for a man of draft age, who is physically fit for service, to win exemption from service in the national army. This was indicated yesterday when the New York City District Board, of which Charles E. Hughes is Chairman, handed down decisions in twenty-two cases, fifteen of which had been appealed from decisions of local boards, and seven of which were made direct to the board. The board denied the appeals in twenty-one of the cases and granted a conditional six months' exemption in the other case, which was that of a man who is employed in an important capacity in the munition industry.

The work of filling the ranks of the national army proceeded with celerity in this city yesterday. Seventy-nine boards reported that 5,946 men had been examined, of whom 1,800 were enrolled. This makes a total of 20,405 soldiers obtained in New York to date.

The courtroom on the third floor of the Federal Building, in which the Appeal Board holds its public sessions, was crowded when Chairman Hughes called the board to order at 10:30 o'clock. The board is a strictly business organization and permits no delaying tactics on the part of any one. The name of the man who appeals, his serial number, the board in whose district he lives, and his reasons for exemption, are read, and then the decision is announced. When the word "denied" or "granted" is uttered the case is at an end. No arguments, oral or written, are permitted, and, except in certain cases where exemption is sought for occupational or industrial reasons, the decision is final. In the exceptional cases referred to appeal to the President is permissible under the law.

It is understood that decisions in a large number of other cases will be handed down tomorrow, and the impression is general that the proportion of those granted to those who are denied exemption will be in the favor of the Government by a big margin. The decisions announced yesterday involved all kinds of claims, varying from that of the man who had a newly married wife to support to the man whose employment was such that the Government could not get anybody to take his place if he was sent to war. They also included the sick men who were found to be physically fit by the doctors.

William E. Hoffman appealed from the decision of Board 124, which had denied his claim for exemption on the ground that he is the sole support of a widowed mother. The papers in the case showed that the mother had two other sons who are in a position to assume her support, and the appeal was denied. Charles H. Katz was certified for service by Board 153. He appealed from the decision on the ground that his eyesight was defective and that he suffered from other disabilities. The district board affirmed the decision of the local board.

Irving Shattan appealed from the decision of Board 109, which denied his claim for exemption on the ground that he was the sole support of his wife. The appeal was denied. Samuel H. Crittenden was found fit for service by Board 129, and appealed for exemption as the sole support of his mother. It was shown that the father had deserted the mother thirteen years ago. The board ruled that the son was not the sole support of his mother, as contemplated by the law, unless it was shown that the husband was not in a position to support her. The decision of the local board was affirmed.

James F. Kehoe, appealing from Board 124, based his claim for exemption on the ground that he was the sole support of his wife. The appeal was denied. Jesse C. Gerowe, also an appellant from Local Board 124, claimed that he was the sole support of his wife. The local board had ruled that the wife could live with her parents in Binghamton while Gerowe was in the National Army. The District Board affirmed this decision.

Found No Physical Disability.

Joseph J. Heledson filed a claim with Board 124 for exemption on the ground of physical disability. The examining physicians of the board ruled that Heledson was physically fit, and the Dis-

Continued on Page 11.

BIG CORPORATION TO CONTROL WHEAT

Hoover Heads $50,000,000 Government Concern as Chairman, with Barnes as President.

PRICE-FIXING BOARD NAMED

Farmers Represented—Grain Men Serve Unpaid—Millers and Exchanges Co-operate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The food administration prepared today to take over the entire 1917 wheat crop, if necessary, to stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year. It formed a $50,000,000 corporation, with all of the stock held by the Federal Government, to buy and sell wheat at the principal terminals.

The move was one of a series largely with the object to reduce the price of bread. Millers already have agreed to put themselves under voluntary regulations and are working out with the food administration a differential of profits. Distribution of flour by wholesalers and the baking of bread will be taken up next.

The hope of the food administration is to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the grocery store, eliminating undue profits and ending speculation. The maintenance of a standard price for wheat, its officials believe, is the first and most necessary step.

In announcing the formation of the wheat corporation, the food administration also made known the personnel of a committee which will fix the price to be paid for this year's wheat yield and the names of twelve men who will act as purchasing agents for the corporation at terminals.

The wheat corporation will be put under the Administration's grain division. Its Chairman will be Herbert C. Hoover and its President Julius Barnes, a Duluth exporter, now serving as a voluntary aid in the food administration. The price-fixing committee will be headed by President Garfield of Williams College, and will comprise twelve members, representing producers and consumers.

Price-Fixing Commission.

Here is the personnel of the Wheat Price-fixing Commission:

HARRY A. GARFIELD, President of Williams College, Chairman.
CHARLES J. BARRETT, Union City, Ga., President of the Farmers' Union.
WILLIAM N. DOAK, Roanoke, Va., Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
EUGENE E. FUNK, Bloomington, Ill., President of the National Corn Association.
EDWARD F. LADD, Fargo, N. D., President of the North Dakota Agricultural College.
R. GOODWYN RHETT, Charleston, S. C., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
J. W. SHORTHILL, York, Neb., Secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association.
JAMES W. SULLIVAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the American Federation of Labor.
L. J. TABOR, Barnesville, Ohio, Master of the Ohio State Grange.
FRANK W. TAUSSIG, Chairman of the Tariff Commission.
THEODORE N. VAIL, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
HENRY J. WATERS, President of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Wheat Corporation and Agents.

The executive officers of the Wheat Corporation are:

HERBERT C. HOOVER, Chairman.
JULIUS BARNES, Duluth, Minn., President.
GATES W. McGARRAH, New York, Treasurer.
F. G. CROWELL, Kansas City, Vice President.
EDWARD CHAMBERS, Chicago, Transportation Director.
CURTIS H. LINDLEY, San Francisco, Counsel.
J. W. SHORTHILL, York, Neb., Secretary.

The men named to represent the grain division at the various terminals are:

Edward M. Flesh, at St. Louis.
M. H. Houser, Portland, Ore.
C. B. Fox, New Orleans.
H. B. Irwin, Philadelphia.
P. H. Ginder, Duluth.
Frank L. Carey, Minneapolis.
George S. Jackson, Baltimore.
H. B. Jackson, Chicago.
Charles Kennedy, Buffalo.
R. A. Lewin, San Francisco.
D. F. Piaszek, Kansas City.
Charles T. Neal, Omaha.

The Wheat Corporation will handle all Allied grain purchases and will do the

Continued on Page 13.

QUENCHES THE THIRST.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. A teaspoonful in a glass of water is very refreshing to the mouth and throat. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

16 British Ships Were Sunk by Submarines Last Week

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A falling off in British tonnage sunk last week by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly admiralty statement made public tonight. Fourteen vessels of 1,600 tons and over were sent to the bottom, as against twenty-one the previous week. Two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk last week, the same number reported the previous week. Three fishing boats met with disaster last week. The admiralty statement reads:

Arrivals of all nationalities, 2,776; sailings, 2,666.

British merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 2.

British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 13.

British fishermen sunk, 3.

TAMMANY TAKES HYLAN FOR MAYOR

Murphy Tells the Leaders to Try to Win with Brooklyn Judge.

TRIUMPH FOR McCOOEY

C. L. Craig Practically Selected as Nominee for Controller—O'Loughlin Rebels in Kings.

Tammany Hall decided yesterday to accept County Judge John F. Hylan of Brooklyn as its candidate for Mayor this year. It will thus ratify the selection made by the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170 at its meeting on Tuesday night, as well as that of the Business Men's League. The word has gone forth from Leader Charles F. Murphy to the district leaders to take Judge Hylan and to try to win with him. There was no disguising the fact that the district leaders did not want Hylan. While the organization will be loyal to the candidate it was frankly admitted that the campaign would start with a considerable lack of enthusiasm so far as the leaders were concerned.

The selection of Judge Hylan was admitted yesterday to be a personal triumph for John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn. McCooey has urged Judge Hyland's selection all along, and when it became known that the Judge would have the backing of William R. Hearst the Democratic Fusion Committee decided that it could not choose a better candidate. Murphy and his close advisers were placed in an awkward position, as some fifteen or twenty Tammany men were on the Fusion Committee and had agreed to stand by the committee's choice. Among these members are Sheriff Smith, Thomas F. McAvoy, Senator James A. Foley, and Senator Robert F. Wagner.

These Tammany members of the committee had hoped to exert enough influence with the other members to obtain the candidate they wanted. Either Sheriff Smith, William B. Ellison, or Thomas W. Churchill would have been acceptable to the Tammany crowd, but when it became known that the Hearst influence was altogether behind Judge Hylan, the trend to the Brooklyn Judge set in. Leader McCooey furnished the final incentive when he declared that Kings County might be the pivot in the election and that with a Brooklyn candidate the full Democratic strength there would be brought out.

Mr. Murphy called together the Executive Committee of the organization yesterday and after it had been finally determined to accept Judge Hylan for Mayor and Sheriff Smith for President of the Board of Aldermen, consideration of other candidates on the ticket was taken up. The committee agreed to select Frank L. Dowling as its candidate for Borough President of Manhattan and then adjourned until noon today in order to get suggestions from district leaders as to the makeup of the rest of the slate.

It was practically agreed to take Charles L. Craig as the organization's candidate for Controller. The Democratic Fusion Committee, at a meeting last night, also indorsed Mr. Craig for the office. Mr. Craig is counsel of the West End Association, which has fought the Riverside Drive improvement project, and his selection, it was understood, will mean that this subject will furnish one of the issues in the Tammany campaign. Several names are under consideration for Sheriff, those of Samuel Marx, leader of the 30th Assembly District; Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades, and H. Walter Hubbard, leader of the 22d district, being the most prominent.

District Attorney Swann may not receive the designation for his present office, but may be designated for the Supreme Court. In this event, it was said that the designation for District Attorney might go to Alfred J. Talley, now one of Judge Swann's assistants.

McCarthy Praises Hylan.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, who was mainly responsible for the bursting of the Ellison Mayoralty boom because of his attack upon Mr. Ellison at a meeting of the Democratic Fusion Committee, came out yesterday in the support of Judge Hylan. He said:

"It is to be earnestly hoped that the Democrats of the city will nominate Judge Hylan. We will then have a candidate for Mayor who will fuse all elements of the Democratic Party and who will gather to himself a substantial amount of independent Republican support. It cannot be said that he represents any one element of the Democratic Party. His stand on the questions that concern the people of the city are sufficiently well known to garner great

Continued on Page 6.

If you are looking for a summer resort of notable distinction, go to Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.—Advt.

ENGLAND GIVES OUT THE POPE'S NOTE ASKING BELLIGERENTS TO MAKE PEACE; CANADIANS TAKE HILL 70, KEY TO LENS

DOMINATING HILL 70 WON

Dominion Troops Smash German Lines on a Two-Mile Front.

GAINS FROM LOOS TO LENS

Desperate Hand-to-Hand Conflicts in Cellars and Tunnels of the Coal City.

VICTORS' CASUALTIES LIGHT

Intense Barrage Broke Germans' Resistance—British Sprayed Them with Oil.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—With only slight casualties, Canadian troops, fighting east and south of Loos, captured today German positions on a two-mile front, including the dominating Hill 70, formidably fortified and desperately defended, which is regarded as the key of the surrounding territory. The attack drove a wedge a mile deep into the enemy's defenses. Five German counterattacks have been repulsed.

An unofficial account of the battle reports hand-to-hand fighting in the western part of Lens, which marked the southern limit of the assault.

These gains, which in some quarters are regarded as among the most important of the year, are recorded in tonight's British official communication, which reads:

This morning Canadian troops stormed German positions south and east of Loos, on a front of two miles. The formidable defenses on Hill 70, which resisted our attacks in the battle of Loos in September, 1915, and had since been improved and strengthened by every method and device known to our enemies, were carried by assault.

After storming the enemy's first line trench system on the whole of the front attacked, our troops advanced as far as the western defenses of Cité St. Auguste, penetrating the German positions to a depth of about a mile. Besides the elaborate series of trench lines and strong points forming the defenses of Hill 70, the villages of Cité Ste. Elizabeth, Cité Ste. Emilie, and Cité St. Laurent, as well as the Rasé Wood, and the western half of the Hugo Wood, are now in our possession. All our objectives were captured. Our casualties were slight.

During the day five hostile counterattacks were repulsed by our infantry or broken up by our artillery. One of these was carried out by troops of the division of Prussian Guards. The enemy's losses, both from our attack and his unsuccessful counterattacks, were heavy.

The number of prisoners captured has not yet been ascertained, but 282, including 15 officers, reached the collecting station this afternoon.

On the Ypres battle front a hostile attack against our positions in the neighborhood of the Pilken-Langemarck Road was repulsed completely.

There was great activity in the air again yesterday and severe fighting took place. In the course of which nine German airplanes were brought down and five others driven out of control. Seven of our machines are missing, two of which were overtaken in a violent storm while working over the enemy's lines.

In an earlier official statement, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported that his troops had carried the German first line at all points of the attack. The statement reads:

We attacked early this morning on a wide front from the northwestern outskirts of Lens to the Bois Hugo, northeast of Loos.

Our troops have carried the German first lines of defense at all points and are making satisfactory progress.

A hostile counterattack east of the Cité Ste. Emilie was completely crushed.

Our allies gained further ground during the night northwest of Bixschoote.

Hostile raiding parties attacked our new positions last night east of Klein Zillebeke, but they were completely repulsed, leaving fourteen prisoners in our hands.

The stormy weather continues. Heavy rain again has fallen.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting in Lens.

The Associated Press correspondent at the British front in France and Belgium says:

"The British and Germans late today were in close grips in a bitter battle being waged in the western part of the city of Lens. In the first stage of their offensive the Canadians met with little opposition, but as they advanced into the environs of the mining city the Germans stiffened their defense and began to offer determined resistance.

"The attack at dawn was along a front of approximately 4,800 yards. The line which the onrushing Canadians

Continued on Page 2.

"SOLVED!—The problem of living, in a common-sense way—" See top of Page 4.—Advt.

Text of Pope Benedict's Appeal to Nations Urging an End of War for the World's Sake

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Foreign Office tonight issued the French text of the letter from the Pope to the King of England, inclosing a copy of his appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The appeal reads:

To the Leaders of the Belligerent Peoples:

Since the beginning of our Pontificate, the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe, we had in view above everything three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality toward all belligerents as is suitable for him who is the common Father and who loves all his children with equal affection; continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the Supreme Spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ; finally, as our pacific mission also requires, to omit nothing as long as it was in our power which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution, to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

Whoever has followed our work during those three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that, if we have always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence, we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and the belligerent brothers again to become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

Toward the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations, and more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heard and the war continued desperately for another two years with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and extended over the earth, over the sea, and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent population, and now no one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months or, worse still, other years are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe, so glorious and so flourishing—is it going as if stricken by a universal madness to run the abyss and lend its hand to its own suicide?

In such a terrible situation and in the presence of a menace so serious we, who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying word, through the voice, even of humanity and of reason, we once more emit the cry of peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations.

But in order no longer to speak in general terms, as the circumstances had counseled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the Governments of the belligerent peoples to come to an agreement upon the following points, which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

First of all the fundamental points must be that for the material force of arms be substituted the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armament, according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each State. Then in the substitution for armies of the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a State which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas, which would contribute to ending the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage, solely for reasons of an economic order.

For certain cases there exist particular reasons. They would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

Consequently on the part of Germany there should be the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence toward it.

The evacuation of French territory, (also; and,) on the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and the general welfare of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan States, and the territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings, which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

Such are the principal bases, whereon, we believe, the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic question, so important for the future, and for the material well-being of all belligerent States.

Therefore, in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle, which more and more appears a useless massacre.

The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears therefore to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

On your decision depends the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people, in a word the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations the splendid name of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore you to light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

AT THE VATICAN, Aug. 1. (Signed) BENEDICT.

Cardinal Gasparri's Note of Transmission.

In connection with this appeal, the Papal Secretary addressed this note to the King:

Your Majesty: The Holy Father, anxious to do everything he can in order to put an end to the conflict which for the last three years has ravaged the civilized world, has decided to submit to the leaders of the belligerent peoples concrete peace proposals exposed in a document which I have the honor to attach to this letter. May God grant that the words of his Holiness will this time produce the desired effect for the good of the whole of humanity.

The Holy See, not having diplomatic relations with the French Government or with the Governments of Italy or of the United States, I very respectfully beg your Majesty to be good enough to have handed a copy of his Holiness' appeal to the President of the French Republic, to his Majesty the King of Italy, and to the President of the United States. I also beg to add twelve other copies, which I request that your Majesty be good enough to hand to the leaders of the nations friendly to the Allies, with the exception, however, of Russia, Belgium, and Brazil, to whom the document has been sent direct.

In expressing to your Majesty my sincere thanks for this extreme kindness, I am happy to take the opportunity to offer you the homage of sentiment and very profound respect with which I have the honor to sign myself.

Your Majesty's very humble and devoted servant,

GASPARRI.

NOTE NOT IN WASHINGTON

Expected It Will Be Presented Today by the Spanish Envoy.

WILSON'S POSITION FIRM

Opposes Making Peace Until the Great Objects of the War Are Fully Assured.

LIKELY TO RESTATE AIMS

Entente Diplomats Hold That the Pope's Proposals Imply an Armistice Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Pope's peace note to the warring Governments will be presented formally to the United States tomorrow. Until it has been received, this Government, it was said at the State Department today, would suspend opinion and action. Unless the communication of the Pontiff differs materially in its terms from the summary in the possession of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, there is no likelihood that this latest effort to bring about an ending of the great war will have the outcome hoped for by the Pope.

It is difficult to enumerate the reasons advanced for unfavorable action by the United States and the Allied Governments on the proposal of the Pope, as they are so many and take such a wide range. Boiled down, they may be said to embrace the feeling that the Pope has merely proposed an armistice, rather than definite terms for ending the war, and that as the allied nations have already made known their aims and plan of settlement in response to the urging of President Wilson last December, it is for Germany and not for any neutral interest to make the next move.

President in War to Stay.

To those who believe that peace negotiations along the lines laid down by the Pope would mean that this great struggle of the democratic nations to preserve their democracy from the menace of Prussian autocracy had been fought in vain, one fact stands out boldly. That fact is that President Wilson has set his teeth hard in the determination to see the war through to a victorious finish. Those who know something of the President's attitude have no anxiety as to how he regards the part that the United States should play in the great conflict. It seems to be fixed in his mind that there must be no backward step on the part of America and her allies in their common effort to defeat the German Empire.

The President is represented as feeling that the United States must stay in the war until the reforms which this Government set out to help accomplish have been accomplished. It is said that he was never more determined than he is in this intention. Those who understand his determination are satisfied that he will not, cannot, agree to the terms of peace proposed by the Pope.

It goes without saying that the President will make a response to the Pope's proposal. It goes without saying, also, that it will be a courteous and sincere response that will give full value to all that the Pope has to say.

Responsibility Placed on Berlin.

No doubt is felt here that the President will agree with the proposals of the Pope that are in accord with the principles heretofore laid down by the United States and its allies. It is felt, however, that the President, after consultation with the members of the Entente, will suggest that the aims of the Governments at war with Germany have already been stated, and that progress toward peace cannot be made until Germany herself has come forward with a definite explanation of the basic terms upon which she would be willing to enter peace negotiations.

The Allies and the United States have been definite in stating their aims. It is Germany, according to the view emphasized here, that has lacked frankness and directness.

While the action of the Pope is referred to in some quarters as an international mystery, and a rather general opinion is that the Government of Austria-Hungary instigated the move, it is nevertheless accepted that the Pope acted from humanitarian motives designed to stop the bloodshed on the battlefields of Europe. The Pope's note is said to show that he felt that, regardless of the political aspects of the struggle, the time had come when, unless the slaughter and devastation ceased, the world would be virtually ruined and its progress retarded for many years.

Granting this, observers here still felt that it would be unwise to enter into peace exchanges with Germany on the Pope's terms. What he has proposed, it is held, is a resumption of the status quo ante bellum. From the Washing-

ton viewpoint, an acceptance of this situation would mean that Germany would go on as before, carrying out her preparations for ruthlessness and keeping in mind always that when the opportune moment arrived she would strike again.

Comment on Teutonic Stress.

Another important aspect of the Pope's proposal is found in the suggestion that Austria prompted the action of the Vatican because Austria is sick of the war. It is believed in quarters whose opinions are worth consideration that the course of the Pope is the outgrowth of knowledge on the part of both Germany and Austria that the struggle cannot be continued much longer and it is necessary to find some basis for ending hostilities with the least possible delay.

In these quarters the Pope's proposal, granting that it was instigated by Austria with Germany's knowledge, is looked upon as the most encouraging sign that has appeared for many a day. "We have got them on the run," was one expression used today. It is felt by some that America's military participation in the war will be marked by a series of events, each bringing the allied Governments a step nearer to the end of the Prussian autocracy.

The Pope, it is conceded today, chose the moment to make his peace proposal when the desire for peace was taking form in several of the belligerent nations, even in the British Isles, where some Laborites have shown a strong inclination to engage in peace discussions with their fellows from other countries at war. It is true that a considerable number of persons in Washington whose opinions are generally worth while hold to the view that the Pope's overture was not well-timed. Their contention applies, however, to the effect of the proposal on the Entente Governments and the Government of the United States.

Others, composing, perhaps, a larger element, feel that the Pope has at least furnished an impetus for a continuation of peace discussions that will prevent the subject from dying and may bring the world nearer actual peace.

On the whole, there is a widespread feeling in Washington that the present peace offer will not produce definite results unless Germany and her partners come forward with definite assurances of willingness to accept the terms that the Allies have already outlined. And Germany, it is confidently believed, is not yet willing to do that.

The French and Spanish Ambassadors were among the visitors at the State Department today. It is believed here that the Spanish Government will have a foremost part in making peace representations in behalf of the Vatican. Secretary Lansing said that he had not received the Pope's proposal, but he acknowledged that he had been informed unofficially of its character since Saturday.

Call Issues Irreconcilable.

Although the higher officials of the Government are inclined to be reticent, inquiry in the proper quarters of both the Administration and allied diplomatic establishments indicates that the following represents the prevailing view of the Pope's proposals:

A careful analysis of the suggested peace terms, together with a study of possible interests which may have induced Pope Benedict to approach the belligerent powers, discloses that in reality it is not, as the Pope intended it to be, a genuine way to peace, but a way to an armistice with certain conditions.

Pope Benedict has suggested a partial settlement, which would not reach the fundamental issues involved, whose elements are irreconcilable. These irreconcilable elements cannot be brought together at the present time, and can only be brought together by the declared willingness of Germany to accept the word of the Entente Powers and of the United States at its face value, and to submit to the just terms Germany's enemies will dictate.

In proposing the arbitration of such questions as Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta and Serbia, the Pope has suggested the impossible in the opinion of American officials and of Entente diplomats here.

There seemed to be a consensus of opinion that no neutral sovereign or neutral democracy would consent to challenge the Entente Powers with a peace proposal now, and it was thought in some quarters that the Vatican, feeling as did President Wilson when he formerly addressed the belligerents, pointing a way to a discussion among them of peace terms, consented to make the effort despite a possible conviction that it would not succeed.

No government, it was believed, would have the temerity now to advise the nations at war to compose their differences. Any which might do so, it was declared, would probably learn directly that the side line of this war is dangerous, and that those who do not enter it should restrain from projecting themselves into its concerns.

There was a general opinion that now more than ever the Allies needed the association and support of the United States. Some close observers of international affairs even asserted that it was within the power of America at this moment, taking advantage of the Pope's proposal, to bring the war to an end. If President Wilson should follow that course, they declared, America would be held responsible, morally and historically, for the defeats of the settlement and for the inexplicable character of the peace.

Russia Opposes Plan.

Even Russian opinion, it was learned today, does not take sympathetically to the Vatican's proposal. "The Allies," it was declared in an authoritative Russian quarter, "cannot accept a peace on the basis proposed by the Pope. A peace on the basis of the status quo would not be satisfactory to Russia."

Asked if Russia, in declaring for a peace without annexations and indemnities, meant an unchanged map, this Russian authority said it did not. He said Poland must be free, being given not only the ancient Polish territory held by Russia, but also the Polish territory held by Germany and Austria. Both Russia and the Allies, he said, would insist upon this at the peace conference.

It was intimated that Russia regarded France's aspirations to recovery of Alsace-Lorraine not as lust for conquest, but as a legitimate desire to recover territory which historically belonged to her and which was taken from her by force.

Russia also is pleased by the declaration of war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary by China. Under the old Chinese régime, it was said, Russia distrusted China, but under a democratic form of government Russia welcomes China into the war as an ally and has entire faith in China's intentions. The aims of China and Russia in the Far East were declared to be identical.

The Liberal Catholic Party of Italy does not support the Vatican's peace effort, feeling that peace discussions now will mean only the delaying of the re-establishment of an enduring peace. This attitude of the Italian Liberal Catholics was indicated in a dispatch from Milan, received here today, quoting Father Merda, a priest who had just addressed the Provincial Council of Milan. He said:

"The only possible peace is a peace which will assure Europe a régime in accord with the principles of justice, and guarantee the world against the outrages and devastations of war. Peace cannot come about as the result of the will of a few persons, nor can it be brought about through weariness. Peace ideas not based upon historical reality cannot endure. Discussion of peace now only means delaying the moment when real peace can be established."

Chance to Restate Aims.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Conferences among Entente diplomats today crystallized into conviction the opinion here that Pope Benedict's peace move is not likely to change in any substantial degree the attitude either of the Entente or the American Government.

It is agreed that there must be a response to the Pope's proposal far more comprehensive than a mere acknowledgment of receipt. To do this without opening the field to argument which might result in developing differences among the Allies to be seized upon by the Germans is realized to be a difficult and delicate undertaking.

On the other hand, some consideration is being given to the suggestion that the Pontiff has afforded President Wilson a golden opportunity to impress again upon the American people and the world in the most convincing fashion the rectitude of his position in recommending to Congress the declaration of a state of war with Germany.

Secretary Lansing is reserving any expression of opinion until he has the official text of the Pope's message. Experience has taught him that often traps are concealed in diplomatic communications that are not visible in any abstract.

While there is no disposition to question the good faith of the Pope, it is conceivable that he might have been imposed upon by German cunning, assuming that he has been induced to take this step through the pleas of the strong Catholic elements in Austria and Bavaria.

Lansing Confers With Envoys.

Mr. Lansing talked during the day separately with Ambassador Jusserand of France and Colville Barclay, Charge of the British Embassy, in the absence of Ambassador Spring-Rice. These talks may be regarded as preliminary to more formal exchanges expected to take place among the allied powers before answers are returned to the Vatican proposals, and it is understood they are designed to place the foreign offices in London and Paris in possession of the general views of Secretary Lansing as a basis for their own actions.

Ambassador Riano of Spain, also talked with the Secretary, who afterward indicated that he thought the Pope's message might reach him through that channel.

Damper on Senate Debate.

In anticipation of an outburst of peace talk at the Capitol, plans were made during the day by Senate leaders, both Democratic and Republican, to prevent open discussion of the subject in the Senate. They propose to force executive sessions and close the doors upon the beginning by any Senator of an address bearing on peace negotiations or the general subject of peace.

This program and other measures to deal with various pending peace resolutions and future speeches probably will be discussed with President Wilson within the next few days. An executive session of the Senate was planned late today to consider closing the doors for peace debate, but the matter went over, probably until tomorrow.

Senators of the small so-called pacifist group are expected to oppose the secret session program. The leaders, however, are prepared to base their action upon the ground that such discussions would relate to treaties, including a possible peace treaty, and, therefore, as is usual in all such matters, should be carried on behind closed doors.

If adhered to, the secret session plan would materially affect speeches planned by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and by Senator La Follette and others on the Wisconsin Senator's resolution proposing that this nation and the Allies make more definite announcement of possible peace terms.

Reply May Convince Socialists.

Those who expect President Wilson to make his reply to the Pope the occasion for a restatement of America's reasons for going to war, think something of the same kind may be done in London, Paris and Rome to meet Socialist unrest. It was pointed out in diplomatic quarters here that the speech of Albert Thomas in France last Sunday showed that he was in line with the French socialistic program as declared last week in Paris.

This was by no means antagonistic to the Governmental policies so far as the objects or prosecution of the war were concerned, but did seek to secure a disclosure of the ends in view, with the hope of capturing the Stockholm Conference for the cause of democracy.

POPE HIMSELF WROTE PROPOSALS TO POWERS

Dispatched them by Couriers to European Governments—They Will Be Cabled Here.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The peace proposals of Pope Benedict were written entirely in his own handwriting. The Pope consulted Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State; Archbishop Ceretti, Assistant Papal Secretary of State, and Mgr. Tedeschini, Papal Under Secretary of State, in formulating the document. Archbishop Ceretti, who arrived recently from America, where he stopped on his journey from Australia, is now supervising translation of the communication into English.

The proposals were sent by courier to the European Governments. Arrangements were made to cable the document from England to Washington and Tokio, on account of the time which would be required to forward it to those points by courier or mail.

The Corriere d'Italia, semi-official organ of the Vatican, says that in the Court of Arbitration destined to avoid future conflicts the pontifical authority will be worthy of being represented, being a guarantee of the disinterested protection of the interests of peoples.

The Giornale d'Italia says the Papal appeal is the most impressive and the most concrete ever addressed to the belligerents, giving them the general lines on which peace negotiations may be initiated. It adds: "The explicit terms in which the note is worded lead to the supposition that the intentions of the two belligerent groups are not in absolute conflict with the ideas and hopes of the Pope."

The Tribuna expresses the opinion that the peace proposals were made on independent initiative and that the Entente Powers will not feel in any way constrained to accept them, although they will receive them with the deference due the sender.

The Idea Nazionale says it will abstain for the present from expressing an opinion as to the opportuneness of the Papal initiative.

ONLY HOPE IN VICTORY, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

Labor and All Other Aims Unattainable if Entente Allies Are Defeated.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking this afternoon at a luncheon given in honor of Premier W. A. Holman of New South Wales, declared that Great Britain was fighting for one thing, and that was a "victory of democracy over aggression."

All other things, wrapped up in the programs of no matter what party, the British Premier said, were unattainable unless the Entente Allies won. There was nothing in the program of labor which could be attainable if the Entente Allies were beaten. There was room within the orbit of the British Empire, he declared, for the federation of all its peoples, providing one formidable obstacle was removed—that of aggressive German militarism.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S VIEW.

Says Pope Is Actuated by Lofty and Disinterested Motives.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons, ranking prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, said tonight that it would be premature for him to express an opinion regarding Pope Benedict's peace proposals until the text had been made known to him. The Cardinal added:

"Every rational citizen will acknowledge that the Pope is actuated by lofty, humane, and disinterested motives, and therefore his suggestions deserve to be received with the attention and respect due to them. Consequently, I have no doubt that the United States Government will give to them the profound consideration which they deserve, whatever may be our individual opinions."

Cardinal Gibbons is here on a two weeks' visit at the home of Mrs. S. H. Fay. He is accompanied by the Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond.

IRELAND DEFERS COMMENT.

Premature to Discuss Pope's Peace Proposal, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 15.—"All discussion of the peace plans submitted by his Holiness, Pope Benedict, is premature, therefore I shall say nothing at present," said Archbishop Ireland at his residence, 977 Portland Avenue, today in reply to an inquiry as to his views.

"When the time is ripe," added the Archbishop, "I shall be glad to make a statement through our Church papers."

MOVE TO SILENCE SENATE PACIFISTS

Lewis Offers Resolution Declaring Peace Talk Embarrassing to the President.

HAS EXECUTIVE SANCTION.

Calls on Congress to Affirm Confidence in Wilson—Sherman Asks for Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, a strong Administration supporter, offered a resolution in the Senate today aimed at preventing any move in Congress at this time looking to the affirmation of peace terms upon which America would treat with Germany, and suppressing any further peace talk in the House or Senate.

The Illinois Senator recently had a conference with the President and among other things peace was touched upon. The President, it is understood, expressed the opinion that any peace talk now was premature. The resolution offered today, which went over for debate, is believed to reflect the sentiment of the President.

Senator Lewis's resolution calls upon Congress to affirm its confidence in the President and to rely upon him to indicate when the time is propitious to take up the promulgation of peace terms. Until the Executive makes that communication to Congress, the resolution provides, Congress shall not make any move toward peace, so as not to embarrass him.

It became known at the Capitol tonight that Senator King of Utah, who offered a resolution last Saturday, proclaiming the sentiment of Congress that the war must go on until Germany either was vanquished, or made acceptable peace overtures, is to call upon the President tomorrow to ascertain what action, if any, he desires Congress to take. The Utah Senator will ask the Executive if he favors the passage of Mr. King's resolution, or that of Senator Lewis, or if any other action is wanted. Senator King is actuated by the desire that Congress do nothing that will in any way embarrass the President.

After Senator King's conference with the President, it is expected that there will be a conference of Senate leaders. If the President indicates that he wants any action taken to smother further peace moves, these leaders—who will represent both sides of the Senate—will bring the matter up quickly in the Senate. It is a foregone conclusion that the Senate, by overwhelming vote, would adopt a resolution, such as Senator Lewis's or Senator King's, putting an end to all peace agitation in Congress at this time, providing the President favored such action.

Sherman Wants Peace Terms.

Still another peace resolution made its appearance in the Senate, after Mr. Lewis had offered his. This was offered by Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, calling on the President to confer with representatives of the Allies with the view of putting before the world the precise terms upon which they would end the war with Germany. The resolution goes exhaustively into a statement of terms that would be acceptable to America. Among these, as outlined by Senator Sherman, are the restoration of all invaded territory, no indemnity, the guarantee of freedom of the seas after the war and limitation of armament.

Senator Sherman's resolution, furthermore, condemns submarine warfare, as now conducted by Germany, as piracy, and provides that in any future war, civilian, non-combatant population and hospital agencies on land or sea be immune from attack. The rehabilitation of Belgium and other devastated territory, the resolution provides, shall be done at the joint expense of all belligerents signing the treaty of peace.

It is regarded as likely that Senator Sherman's resolution will find its way to the discard that awaits that put in last Saturday by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. Senator La Follette hopes to bring up his resolution for debate by the end of the week.

Here is the resolution offered by Senator Lewis:

Whereas, The United States is at war with the Imperial German Government, caused by acts of aggression upon the United States by the said Imperial German Government; and,

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereunder the President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and during war is made the Director in Chief of all movements of war or peace; and,

Whereas, It must be presumed that by virtue of the position of the President of the United States and of his privileges and opportunities he has all reliable information upon which any practicable course for war or peace could be undertaken when the time for such move was appropriate and profitable;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the American people are assured by the Senate of the United States that so soon as reliable conditions make possible for peace between the warring nations which the United States could direct or suggest consistent with the just purposes of which America entered upon the war—the President of the United States can be depended upon to take action and at such occasion, wherever arising, will duly inform the American people, as well as communicate with the Congress of the United States upon the subject.

Resolved, That until such occasion so exists as hereby recited, all action taken by Congress or any members thereof, preceding the suggestion of the President of the United States, works confusion in the discipline of the naval and military forces of the United States, and embarrasses the Executive in the due performance of the duty of conducting the war with unity of action and vigor of purpose, as now devolves upon him.

KAISERISM MUST GO, GOMPERS DECLARES

Says Labor Cannot Indorse Pope's Terms Without This Basic Principle.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, says the terms of peace proposed by Pope Benedict cannot be indorsed by organized workmen because the proposals do not provide for the elimination of "Kaiserism and the establishment of world democracy."

"Anything the Pope says must be seriously considered by the men of labor," said Mr. Gompers yesterday, a few minutes before his departure for Washington. "The proposals made by the Pope for world peace, however, contain nothing which could be considered as foundations for permanent peace. There is nothing in the proposals that would insure the peoples of the world against a recurrence of this terrible war."

While Mr. Gompers refrained from commenting on the features of the Pope's suggestions, he intimated that with the exception of Prussianism or Kaiserism the proposals included suggestions that were good so far as they went.

"The one basic thought for permanent peace," continued Mr. Gompers, "is that of either the abdication of Kaiserism to the democracy of the world, or else autocracy must be crushed by the democracy of the world. This is the only alternative, in my judgment. Until this can be attained there ought not to be peace."

As an official spokesman for organized labor, Mr. Gompers insisted that he had no feeling against the Kaiser as a man, but solely against the spirit and policy of Kaiserism.

NOTE'S TEXT CONFIRMS BRITISH OBJECTIONS

Regarded as More "Pro-German" in Its Aspect Than the Summary Indicated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times thus comments editorially on the Papal peace note:

"The full note bears out the fears we expressed yesterday. It propounds a plan of settlement for the world which the Allies are bound to reject. It is more pro-German and more anti-Ally even than was the summary.

"We do not in the least question the profession of 'perfect impartiality' which the Pope makes, but this feeling is merely subjective.

A comparison of the main proposals of the note with those put forward by the Reichstag resolution, in German schemes for the Stockholm conference and in recent German articles and speeches demonstrates that the peace which he proposes would in fact be a German peace, and strongly confirms the suspicion that the note itself and the choice of the moment for its issue are the outcomes of German inspiration.

"The Pope declares he does not listen to suggestions of any of the belligerents. No doubt he does not consciously listen to them, but it is impossible to read this scheme without seeing that it is permeated with German ideas."

The Daily Telegraph, after remarking editorially that the Papal note creates a new situation, asks by whom it was created, and proceeds:

"We can assume without hesitation that the hand of the Central Empires is in it. Communications between the Vatican, German Catholics, and Vienna have been very lively for a long time past. The German Catholics and Vienna between them have already compelled Michaelis to make definite renunciation of a policy of conquest and the pontifical proposals, which go further than that, may well represent what Austria-Hungary, South Germany, and a strong body of opinion in Prussia itself have united to force upon the German Imperial Government.

"If these proposals are to be regarded as being in fact a foreshadowing by our enemies of the terms which they are prepared ultimately to accept, that is, of course, no reason for treating the Papal note without full and courteous consideration. As a basis of peace negotiations it is wholly inadmissible."

As regards the Pope's proposal for the restoration of Belgium and the invaded French territory, &c., The Telegraph says:

"This very inadequate program of restoration represents, no doubt, what the enemy Governments have made up their minds they must accept. At this moment they prefer to say restoration," as Lloyd George has put it, through the mouth of the Pontiff, so far as they say it at all."

The Daily Chronicle summarizes the Pope's suggestion to belligerents as not simply to cry quits, but to make an agreement to disarm all around and establish compulsory arbitration, "and then they can afford to cry quits."

"We must all agree with the Pope that if the risk of war were definitely eliminated from the world in future, territorial and other questions could be approached in a very different spirit," it says. "What would it matter whether Germany recovered her overseas naval bases, or Austria kept her one-sided Italian frontier, if both Germany and Austria were certain never to take part in war again?

"But there is one vital point which his Holiness overlooks. This abolition of war will depend not only on an agreement being made, but on its being kept. Can anybody in the light of what has happened since the German ultimatum to Belgium believe that the Potsdam autocracy would keep it? Is it safe to stake the future of Europe on a scrap of paper signed by the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs? President Wilson has asked those questions, though the Pope does not, and he has answered them 'No.' Accepting that answer as we do the Pope's whole argument collapses, for, as we have said, his is not a mere cry quits appeal, though the enemy do their best to exploit it as if it were."

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Comments on the Pope's peace proposals by the afternoon papers today are not more favorable to them than were those of the morning press.

The Standard says that the persistence and energy with which the Central Powers are playing every card is due to the fact that Germany is working to bring about peace before the weight of the United States is felt on the battlefield. It asserts there can be no peace until Germany admits her wrongs and until restitution is made. The newspaper contends that the Pope was singularly uninformed as to the state of feeling in allied countries.

The Pall Mall Gazette asks what security there would be for fulfillment of any terms put forward by the Vatican, and adds: "Treaties with Germany are worthless as long as she has the power to break them."

The Globe says: "What should have been, might have been a great and splendid effort to stay the tide of slaughter stands revealed as a pitiful German manoeuvre, and in giving to it his countenance the Pope has warned free nations that in him and his they have neither part nor lot."

PALLEN OPPOSES PEACE PLAN.

Says American Catholics Want No Settlement Favoring Germany.

Dr. Conde B. Pallen, editor of The Catholic Encyclopedia, does not believe that American Catholics approve peace proposals made at this time, and certainly not proposals to restore to Germany her conquered colonies.

"We ought not to have peace until Germany has been beaten to her knees," he said last night at his home in New Rocheele, "and not until the Allies are in a position to dictate terms. Germany must be punished for her crimes. The world must get rid of the Prussian menace for good, and any peace accepted now would only be temporary and compel the world to go through all the horrors of another war later.

"I do not believe the general sentiment among the Catholics of the city and nation is in favor of such a peace. In fact, I am certain it is not. I think that the peace proffers are the result of German suggestion, and are merely feelers."

Dr. Pallen recently published a poem on the war entitled "The Day of Wrath," in which he extolled the awakened spirit of Great Britain and France, and their determination to force Germany to make reparation for her atrocities. He circulated the poem in pamphlet form among his friends.

AS A BASIS FOR BARGAINING.

Paris Temps So Estimates Benedict's Peace Proposals.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Pope Benedict's peace proposition, the Temps says, shows that the Pontiff is faithful to his principles and is presenting it as a transaction subject to bargaining.

"The intervention of the United States and the failure of the submarine war," the Temps says, "have definitely taken from the Hohenzollerns all hope of dictating peace and, under these conditions, the Austrian Government has more reason than ever for desiring an immediate end of the war."

MAKES PLEA FOR AUSTRIA.

M. P., Recently a War Prisoner There, Favors Rapprochement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Captain Wilson, M. P., who has arrived in London after being released by the Austrian Government, which held him as a prisoner of war for twenty months, says in an interview printed in The Daily Chronicle:

"I am not the bearer of peace, but I should much like to see some rapprochement between the Entente and Austria-Hungary."

LONDON MILLIONS CHEER OUR TROOPS

Scenes Unparalleled Since Boer War Attend March Through the Metropolis.

ARE REVIEWED BY THE KING

Cabinet Breaks Up Meeting to Join in Spontaneous Welcome to Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Millions of Londoners, men, women, and children, banking solidly the flag-decked line of march and many of them waving American flags, roared themselves hoarse in welcome to a large contingent of American troops from a training camp, who marched through the metropolis today, escorted by all the famous bands of the Guards, English, Scotch and Irish, and were reviewed by Ambasador Page and Admiral Sims from the balcony of the embassy in Grosvenor Gardens and afterward by King George at Buckingham Palace.

British soldiers on their way to the front and wounded men recently sent back from the firing line joined in the demonstration, the like of which had not been seen since the frenzied scenes which marked the return of the troops from the Boer War. Several hundred wounded soldiers had been accommodated with seats on Trafalgar Square.

The welcome was truly a spontaneous one, for not a word about the coming of the Americans had been allowed to get out until last night, when announcement was made through the evening papers, so that no inkling of the parade should reach the enemy and prompt him to attempt to spoil it by an airplane raid.

A meeting of the Cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was promptly adjourned and the Premier and his colleagues hurried in a body to the War Office. As the Americans passed the Horse Guards Parade to Whitehall they were greeted from the windows of the War Office by Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, Chancellor Bonar Law, War Secretary Derby, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions; George N. Barnes, member of the War Council; Admiral Jellicoe, and other high officials, as well as by French and Belgian officers.

Great Roar of Cheers Greets Them.

The route from the Horse Guards up Whitehall to Trafalgar Square, Picadilly, Grosvenor Gardens, Buckingham Palace, Mall, and Westminster Bridge was literally packed with spectators. As the troops swung into Whitehall a roar of cheers, which was heard many blocks away, was started. It continued all along the route. All traffic was stopped. Windows and roofs were crowded. Persons in the throngs continually shouted out greetings such as "We're glad to see you, America," and "Go get them, boys."

The Americans for the most part kept their eyes to the front. Only occasionally did a man here or there look to the right or left, grinning broadly or wiggling a hand in such a way that the officers could not see him.

The greatest crowd gathered in front of Buckingham Palace. The people completely filled the broad plaza and overflowed to the palace grounds. The King, accompanied by the Queen, the Queen mother Alexandra, Princess Mary, Field Marshal French, commander of the home forces; the household staff, and officers, took his place at the gate. The Americans filed past, eyes left, officers at salute, while the bands played and the cheering and waving of flags continued. As the first Stars and Stripes passed with the ranks the King and his party raised their hands in salute. The flag was dipped and the crowd roared its approval vociferously that the King was forced to smile. The windows and roof of the palace were crowded with soldiers and attendants, who silently waved to the Americans.

A slight rain fell from the sunny sky during the review, but not a spectator departed. As each flag passed the King saluted, and the enthusiasm of the crowds became almost uncontrollable. Men threw their hats into the air. Some of the hats were from the heads of Tommies and colonials such as Australians and Canadians.

Just before the last of the troops passed Premier Lloyd George hurried up in a motor car. The Premier was recognized by the guards and the parade was halted for a moment while his car passed through. The Premier jumped from his automobile and almost ran to the King to tell him the news of the latest British advance in Flanders. The King and Premier discussed the British success for a moment, and then the King turned back to review the troops.

After the review the Americans camped temporarily in Green Park, at the rear of the Palace. There they rested and had luncheon. This and their breakfast, which had been partaken of at Wellington Barracks, had been undertaken by the War Office through the Navy and the Army Canteen Board. The arrangements met with the approval of the persons chiefly concerned—the troops.

Green Park is the centre of the fashionable section, overlooked by Buckingham Palace on one side and the Piccadilly clubs and ducal residences on the other side. Hundreds of tables with white cloths were spread and hundreds of waitresses attended the soldiers, whose arms were stacked about the tables. While they ate, thousands of persons gazed upon the troops through the iron railings around the park, and the windows of all the clubs and the residences were filled with spectators. Whenever English girls could get near enough to the soldiers they pleaded for buttons or regimental badges as souvenirs. They got many of them.

At the conclusion of the repast the visitors resumed the march through the city, the earlier scenes being repeated. As they neared Waterloo Station, whence they took their departure, taxicabs filled with old men fell in behind the procession. They bore big banners inscribed "London Division, U. S. Civil War Veterans." The veterans stood up in the cabs and cheered, the hindmost troops responding.

The allied soldiers in the crowds, in common with other spectators, commented on the youthfulness, soldierly bearing and snappiness of the Americans. Regrets were heard on all sides that they were not permitted to have leave while here so that each man personally might have a warm welcome.

The evening newspapers united in praise of the American soldiers. The Standard displayed on the front page the large headline: "Sons of the Pilgrims Back in London," under which it said:

"Lean, lithe, straight-backed, sallow, thin-lipped, set-jawed, they impressed everybody as doers rather than dreamers, men of few words who look you straight in the eye, take your measure at a glance, give you their opinion in a rough epigram and then get to business. They are a distinct set of men of a definite type, not Canadian, not Australian, not New Zealander, but in the snap of the eye and the expression of the mouth something distinctly United States."

The Westminster Gazette observed:

"Not since the war broke out have there been such manifestations of enthusiasm, such density of crowds. The procession brought home vividly to London the fact that we have a great new ally, and London celebrated that recognition with a demonstration of unusually vivacious responsiveness."

The Pall Mall Gazette said that the procession "is a visible sign that the Old World and the New are one, that the civilization of the West knows no geographical barriers, that henceforward all that touches our liberties will be a matter of concern for us all."

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STOCKHOLM COUNCIL NOT TO BIND RUSSIA

Kerensky Government Announces That It Alone Will Determine War and Peace.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—The Russian Government does not desire to place any obstacles against Socialist participation in the Stockholm conference, according to a statement issued today from an authoritative source in regard to the reports in foreign newspapers concerning the Government's attitude toward the conference. The statement, which is issued through the semi-official news agency, says:

"The Government considers that the solution of questions affecting war and peace appertains exclusively to it in unison with the allied countries. The Stockholm conference, as pointed out hitherto, is one of the particular political parties and as such cannot lay claim to formulating decisions which bind the Government in any way.

"The Government always has been far from refusing passports to Socialists, believing that questions concerning war and peace may be submitted for decision to the Socialist Internationale. The Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have informed the allied Governments that the Provisional Government does not consider it desirable to place any obstacles against the participation of Socialists in the conference."

The statement concludes by saying that the Government does not deny the political bearing of the conference, but holds that decisions formed at it must not be of a character belonging to the Government.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES MASKED PEACE WORK

Says People's Council Is Engaged in "Nefarious Propaganda of Treachery."

With the peace-at-any-price People's Council asserting that by the end of September it will have 2,000,000 workers in its ranks, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and as such head of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, declared yesterday that the time had come "to strip the mask from those who in the name of democracy, anti-militarism, and peace are now engaged in the nefarious propaganda of treachery.

"We indignantly repudiate the claim that this propaganda—which, be it remembered, brings joy and comfort to the German autocracy—has the support of the labor movement of America," said Mr. Gompers. "Not even at the behest of the so-called People's Council will the organized workers of America prostitute the labor movement to serve the brutal power responsible for the infamous rape of Belgium—the power that would subject Russia to a worse despotism than that of the Romanoffs."

Mr. Gompers yesterday issued an appeal to the workers of America to listen not to the voice of the socialistic peace-at-any-price propaganda but to give their best efforts to their country at war. He said:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy submits to all the American people the following statement of the purposes which called it into existence, the principles it seeks to inculcate, and the purposes it aims to achieve.

"We uphold as fundamental the ideals of democracy and internationalism, politically as well as industrially. These are also the fundamental principles and ideals of the American labor movement, and we hold further that never was the active assertion and maintenance of these ideals more urgently needed than at this time.

"As believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, the fraternalism and solidarity of all peoples, we assert at this time our unqualified loyalty to the Republic of the United States of America, and our determination to do all that lies in our power to win the war in which it is engaged.

"Loyalty to the ideals of freedom and democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America. Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism. No national selfishness impelled this Republic to enter the war.

"Fully impressed by these facts, realizing that a noble internationalism is implicit in our American conception of national existence, it shall be our purpose to bring to the support of the Government all the moral and material power of the working class of the nation. It shall be our task to interpret America's democratic spirit and purpose in this conflict to our fellow-workers, especially those of foreign birth, and to combat every form of propaganda, no matter by whom it may be carried on, which tends to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses and their willingness to strive and sacrifice for the nation and its high purposes.

"Democracy will not be served by the victory of autocracy by letting the Declaration of Independence be supplanted by the Kaiser's fiat. Militarism will not be checked by surrender to the power which has organized all the resources of civilization to the end of imposing its brutal rule on the world. Peace will not be secured to the world through the subjection of the free and democratic nations. We shall be as loyal to the struggle for freedom and democracy at home as to the struggle for freedom and democracy in international relations.

"To the men and women of the American labor movement, and to all sincere friends of democracy and internationalism, we call for loyal support to America and her allies in this great struggle. The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy brings this challenge to the brain and conscience of America, supremely confident of an enthusiastic and loyal response to America's call for service and sacrifice."

Almost coincident with the appeal of Mr. Gompers, the People's Council issued a statement saying that one local union of the Federation of Labor was joining the council each day. The statement concluded by saying:

"Two million workers will be members of the People's Council by the end of September, and those two million will be made up to a great extent of workers now in the American Federation of Labor. The working class of the United States have looked in vain to Mr. Gompers and his associates who have plunged labor into the war without a referendum, who have done little if anything to combat the silence of the press with regard to the peace movement."

Chinese Seize 3 Austrian Ships.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—Three Austrian merchantmen interned in the harbor have been taken over by Chinese naval forces. The ships were undamaged and no resistance was offered. The German and Austrian ships now taken over have an aggregate tonnage of 18,000.

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GERMANS ARE NETTLED BY KAISER TELEGRAM

Emperor's Irresponsible Conduct of Foreign Affairs Again Brought to Front.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—Publication of Emperor William's telegram to President Wilson in the memoirs of ex-Ambassador Gerard, and the belated explanation made by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung calls forth criticism in the German press of what is termed the German Emperor's irresponsible conduct of the foreign affairs of the empire.

Berlin newspapers comment on the system which permits a Sovereign to pass upon a proposal from a neutral power and to draft an important State document without consultation with a responsible Minister, and even without the necessary record subsequently being made.

The incertitude of the semi-official organ, which can only say that "possibly" the Emperor may have drafted some such memorandum, occasions general discontent.

The German press also sharply criticises the action of the censor who prevented the publication of any reference to the Gerard disclosures for nearly a week after Entente and neutral newspapers had printed full particulars, and the inability of the new German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kühlmann, in his first official action, to produce a firmer and more convicing refutation or explanation.

Berlin newspapers intimate that the question of Ministerial responsibility or non-responsibility for Emperor William's autographed document will be raised in the Reichstag, the situation in general lines resembling that arising from the famous interview with the Emperor printed in The London Daily Telegraph several years ago, which likewise appeared without the Chancellor, Foreign Secretary, or any other responsible official having any definite idea of its contents.

The most comprehensive presentation of press opinion is given by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. It criticises the delay in appearance of the semi-official statement which, the newspaper says, was "neither adroit nor forceful, betrays the embarrassment of the writer and adopts a tone of discouraged defiance."

The Fremdenblatt is inclined to question the veracity of the assertion made by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the document was not a telegram, saying that if Ambassador Gerard really characterized mere notes jotted down to assist his memory as a formal telegram from the Emperor it would undoubtedly be incorrect, but adding that the semi-official newspaper does not question that the ideas were the Emperor's. The Fremdenblatt concludes that the explanation of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is not calculated to raise German prestige. It admonishes Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann when next he is confronted by revelations from the other side to act more boldly.

DENIES THE KAISER ERRED.

Berlin Tageblatt Says Gerard Embarrasses English King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London.)—The Tageblatt, commenting on ex-Ambassador Gerard's revelations, says:

"That telegram, if you leave out Gerard's comments, contains nothing that would in any way expose the Kaiser personally or Germany's interests. The delay in permitting a report of the telegram in the German press can only be explained by assuming that it was thought necessary to ascertain in the proper quarters what there was in it.

"Its publication must have been very painful, though, to the English King. It clearly proves that King George, to prevent war, actually assented to Austria's occupation of Belgrade. While Gerard's revelations appeared in The Daily Telegraph, the Serbian Premier Pasitch sojourned in London. Even the most eloquent after-dinner speeches in his honor cannot have unconvinced him that for a space of time the Serbian cause was not considered worthy of English assistance and that Austria was to have been permitted to use force against 'that free little

TEUTON INVASION GAINS IN RUMANIA

Berlin Reports Success of Armies on the Sereth and in the Mountains.

3,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Bridgehead of Baltaretu Seized—Some Lost Ground Recovered by Russians and Rumanians.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London.)—Austro-German forces in the lowlands of the Sereth River, on the Rumanian front, yesterday stormed the bridgehead at Baltaretu, on the west bank of the river, according to the official statement issued today by the German General Staff. The Russians and Rumanians lost on the Sereth and in the mountains more than 3,000 prisoners. Troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen are pursuing the retreating Russo-Rumanian forces in the mountain land on both sides of the River Putna. On the fringe of mountains the Teutons captured Straceni, northwest of Patziu. The Russians and Rumanians attempted to cover the retreat of a wing of the Second Rumanian Army and the Fourth Russian Army. The Austro-German troops have pushed forward beyond Soveja. Following is the text of the official statement:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Between the northern Sereth and the Zbrocz there was an increase in firing activity. Southeast of Tarnopol Russian attacks supported by armored motor cars broke down before our positions.

Front of Archduke Joseph—South of Trotus Valley the enemy sought by strong relief attacks to cover the retreat of the inner wing of the second Rumanian Army and the Fourth Russian Army. All the attacks were repulsed. Our troops pushed forward beyond Soveja.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Our columns are pursuing in a northeasterly direction the retreating enemy in the mountain land on both sides of the Putna. On the fringe of the mountains Straceni, northwest of Panziu, has been taken victoriously by our advancing troops, who checked violent enemy counterattacks. In the Sereth lowlands German divisions stormed on the western bank of the river.

In addition to heavy casualties, the Russians and Rumanians lost on the Sereth and in the mountains more than 3,000 prisoners, several big guns and numerous machine guns.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—Austro-German forces, after a series of battles yesterday, occupied the Russo-Rumanian positions on a height west of Ocna, on the Rumanian front, says today's official statement issued by the Russian War Department. The Teutons by an energetic attack penetrated the Russian trenches in the region of Kredcheni, but later were driven out by a counterattack. The statement reads:

Western Front.—Fusillades were more animated in the direction of Vilna and Tarnopol.

Rumanian Front.—In the region of Ocna the battles continued with less intensity. The enemy, after a series of attacks, succeeded in occupying one of the heights seven versts west of Ocna.

An enemy attack in the region of the valley of the River Casinului was repulsed by the Rumanians.

In the direction of Fokshani the enemy yesterday made no attack.

In the region of Kredoheni the enemy launched an energetic attack against our positions, but after penetrating a portion of our trenches he was driven out again by a counterattack, and the situation was restored.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Rumanian Press Bureau announces that King Ferdinand and the Rumanian Government are still at Jassy, Northeastern Rumania.

FINNS FIRE ON RUSSIANS.

Many Casualties in Helsingfors—Landtag to Ignore Dissolution.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 15.—Unknown persons fired on Russian troops.

An exchange of shooting followed, during which several Finns were killed and wounded.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Helsingfors declares that the Landtag, ignoring the Government's dissolution manifesto, will resume sessions this week. Nevertheless, the Socialist majority is preparing for the contingency that Petrograd may enforce the dissolution and the holding of elections.

The Socialist Congress declares that though such elections are unconstitutional the party must participate and demand that the new Landtag proclaim itself a constituent assembly empowered to enact a new constitution by a bare majority without consulting Russia.

POLISH COURTS FOR POLAND.

Council of State, However, Rejects German Education Plan.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—Administration of justice in the Kingdom of Poland will be handed over to the Polish authorities Sept. 1, when the Council of State will establish a Ministry of Justice and Hierarchy of Courts. These are the first actual powers placed in the hands of the Council of State.

The council is unable to accept the educational plan submitted by the German authorities and hence declines to undertake the school administration.

BRITAIN CONFERS WAR MEDAL HERE

Kentuckian, Who Fought with Canada's Troops, Is Honored for His Bravery.

Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, in the name of King George V. yesterday conferred the distinguished conduct medal upon an American Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., for meritorious conduct in a bombing raid in the Ypres salient in September last. The official communication of the British War Department which accompanied the medal, in telling why it was conferred, said:

"For conspicuous gallantry in action. He displayed great courage and determination during a raid against the enemy's trenches. Later he rescued several wounded men at great personal risk."

Sergeant McClintock while an invalid in the King George Hospital in London last Christmas suffering from twenty-two shrapnel wounds was personally thanked by King George for his bravery. Early in the year McClintock returned to this country on a furlough. Later he received his honorable discharge, and despite the fact that still had a number of shrapnel splinters in his hip, he is to join the second Plattsburg officers' training camp.

Sergeant McClintock, who is 25 years old, went to Canada in November, 1915, and enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Infantry Battalion, which soon was in the trenches.

In September, 1916, he was sent with a party of sixty to bomb the German trenches under a heavy machine gunfire. Of the sixty only seven returned whole. The rest either were killed or wounded. McClintock did not receive a scratch, and after he returned to his trench made four trips to No Man's Land for injured comrades. He brought two back alive, and one soldier died as he was carrying him in.

The young American was severely wounded in the battle of the Somme on Nov. 18. He was removed to Rouen and thence transferred to London. He walked with a slight limp as he received his medal yesterday.

"I have had plenty of good experience and ought to be real handy up at Plattsburg," was his comment as he walked from the British Consulate General.

BERLIN ASKED ABOUT OUR CITIZENS IN ARMY

Spanish Ambassador in Germany Is Conducting Inquiry—Neutrals Object to Our Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Reports of American citizens impressed into the German armies and recurring protests against the drafting of partly naturalized foreigners in this country are presenting some difficult problems for the Government's international law experts.

It became known today that an official inquiry had been begun at Berlin by the Spanish Ambassador into stories that Germany is forcing into military service those of German parentage and birth regardless of their claims to American citizenship. It is admitted that even should the report prove true, there is little this Government could do except retaliate. The idea of retaliatory methods is repugnant, but officials are withholding a decision.

How many Americans might be affected is not known here, but there are believed to be in Germany less than 100 men of unquestioned American citizenship. A few weeks ago complaint was made to the State Department that Americans were being detained in Germany, and investigation showed that most of those held were of German birth. Obtaining of the first papers of citizenship in the United States is said to be regarded in Germany as insufficient reason to remove the liability of such persons to German military service.

In many respects this position coincides with that assumed in neutral protests against the drafting of aliens here who have taken out first papers. President Wilson is considering these protests, but in the meantime Provost Gen. Crowder is placing such men on the rolls of the National Army. The President is expected to pass on the point shortly. It is known that he hesitates to follow the plan of President Lincoln, who gave first-paper men the option of either fighting in the Union Army or going back to their own country on sixty days' notice.

Paris Editor Dies in Prison.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Miguel Almereyda, editor of the Bonnet Rouge, who was under arrest on a charge of sedition, died yesterday in a prison infirmary from hemorrhage of the lungs.

EX-CZAR REMOVED; MAY GO TO SIBERIA

With the Imperial Family Is Said to be on His Way to Tobolsk.

GOVERNMENT FEARED PLOT

Motives Political and Military, Nekrasoff Explains—Will Reveal Destination When It Is Reached.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—Former Emperor Nicholas and his family were removed yesterday from the palace at Tsarskoe Selo to a destination which, although the Provisional Government refuses to reveal it, is reported to be Tobolsk, Siberia.

N. V. Nekrasoff, Vice Premier, said to The Associated Press today that the removal of the ex-Czar was decided on after a series of secret sessions of the Council of Ministers late last month. The motives of the Ministers, he said, are political and military. It was decided to get Nicholas out of the way before circumstances arose making it difficult. When he reaches his destination the facts will be announced.

No one except the local military and officials specially sent from Petrograd witnessed the departure of the ex-Emperor, and, according to M. Nekrasoff, the accounts published in the only newspaper which reported the departure were imaginary.

It appears that the plan was to remove Nicholas before dawn, but the train arrived at Tsarskoe Selo several hours late. Instead of the gorgeous Imperial train in which Nicholas was taken to Tsarskoe Selo from Mohilev in March, an ordinary train composed of three sleeping cars, one dining car and several third-class coaches was sent. A second train was assigned to take the baggage and the servants, fifty of whom accompanied the ex-Emperor and his family.

Nicholas was very depressed in appearance, but the former Empress, Alexandra, who was seen walking for the first time in months, seemed pleased at the prospect of a change in surroundings.

In view of the need for special precautions, the guard on the route from the palace to the railroad staion was not composed of any single unit, but of delegations of eleven trusted men from each battalion of the Tsarskoe Selo garrisons. An hour after the train arrived Nicholas appeared on the steps of the palace, dressed in a Colonel's uniform, with a khaki blouse and with no decorations. Without lifting his eyes from the ground he entered an automobile, accompanied by Prince Dolgoroukoff and Count Benckendorff, former Court Marshal, who thus far have shared the captivity of the fallen ruler. They were followed by the former Empress Alexandra, who was accompanied by Countess Naryshken, her close friend and former Lady of the Court; all the four Grand Duchesses, with their maids of honor, and finally by Alexis, the former heir to the throne, at whose side was the gigantic sailor "Derevenko," the protector of Alexis since his birth, and his constant companion and playmate.

In order to keep the departure secret as long as possible the train was not drawn up to the station platform, but was kept on a side track some distance away, to which Nicholas and his party went. The public was unaware of the transfer until late last night. In order to keep up the fiction that Nicholas was still in the palace the guards were retained around the park, and special vigilance was shown in keeping the people away.

Many rumors are current in regard to the motives for the removal of the Imperial family. The semi-official news agency says the demands for Nicholas's transfer were due to fears of the authorities that attempts would be made to liberate him in connection with a counter-revolutionary movement. A prevalent theory is that the discovery of the letter in which General Gurko, former commander of the southwestern front, expressed loyalty to the former Emperor and of plots to effect the escape of Nicholas caused the Council of Deputies to demand his removal to a safer place—either Tobolsk, or Kostroma, which was the original seat of the Romanoff family. M. Nekrasoff said, however, that all stories to the effect that the removal was connected with the Gurko affair or with attempts to liberate Nicholas were untrue, the transfer having been decided upon last month. Arrangements were made to keep it secret until it had been executed.

"Our motives were political and military," he continued. "We decided to get Nicholas out of the way before circumstances might arise which would make this difficult. It is absolutely untrue that the Council of Delegates compelled the Government to act. Secrecy was dictated by considerations of absolute necessity. In this particular such precautions were taken that the destination of the train was and still is unknown to the chief of the Traffic Department of the Ministry of Communications who was intrusted with the arrangements."

Tobolsk is an out-of-the-way town of Western Siberia, far from the railroad and visited only by steamers which ply the Irtish River. In former times it was an administrative centre for exiles banished to Siberia by the Russian rulers. It is a city of something more than 20,000 inhabitants. The climate is extremely severe in Winter.

Very little has been heard of Nicholas Romanoff and his family since they were placed under guard in the Palace of Knasnoe-Selo, sixteen miles from Petrograd, in the last week in March. This little has been imparted by newspaper correspondents who, in the weeks succeeding the revolution, were permitted to visit certain buildings of the Imperial domain and to view his late Majesty digging in the garden.

It was also reported that his children were all down with the measles and that the Court physician was being assisted by one appointed by the Government. There have been rumors, too, that the former Czarina, who is the daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, was unreconciled to her fate and might soon be removed elsewhere—but whether for her own safety or because of her lively pro-German affiliations, it was not stated.

Meanwhile, two petitions of Nicholas Romanoff have been denied by the Provisional Government: one that he be permitted to contribute to the first revolutionary loan and the other that he be allowed to take part in the general election on Oct. 1.

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BRITISH IN LENS; CAPTURE HILL 70

Continued from Page 1.

reached in the early hours was in the shape of a crescent which began above the Hugo Wood and circled the eastern side of Hill 70, the point of the crescent reaching the northwestern environs and the lower extremity encircling the suburbs of Cité St. Laurent and Cité St. Emilie.

"The attack began at 4:25 o'clock, just as the first gray streaks of dawn were appearing. All night the British big guns had been pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into the German positions, great detonations overlapping one another like the rapid crackling of machine-gun fire and swelling into a mighty volume of thunder that shook the earth and stunned the senses.

"Then, a short time before the hour of the offensive arrived, the batteries abruptly ceased, and a strange, almost oppressive stillness, fraught with the certainty of the portending cataclysm, crept over the country, which until then had been an inferno of death. It had been raining, and gray clouds still hung low over the trenches where crouched the Canadian infantrymen, waiting eagerly for the arrival of the moment which would summon them to the attack.

"Suddenly, ten minutes before the time set for the attack, every British gun within range broke out with a hurricane of shelling, and solid lines of crimson lightning belched from the German trenches as the explosives broke about them. To this lurid picture was added the unforgettable spectacle of the burning oil which the British threw upon the enemy lines. Great clouds of pinkish colored smoke rolled across the country from the flaming liquid, and the murky sky threw back mydriad colors from the conflagration below.

"The moment of attack arrived, and, as the British guns dropped their protecting barrage in front of the Canadian trenches, the clouds parted and the yellow crescent moon appeared. Under the light of this beacon the Canadians leaped over their parapets and began their methodical advance behind their barrage fire.

"The British barrage was without a flaw. Behind it the Canadians mounted Hill 70 and swept along the rest of the line. On the crest of the hill, where so much blood had been spilled before, heavy fighting might have been expected, for the position was well manned with machine guns. The resistance here, however, was not strong, and it was not until the dwellings in the outskirts of the suburbs were reached that vigorous fighting occurred. The ground over which the infantry advanced was honeycombed with British shell holes, and the barbed wire defenses had been leveled so that they gave little trouble.

Desperate Combats in Cellars.

"The first serious resistance from the Germans was met at a point where the enemy was intrenched strongly in concreted cellars, and here sanguinary fighting occurred.

"The place is a sample of other suburbs about Lens. The city is surrounded with colliery communities which are so close together and so near the city proper that they really form one large metropolis. Lens before the war had a population of 30,000, but it is now a mass of ruins.

"Following their usual tactics, the Germans had carried out systematic destruction of the houses and had constructed strong underground defenses. The whole city is undermined with tunnels and dugouts, which have been reinforced with concrete, and most of the ruined buildings have been turned into machine gun emplacements. It was in such difficult surroundings as this that the Canadians were battling today.

"The effect of the British preliminary bombardment was most demoralizing to the enemy. Prisoners already taken were in a dazed state as the result of the terrific bombardment they had undergone, and it is not strange, perhaps, that when the British began their barrage fire this morning many Germans were seen to desert their posts and flee to the rear.

"The extreme depth reached in the first stage was 1,500 yards, and this was achieved in ninety-three minutes. This new front, taken into conjunction with positions secured in the last few days in the southwestern outskirts of Lens, established an angular line like a pair of shears, whose points reach out to the north and south of the city.

"As the Canadians pushed in on the northwest this morning, a simultaneous advance was started by the troops on the lower blade of the shears, and close fighting began with the Germans intrenched in their concreted cellars, which were linked up with barbed wire and filled with hundreds of machine guns.

"A considerable number of German prisoners is beginning to arrive at the British camp, and it is remarked that many are mere lads. Some of them apparently are not more than 17 years of age.

"Beginning at a point just above Hugo Wood (Bois Hugo) the new British positions now run southeast and beyond Hill 70 toward Lens. The line then bends southwest and encircles the suburbs of St. Laurent and Ste. Emilie.

"The capture of Hill 70 ranks in importance with the biggest military operations of this year. It was the last dominating position in this section which remained in the hands of the Germans, and from it a wide territory can be controlled.

Hill 70 Dominates Loos Salient.

"Hill 70 is to Lens and the Loos salient what Messines is to Ypres, and in some ways it is even a more enviable position than the Messines Ridge, because even after the fall of Messines the Germans still retained Pilken Ridge, from which they could sweep the country surrounding Ypres."

French Gain Near Dixmude.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The official report issued today announces a new French advance in Belgium in these words:

"In Belgium our troops made considerable progress west of the Dixmude road.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London, British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The repulse of British attacks around Ypres, in Flanders, is reported in the official statement, which says:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—The increased effect of our artillery fire in Flanders compelled a relaxation of the enemy's destructive fire for a part of yesterday. Great quantities of munitions were used to relieve the infantry. Only toward evening was the enemy able to resume the artillery battle with full force. The battle continued throughout the night with undiminished intensity.

English detachments which had worked their way forward over the Steenbeke, near Langemarck, were destroyed by our attack. Violent local English attacks south of Frezenberg and on both sides of Hooge were repulsed.

The supplementary report issued by the War Office this evening says:

There have been artillery duels in Flanders, in Artois and on the Aisne and near Verdun of varying intensity. Infantry engagements thus far are in progress only north of Lens and east of Cerny-en-Lanois.

BATTLE FIERCELY IN OUTER DEFENSES

Germans Are Holding Out in Some Northern and Western Outskirts of the City.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 15.—This morning at dawn the Canadians captured Hill 70. They attacked and gained a maze of streets and trenches forming the mining colonies of St. Laurent and Ste. Emilie, and are now fighting on the outskirts of Lens. A fair number of prisoners has been taken.

Some of the enemy's troops were seen running way from the wreckage of the red houses in the suburbs of Lens as soon as Hill 70 was taken, but in some parts of the outer defenses, north and west of the city, the garrison is fighting fiercely. The Canadians, at any rate, have gained most of the outward bastions of Lens formed by the separate colonies, or "cités" as they are called, made up of blocks of miners' cottages and the works united in one big mining district.

Hill 70 is British again, after two years, since it was taken and lost.

Before the attack began at dawn wild flights of shells passed over this little world of ruin to Hill 70, which is no hill at all, but just a low hummock of ground, criss-crossed with trenches, burrowed with dugouts and barren and filthy with relics of death, on the northern side of the city of Lens.

From all the ruins around the separate villages in ruin, joining up with the streets of Lens itself, red flames gushed up when our batteries fired at a hot pace, and where the shells burst there was a long, low flash, spreading across a sky heavy and black with storm clouds. Over the German lines and houses where they held the cellars the shells burst in a tumult, which had its sudden beginning just before dawn, and above all their smoke and fire there were fountains of wonderfully bright light, of burning gold and of running flame, all scarlet and alive.

The light was from the smoke-producing rockets of the British, and the running flame was from the drums of boiling oil which they fired into the enemy's trenches to burn him alive if they caught him there.

I saw a great spread of gunfire in the early morning after the thin crescent moon had faded, and when there was a gray, moist light over the city and the fields. Soon after the Canadians had taken Hill 70 the enemy flung back a great barrage, so that the ridge was vomiting up columns of black smoke, like scores of factory chimneys on a foggy day, and into all the suburbs of Lens, those cités of St. Laurent and Ste. Emilie and St. Pierre, and into Lievin and Calonne and Maroc and Grenay, he pitched heavy shells which came howling across the wilderness of bricks and slag-heaps and broke into gruff, enormous coughs, out of which black demons of smoke rose like evil genii out of a bottle, darkening the view.

An hour or so later the sun came up brightly through the clouds, and these cities of strife, girdled by cornfields in which stocks are standing and by green hills across which the tide of slaughter has swept, leaving them in peace again, were bathed in fresh glinting light, so that the scene was rich in color.

There was not a figure to be seen on Hill 70, not a movement of the line among the houses around Lens. The Canadians had gone across in the smoke and were now hidden among the ruins. The only life was that of shell fire, and it has a life of its own, though it is meant for death.

HEAVY GUN FIRE ON THE AISNE

French Repulse Attack Near Verdun and on Vauclerc Plateau.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Germans last night directed a heavy artillery fire against the French first lines on the Aisne front between Hurtebise and Craonne. On the Verdun front the French repulsed German attacks.

These developments are recorded in the afternoon communiqué, the text of which says:

Between Hurbebise and Craonne our first lines were bombarded heavily. A surprise attack against one of our small posts on Vauclerc Plateau was repulsed completely.

The artillery fighting continued with great activity all night on both banks of the Meuse. To the left of the river we repulsed an enemy attack west of Hill 304.

Everywhere else the night passed in quiet.

The War Office statement issued tonight says:

North of the Aisne, in Champagne, on both sides of the Meuse, and in the Alsace Mountains we carried out a surprise attack at Four de Paris and brought back to our lines machine guns and material. The Germans have bombarded Rheims and have thrown 100 howitzer shells into Pont-a-Mousson.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, (via London, British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The official report from German Headquarters records the failure of French attacks on the Aisne front, near Cerny. The text follows:

Front of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin des Dames several French attacks near Cerny failed. The thrusts had been prepared for by strong artillery fire. There were lively artillery battles on the other sectors of this and the Champagne front. On both banks of the Meuse there was a continuation of the increased artillery activity. Here also, the good results of the fighting activity of our batteries, which at times paralyzed the enemy artillery, were recognizable.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—In the Sundgau there was an increase in reciprocal firing, which continued at night.

BERLIN PREPARED FOR LOSSES

Newspapers Hinted That Further Retreats Might Be Expected.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 14, (via Amsterdam, Aug. 15.)—Another great offensive by the Entente Allies on the western front is expected by the Berlin evening newspapers. The Lokal-Anzeiger, however, says:

"We know that the enemy hitherto never has succeeded in enlarging his small initial successes into really decisive events."

The Tageblatt says:

"Doubtless offensive plans on a great scale exist on the French side, and simultaneously we must reckon with a resumption of the English attack in Flanders. The strong fire playing incessantly on three local points—on the Aisne, at Verdun and in Flanders—announces that these attacks may speedily be expected."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"It is true also that these attacks in the beginning may bring the enemy here and there at the front in possession of a piece of trench, but this must not frighten or worry us. On the contrary, we will be grateful to the High Army Command that in the new, well-tried methods of defense in past months it has found means of maintaining the spirit and strength of our troops and fresh spirit and energy for our attacks, even when yielding to the enemy portions of positions which have been battered down by enemy fire and have been impossible to hold because they offer no protection."

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—The renewal of the Entente offensive on the Western front on a greater scale than ever before is looked for by German newspapers according to Berlin dispatches. It is expected that the new allied attempt may be made on a section of the front heretofore quite calm.

A heavy French bombardment on the Aisne and before Verdun, energetic reconnoissance activity, increased activity by aviators, and the closure of the French-Swiss frontier are interpreted as signs of impending developments of the greatest moment.

FORTY FRENCHMEN ROUT 400 GERMANS

Defenders of Verdun Trenches Repulse and Shatter Shock Troops.

FRENCH FRONT, July 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Forty French cavalrymen were the heroes of one of the most brilliant feats of arms—which stands out by itself among the innumerable stories of heroic deeds of this war—during the German attack on June 20 on the French positions around the Mort Homme, to the northwest of Verdun. These few men, who were in charge of a sharp salient whose point stuck far into the German position, not only held out against half a battalion (about 400 men) of the famous German shock troops supported by flame projectors, grenadiers and machine guns, as well as by one of the most intense artillery bombardments ever experienced, but beat them back, after inflicting heavy losses upon them.

The German attack, preceded by a bombardment in which more than 500 of their cannon rained shells on the French positions along a front of only 1,800 yards, was led by the model battalion of German shock troops headed by Captain Roehr himself, the inventor of the new system of selecting special troops to make sudden strong rushes on the opposing positions. These shock troops, while their comrades were attacking the other part of the French line, came forward with an impetuous rush on to the little salient held by the forty dragoons, since it was most important for the Germans to take that point if their attack was to be completely successful.

The dragoons comprised two sergeants, four corporals and thirty-four privates. They could see the enemy approaching rapidly. Three squads of pioneers led the way, each equipped with a flame projector throwing burning liquid before them as they advanced. Behind them in the intervals could be seen three squads of hand-grenade throwers, and still further in the rear in a wave of ordinary infantrymen, carrying, besides their rifles with fixed bayonets, spades for the purpose of organizing the French position after they had captured it. Other lines could be seen dimly in the distance carrying sandbags and ammunition supplies.

This overwhelming force did not affect the nerves of the dragoons, who belonged to the determined Breton race—their regiment, the Twenty-fourth, is recruited in Brittany—and had all participated in the cavalry fighting of the beginning of the war as well as in many a battle in the trenches. One of their Sergeants took command. Their rifles spoke out with rapid fire and their portable machine gun worked unceasingly.

Soon they saw Germans falling everywhere in front, and the frontal attack on the salient wilted away. The Germans, however, were determined to take the salient, and they immediately organized a flank attack, but it was foreseen by the French Sergeant, who placed two of his men kneeling on each traverse with three men below in the trench to supply them with grenades. Gradually the Germans advanced as the Frenchmen fell back wounded, but for each section of trench they were compelled to make a fresh fight until the Frenchmen had retired for a distance of 200 yards along the front trench.

It took three hours to make this progress, and by that time the dragoons had reached the opening to a communication trench leading to the rear. Here they decided to form a redoubt and make their last stand.

Just then the Sergeant in charge of the dragoons noticed a relaxation in the German attack. He gathered all his remaining men together, made a dash forward, and in less than half an hour had reconquered the entire salient and had taken four prisoners. He then hastily wrote a report and sent it to the rear: "Quiet has been restored and nothing has been lost."

The roll call showed that only twenty of the dragoons had escaped wounds or death. They had accounted during the fight for two full companies of Germans, and had retained the salient which had been intrusted to their charge.

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COLONEL DENOUNCES TRAITORS AT HOME

Tells Harvard Men War Must Be Won if It Takes 5,000,000 American Soldiers.

AMPLE WORK FOR CIVILIANS

Would Turn Their Attention to Pacifists, Propagandists, and Sedition Spreaders.

"If ever there was a holy war, it is this war," Colonel Roosevelt told Harvard men who have joined the colors in the course of an address last night at the Harvard Club in West Forty-fourth Street, in which he denounced members of several organizations as "traitors at home." The Colonel summarized what had been accomplished since the United States entered the war, urged greater efforts to carry on the war successfully, and suggested that, if necessary, 5,000,000 men be sent to end the conflict.

Colonel Roosevelt gave details concerning men and munitions sent abroad since this country entered the war, which he said had not resulted in the firing of an American gun at the foe, or the placing of a single company of American soldiers in a French trench, although the period equalled the length of the Franco-Prussian war.

At the conclusion of his address the Colonel told reporters that he did not want to be quoted to the extent of making public military information, but that he had felt it was his duty to "stir up the country as to its duty, and to indicate the way to meet the peril confronting the American people." In his address Colonel Roosevelt, after citing what should be done, and comparing it with what had been accomplished in a military way, said:

"It shows the utter fatuity of military preparedness that does not include universal military service. What we have done since we entered the war would have been excellent had we commenced it three years ago."

Many of the Harvard men in the big audience were in uniform. In urging them to go into the war to win against an autocracy that meant ruin to this nation if allowed to have its way, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I hear some say every now and then that we are not fighting the German people, but their Government. But, I say, until the German people separate themselves from the acts of their Government, I am fighting the German people."

He said the inhuman, unspeakable, brutalized Prussian Government would do here, if it had the chance, what it had done in Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and elsewhere. That chance, he said, had not been given because of the British fleet and the French armies.

"We civilians, you and I, who are not given a chance to go abroad, may do our work here by looking after the traitors to the country. Those here who make attacks on our allies are traitors to this nation. Some of them are found speaking on the streets and some in the columns of newspapers—some printed in German and some in English.

"I appreciate the work of the Police Commissioner and what he is doing, but I am going to beg him to see to it that the police make short shrift of these papers and of these street-talking traitors. Some of these papers and street talkers preach revolution, German propaganda, and some are for revolutionary Ireland—Sinn Feiners. They must be prevented from continuing their disloyal attacks. If they do not like this country and its Government, let them get out. This country has now no place for any but Americans, both in spirit and act.

"Young men who go to this war, we are behind you. This nation would forever be dishonored if we did not back you through to the end. We will be dishonored if we do not bring this war to an end by an overwhelming victory."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to the pacifists of the civil war in a comparison with conditions today.

"If the pacifists of the civil war had had their way we would have had peace, but we would have been fighting ever since. We have had peace for more than half a century because our fathers had iron in their blood. And now we have what is the name of that organization?" queried the Colonel to one of his friends on the platform. Then he continued: "Pacifists, Socialists, I. W. W.'s, and a whole raft of the sexless creatures, who, if they had their way, would give us their kind of peace.

"Every young man who is fit should go to this war. When he have the men—there may be 5,000,000—the hour for the end of the Hohenzollerns will strike. No matter what the cost be in blood, money, and sacrifice, we must stay in this war until we win and bring autocracy to its knees in the dust before the civilization it has offended."

Other speakers included Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East.

DENIES INFECTING COURT-PLASTER HERE

German Papers Assert America Is Trying to Incite the People as Entente Has Been Doing.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—A New York dispatch stating that an official warning had been issued in the United States against the use of German bandage materials and court-plaster has just been permitted publication in German newspapers. Appended to the dispatch, as printed in newspapers received from Germany, is an emphatic denial that German bandages and court-plaster had been infected with disease germs.

It is stated that the contents of the dispatch are clumsy libels and lies and that Americans are using "similar methods for the incitement of the people, as the Entente has done for three years."

The warning which the Department of Justice issued on July 28 relative to court-plaster did not say that German agents were suspected. "Without sharing in any sensational views as to the manner in which sticking plaster or court-plaster became infected," stated the warning, the public was cautioned not to buy plasters from street peddlers or vendors.

In a statement issued on the same date, however, the State Department of Health, through the State Defense Council, recalled that stories had been in circulation that German agents were supposed to be adopting this method of fighting for the fatherland.

CRUSH TRAITORS, ROOT'S WARNING

Continued from Page 1.

ger plunged toward the heart of your country. It is terrible work, traitor, that you are doing, for upon your work hangs the possibility of the loss of a million American lives, and twenty billion dollars of American money.

Mr. Root, in reminding the Union League Club of some of its traditions, declared that the mental states of the men who are working to build up the Government of Russia reminded him of the days of 1863 when the Union League Club was established to help preserve the country.

"I wish to say to you," he said, "that I have never seen a more gallant fight with purer motives and nobler purpose than the few men who are controlling the Government of Russia today have been making against overwhelming odds for the freedom of their people and the safety of democracy in Russia and the world.

"German agents have produced an effect on the army of Russia that has made them generally along all the thousand-mile line unwilling to fight. They were tired of the war, as all the peoples of Europe are tired of the war. And when we reached Russia it seemed as if the game was over. Sagacious observers there said, 'According to all the rules of the game, Russia is out of the war.'

"A few men, thoughtful men, realized that the erection of a system of free self-government according to the life, the customs, the spirit of Russian life, could never be developed under the sovereignty of Germany. They realized that subjection to Germany meant the death of Russian liberty, and they set out to re-inspire in the Russian people a knowledge, a realization, a spirit of defense for their newly won freedom, and under the splendid leadership of Kerensky, under the wise and sagacious control of Nekrosoff and Tereshchenko and Tseretelli and a score of others, they gradually brought discipline back. Out of confusion and bewilderment they have brought a knowledge and a realization of duty, and Russia has found herself and has begun again to fight for the preservation of her own freedom.

Germans Appeal to Base Motives.

"Germany has appealed in Russia, as she has appealed in America and all over the world, to all the baser motives of mankind. She has appealed to cupidity, she has bought men in and out of office, right and left, by scores. She has expended millions of money in Russia, as she has here, to buy treason for her own benefit. She has appealed to passion and prejudice, to local interest that quarrels with the public good, to personal selfishness and ambitions. Wherever in Russia, wherever in this world a baser motive was to be found, Germany has developed a failing for it as swift and irresistible as any chemical combinations that we know of.

"Every base, every despicable, every damnable influence that tends to break down law and order and to frustrate noble purposes and great designs for good, she has employed. She has done it in Russia, as she has done it here, with diabolical ingenuity. But in one thing Germany has failed; she has been incapable of measuring, of understanding, the great moral forces that move mankind, the great moral force leading modern civilization to higher and better things. Germany could not understand that love of country and the passionate desire for Italia Irredenta would take Italy out of the Triple Alliance and range her against the German armies."

From the time the Commissioners left their quarters at the Plaza in the morning till they returned at night they had a day full of ovations. At many places crowds had assembled which burst into cheering when the Russian and American flags on the automobiles appeared and cheered more vigorously for Mr. Root and the other members of his party.

The head of the mission, in speeches addressed to each of the gatherings which welcomed him, told the story of the early days of the Russian revolution. He pictured the difficulties of the Russian people upon overthrowing a Government which was ruining the country, without being able to replace it offhand; he told of the gradual recovery and the present progressing stabilization of the nation, and paid a deep tribute, as did Mayor Mitchel, to Kerensky's work in upbuilding his nation.

Warning Against German Agents.

Mr. Root depicted briefly but effectively the destructive work of anarchists, of German agents, and of Russian refugees returning from America whose efforts were bent to overthrowing the republican governments of both the country they came to and the one they had left. And he reminded his hearers that the insidious propaganda which had wrought so much harm in Russia were working steadily in America and might do far-reaching damage unless sharply checked.

One of the notable incidents of the day was Colonel Roosevelt's speech at the luncheon following the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he outlined the kind of peace he thought America should demand—"a peace with victory," he phrased it afterward, which should safeguard democracy both without and within.

"When we pledged ourselves to make the world safe for democracy," he said, "we pledged ourselves to smash the Austrian and the Turkish Empires." He declared that Constantinople must be taken away from the Turk and given over either to Russia or to an autonomous Government. And he declared that a complement to this program was the safeguarding of industrial democracy at home, a movement in which even conservatives should take the lead to remove inequality of opportunity, while firmly opposing the standardization of inequality such as he declared was offered by the present organization of Socialism and the I. W. W.

GREETED AT CITY HALL BY MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

Mr. Root Tells of Confidence in the Ability of Russians to Govern Themselves.

The day's ceremonies in honor of the Root mission began at the City Hall. In the Aldermanic Chamber, hung by Russian and American flags, the Mayor and his committee waited to greet the members of the commission. Mr. Root's colleagues, who accompanied him on the day's round of ceremonies were Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Bertron, James Duncan, Charles Edward Russell, Colonel T. Bentley Mott, Colonel R. E. L. Michie, Basil Miles, Major Stanley Washburn, and Lieutenant Alva D. Bernhard.

The members of the Mayor's Committee were Oscar S. Straus, William A. Prendergast, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Nichail M. Oustinoff, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Charles H. Boynton, Arthur Woods, Robert Adamson, George T. Wilson, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Captain William H. Haskell, Commander E. S. Kellogg, Basil Soldatenkoff, George McAneny, William Fellowes Morgan, George R. Sheldon, Daniel Guggenheim, John G. Agar, Walter Scott, Leon G. Godley, George Featherstone, and Richard Patterson, Jr.

In greeting the commission Mayor Mitchel said: "We have understood that in Russia there is being tried out today the effectiveness and the future of democracy, and we have known that you went to Russia for the people of the United States to hearten the people of that great nation in the undertaking. You have been able to strengthen the hands of Kerensky in his great work, and you have contributed thereby to the success of the allied nations in this war."

The Mayor then introduced Mr. Straus to welcome the commission on behalf of the citizens of New York.

America's Welcome to Russia.

"It will ever be remembered," said Mr. Straus, "that America was first among the nations to extend its official recognition to the new Russia and to welcome her into the family of democratic nations. The President deemed it of the first importance to interpret the spirit of our great democracy, with its trials, struggles, and triumphs, to our youngest co-partner and ally, and he selected from among all of our citizens the foremost of our constructive statesmen, and placed him at the head of this important and extraordinary commission."

He told of the conviction of some Americans early in the war that in it America had no part, and went on: "The past three years have clearly revealed that the Prussian eagle, like the Romanoff eagle, is not a symbol of light, but a vulture of darkness in the domain of freedom, and that wherever they wing their flight international anarchy and moral desolation follow in their wake. The Russian people have brought their bird of prey to earth, and, unless the German people will profit by the logic of events and destroy the vulture that is eating out their souls, the war must go on to the bitter end.

"Let our people not forget that this is an American war no less than it is a French, a British and an Italian war. It is a war for freedom against the common enemy, the treacherous betrayer of the world's trust, and no one can be loyal to America who is not at the same time the determined enemy of the foes of freedom."

Then the Mayor presented the National Arts Club's medal of valor, awarded to Mr. Root for his acceptance of what the Mayor called "the very real hazards of this mission." In replying, Mr. Root observed that this was the first fruit of the mission which had not been shared with perfect equality among its members.

Mission Absolutely Harmonious.

"The duty which was imposed upon the special diplomatic mission to Russia," Mr. Root continued, "was one of very great importance and significance, but its performance required no extraordinary qualities and involved no extraordinary merit. The way was plain, and we had, each one of us, merely to do our bit as best we could in the discharge of a simple and imperative duty. We did the best we knew how. We did it with the most perfect harmony and with whatever strength comes from united action. Drawn from all parts of the country, selected with an evident purpose to represent different points of view of the American people—a soldier, a sailor, a manufacturer, a retired capitalist, a banker, a labor leader, a Socialist, a New York lawyer—we all were absolutely united in our conception of the spirit of our mission and in the union of effort to perform out duty.

"It is not the first time that the importance of the cause has been transferred to the individuals who have represented the cause. It was a great cause, it was a great mission. There never was in history a people finding itself in a more difficult and perilous position than the people of Russia found themselves in a few months ago.

"They had been accustomed to receive orders and to obey. They had no habits of thought which would enable them, the great body of them, to evolve institutions through which to govern. And so this vast people which had never been permitted to speak or write or think upon self-government was left confused, bewildered gathering in little groups in aimless ad endless discussion. Then came the propaganda of the extreme Socialists and Anarchists, of the Internationals, the analogue in Russia to the I. W. W. in this country; the men whose model is that the worst is the best; the men who seek to destroy the industrial organization of the world, to destroy the nationalism of the world with a far-off dream in its place of a universal brotherhood to govern all the world in harmony and peace.

"These men, aided by thousands who had swarmed back to Russia from America, thousands who returned vilifying and abusing the land that gave them refuge, gave them security, gave them liberty to think and speak and act; these men returned to Russia, declaring America to be as tyrannous as the Czar, and calling for the destruction, not for the setting up, of competent government in Russia, but for the destruction of all Governments—of America, of England, of France, of Italy, and, incidentally, of Germany. They poisoned the minds of the workingmen and of peasants and of soldiers. Their definite and distinct object was to destroy the whole industrial and national system of Russia. And they had the power in Petrograd, for there at the beginning the garrison adhered to them.

German Propaganda Enters.

"Into this condition of vast confusion and bewilderment was thrust a great German propaganda. Thousands of German agents swarmed over the line immediately upon the coming of the revolution. They awakened all the pro-Germans in Russia. They spent money like water. Millions upon millions were used. They bought people; they bribed people; they bought newspapers; they established newspapers; they circulated literature; they went to and fro among the troops at the front. They said, 'Why go on fighting? This was the Czar's war; it was not your war; why go on? Let us have peace.'

"And the people of Russia, the soldiers of Russia, were wearied of war, as all the rest of Europe, and peace seemed so desirable to them that for the moment it seemed as if this German propaganda had captured Russia, had done what her arms never could do, captured Russia; and they made common cause with the internationals, the extremists. These men who were preaching a great world union of human freedom made common cause with the bribing and insidious agents of the German autocracy to overcome the freedom of Russia, and against these influences, with this attempt, with untrained minds, to build up a new republic, with the enemy at its gates, and the insidious influences sapping all their power, a few men in Russia made the bravest, noblest, most gallant fight of our time for the safety of human freedom and the building up of free self-government in their country.

"It was the function of this mission not merely to carry a message of friendship and good feeling from the United States to Russia. As events developed before we reached Russia, it became the function of this group of American citizens to carry to the people of Russia a message of faith in democracy, to say to them: 'Take heart, be of good cheer; faint not, despair not. We say to you from the hundred million free people of America, who for 140 years have been fighting the battles of democracy, that there lives a power in democracy that will overcome all evil, and it is with you, and with it you will triumph.'

"And since our departure from Petrograd processes that began before have been going on along the lines that were explained to us before we left, and the results that the Government then had in mind have been worked out and are there today, with Kerensky, that man of conviction, of intense purpose, of tremendous personality, devoted to his great cause to the last drop of his blood. Kerensky, who, when we were there, was agreed upon by the members of the Government for his present position, now rules the destinies of Russia and with him are wise, prudent, sagacious men of affairs.

"And so we have come back with faith in Russia, faith in the qualities of character that are the essential tests of competency for self-government, faith in the purpose, the persistency, and the power of the Russian people to keep themselves free, and they know that they cannot be free; that they cannot build up a structure of government based upon and conforming to the life and character and genius of the Russian people if Germany is allowed to dominate in their land."

Mr. Roosevelt Denounces Traitors.

The last speaker was Colonel Roosevelt. "This is not a time," he said, "when we can do our duty by an exhibition of that pawnbroker patriotism which consists in financing a gunman to save a pawnbroker's life. Let each one of us do all he can; and make the public servants who devote their whole energy to the detriment of this nation, nominally in the interests of pacifism and morality feel that they are unhung traitors to the United States in the view of every honest American."

REGENERATE RUSSIA HAILED AT LUNCHEON

Returned Envoy Says Petrograd Is Now More Orderly Than Parts of America.

After the reception the party drove to the Chamber of Commerce Building at 63 Liberty Street. Here they were received by officers of the Chamber, headed by the President, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, and escorted to the Assembly Hall. In welcoming the Commission, Mr. Outerbridge spoke of the difficulties which the makers of the Russian republic were confronting, and which called for the sincerest sympathy and the fullest aid for that country from America.

Mr. Root, in replying, traced again the difficulties of the men now at the head of the Russian Government.

"The mission," he said, "was intentionally separated from any concern with business, with trade, investment, or enterprise, or money making of any kind. This was done carefully, and it was insisted upon strenuously by the mission itself in Russia, in order that our message to the Government and people of Russia, might be free from any suspicion or color of selfish purpose.

"The extraordinary ease with which the Czar's Government was removed was due not merely to the fact that it was an autocracy, but also to the fact that it did not govern efficiently; it was not up to the job; it had allowed Russia to drift into a position where there was vast confusion and they were on the verge of bankruptcy, and the Government had become, practically, merely a government of suppression, a government of negatives that ceased to lead the people, so that the Czar and the bureaucracy were slipped off as easily as a crab sheds its hard shell when the proper time comes.

Hand of Germany at Work.

"Now, into that state of affairs there came intervention by that malevolent power which is intermeddling with the affairs of every nation upon earth, stirring up discord, stimulating, feeding, financing all the forces of evil—doing it here among us now—that power that finds its account in alliance with all evil passions, all the sordid impulses of humanity in every nation in the world, entered into Russia. Thousands of agents poured over the border immediately upon the revolution.

"Notwithstanding all this, in a country with no central government that had power to force its decrees, in a country with no police, a country in which the sanction and moral obligation of the laws had disappeared with the disappearance of the Czar, there reigned order to a higher degree than has existed in the United States of America during this period.

"In the first enthusiasm for freedom in the liberation of political prisoners a great many ordinary criminal prisoners were also released and they went about and committed some depredations which of course all found their way into the newspapers, but even with that, the general average of peace and order, of respect for property and life in Russia was higher than could reasonably be expected from any 180,000,000 people in the world under any Government.

"Now that extraordinary phenomenon called for a study, a careful study, not merely from the newspapers or from talking with Government officials, but by countless serious interviews and conversations with men of all grades and stripes and callings and conditions of life, and those studies satisfied all the members of this mission that the Russian people possessed to a very high degree qualities that are necessary for successful self-government. They have self-control equaled in few countries of the world. They have persistency of purpose; they have a most kindly and ingrained respect—not only respect—regard for the rights of others. They will not willingly do an injustice to any one, and that sense of justice carries with it a broad character. They have a noble idealism which is developed and exhibited in the minds that are enlarged by education, and they have a strong sense of the mission of liberty in the world, and they have an extraordinary capacity for concerted action.

"If their character is unequal to the task, all the aid of all the great countries of the world cannot give them their freedom. Freedom must find its foundation, its sure foundation, within the people themselves and we think the Russians have that sure foundation.

Confident of Financial Future.

"Now there is great financial difficulty in Russia; the old régime brought the country into a very involved and critical condition financially; there is great disturbance industrially. But when I have met people, and I did, a great many, who shake their heads over the industrial and financial conditions there, I have thought always, with a cheerful reassurance, of what a fine character are the people, and I have remembered that our dollar in the civil war was as low as the Russian rouble, and I haven't any doubt that the character the Russian will pull up their finances just as the character of America pulled up our finances.

"No one can tell what the outcome will be, but this is certain, that Russia, tired of the war, worn and harried by war; Russia, which has lost 7,000,000 of her sons, every village in mourning, every family bereaved, Russia has again taken up the heavy burden; she has restored the discipline of her army; she has put away the bright vision of peace and rest, and returned yet again to the sacrifice and the sufferings of war in order that she might continue free. Ah! If we loved freedom, if we are true children of our fathers, and cherish their ideals, confidence and hope will go out from us to those brave Russians who are fighting our battles as they are fighting their own, and we will uphold the hands of our Government and encourage the spirit of our people to do our duty beyond measure, to help them in their great and noble work."

At the close of Mr. Root's address to the Chamber the audience adjourned to a buffet lunch, while the members of the commission and the Mayor's Committee, with officers of the society, lunched in private in one of the rooms above. After the luncheon Colonel Roosevelt roused the enthusiasm of the audience by his rejection of the idea of any compromise peace.

"I remember three or four years ago reading a pamphlet in Germany issued by a member of the German General Staff," he said, "describing in detail the methods to be followed by the German Army in the event of an invasion of the United States. I remember reading about a year ago, while we were still neutral—the neutrality that Pontius Pilate might have envied—reading from Ravensbow, and one or two others, the fact that they intended that the United States should pay the expense of this war. We are fighting for America; we are fighting for our own liberty, for our own rights; and while we want to help in every way, with railroad experts, with the Red Cross, with food, with cargo ships, with money, we want to put our own fighting men into the line, or we will not deserve to rank among free men when the war is ended.

"It is the man with sword girt on thigh that ultimately must win the respect of mankind. Let him never draw it in a foul cause, or undeservedly against the weak, but he is beneath contempt who refuses to draw it against the strong when the strong may wrong him. Woe to us if we don't do it. That is our issue, but that is not the only issue. We are fighting to make democracy safe in the world. It is our business to turn that phrase into a fact. We can only do it by understanding what it means concretely.

"Minimize the chances of war by minimizing the injustices which must be overcome. And then let me say also that, having done that, it remains for us to make democracy safe in our own country, and we can make it safe in our own country only along the lines that the wise Russian radicals have followed in the last six months—the lines that you described, Mr. Root. We can make democracy safe in this country only by going forward so far in the direction of radicalism as to remove all just complaints of the man who has not had his fair share of the good things of this life."

After the luncheon the members of the commission drove back to the Plaza.

WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

War Department Designates Men to Take Entrance Examinations.

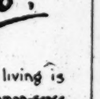
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The War Department announced today that the following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated in the past week:

Arkansas—Crump Garvin of Harrison.
Illinois—John H. Burnett of Marion, Roger G. Kelly of West Frankfort as first alternate, Harold C. Holdoway of Sparta as second alternate; George A. Rehm of Oak Park, William J. Louderback, Jr., of Highland Park as first alternate.
Kentucky—Gerald Griffin of Somerset.
Minnesota—Donald S. Cummings of Blue Earth.
Missouri—Willhoite W. Glass of Holden as first alternate, George F. Romy of Rich Hill as second alternate.
Nebraska—George C. Wigert of Lincoln.
Ohio—George H. Bare of Georgetown.
Washington—Thomas L. McKeirnan, second alternate, of Pomeroy.
West Virginia—Colin D. Henderson of Lewisburg, second alternate.

Solved!

The problem of living is solved in a common-sense, efficient, happy way by waking up to the fact that you can have a small country home (suiting your income) within easy commuting distance and by protecting it with an evergreen wall, make it as cool as the Adirondacks in summer, warmer and cosier than a city flat in winter. The secret lies in getting the help of Nature's greenery, expertly applied. We'll prove that in 5 minutes' phone talk or by letter. Talk or write to us today



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BRITTON PUBLISHING CO., New York

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Be slow in chosing a friend, slower in changing."

A Personal Interest

It is a great advantage to a young business man to form a banking alliance with an institution whose officers will take a personal interest in his financial affairs.

We do take such an interest in our depositors, and our officers are always ready and willing to give the benefit of their combined experience in cases where it is desired.

We help the small account to grow and invite accounts of $200. and over.

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166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
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Loads of Tires and Tubes
Saving you 15% to 50%
Also some "Good Buys" in slightly used and large sizes. Pick out a Bargain!
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All Sundries at Cut Prices
Lenses for New Law.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Announce a Very Important

Clearance of Men's Silk Shirts at $4.95
at Greatly Reduced Prices

¶ These are not silk shirts such as may usually be seen at this particular price. They are garments which have been selling at $6.15 all season, now reduced for prompt disposal because the size or color assortments are incomplete. The materials include 12 and 14 mummy Genuine Habutai Silks; Crepe de Chine in snappy Satin-Striped Patterns; and Novelty Silks that are most unusual at this price.

Also—Men's Silk Shirts
Reduced to $2.95

¶ Formerly $3.95. This is a special clearance of fine shirts that have been soiled through handling, together with broken lots of our higher priced assortments. Made of Satin-Striped Silk Broadcloth; Heavy Tub Silks and Silk Fibre Cloths in rich Jacquard and Striped designs. These values cannot be duplicated, so take advantage of this price now.

We Have Also Arranged a Very Special Offering of

3,000 Men's Keiser Cravats at 29c

¶ Genuine Barathea Silk Cravats that sell regularly at 50c—a style which present market conditions prevent the manufacturer from continuing at the old price. One, and one-and-a-half inches wide, reversible, and made of very bright, pure silks that are guaranteed for service. Fifty colors to select from, including Black.

Final Clearance of Silk Neckwear
All from regular stock

$2.00 and $2.50 Scarfs	reduced to	$1.45
$1.50 Scarfs	reduced to	$1.00
$1 Scarfs	reduced to	75c
50c and 55c Scarfs	reduced to	35c
50c Wash Ties	reduced to	29c
50c Bat Wing Ties	reduced to	35c

Final Reductions on Men's Straw Hats

¶ This is the last call on our Men's Fine "Straws," at prices which make it worth while for any man to buy for present and future use. Among the selections:

Sailor Straws	reduced to	$1.00
Bangkoks, Leghorns and Panamas	reduced to	$1.95
Panamas, formerly $5 and $6	reduced to	$2.95
Panamas, formerly $7 and $8	reduced to	$3.95
Panamas, formerly $10 and $15	reduced to	$4.95

None C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited

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SALE
of Fine Suits
$21 were $28, $30 & $35
This season's make—while they last
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Appearing Daily in Philadelphia
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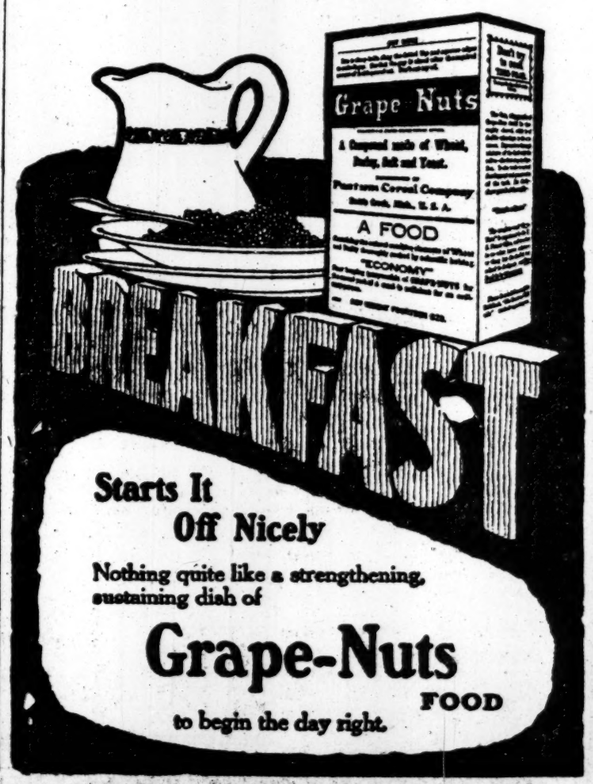
The "inside story" of German intrigue and treachery.
OR SEND NAME AND ADDRESS WITH $1.00 FOR COMPLETE SERIES. ADDRESS BOX 1526, PHILADELPHIA



Starts It Off Nicely

Nothing quite like a strengthening, sustaining dish of

Grape-Nuts FOOD

to begin the day right.

SAYS THE HIGH FLEET GOES TO SEA OFTEN

Visitor to Wilhelmshaven Reports Ships Go Out Usually Twice a Week.

NEVER VENTURE VERY FAR

Kaiser's Sailors Kept In Dark Regarding Our Part in War, Are Told We Are Preparing Against Japan.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—The German fleet, according to an informant of The Associated Press who recently had been at Wilhelmshaven, justifies its name of High Sea Fleet by running out from Wilhelmshaven with considerable regularity, some times two or three times a week. The fleet only makes short trips, however, and never goes very far out to sea.

The High Sea Fleet usually leaves Wilhelmshaven in the evening and is back by early dinner time between 11 o'clock and noon on the following day. On a few occasions it has remained out longer, but only because thick weather set in, making a passage through the German mine fields dangerous and forcing it to remain in the shelter of Heligoland until the weather cleared.

A greater part of the time the battleships and cruisers comprising the battle fleet are anchored in security behind mine fields and nets and a triple line of pickets protecting the entrance to the base. Once in March the fleet had a considerable period of enforced repose, when British mine layers, taking advantage of thick weather, sowed the coastal waters so full of mines that the German vessels were unable to leave the harbor.

The enlisted personnel of the fleet knew nothing of American preparations for active participation in the war. The men were told by their officers that America's declaration of war on Germany was only issued as a cover to preparations against Japan and that American troops would not be used in Europe.

The German losses in submarines, according to the informant, has been twenty to twenty-two boats, this figure apparently covering the losses since the start of the unrestricted submarine warfare campaign. Four additional boats are said to have been lost in the Mediterranean.

Germany now has almost 300 submarines, the newest boats being of the big seagoing type and armed with a six-inch gun. This armament appeared on boats commissioned in the middle of June, the earlier boats of this latest, or D. E. E. type, and the preceding C. E. E. type being armed with a pair of 105 millimeter guns, approximately four-inch guns, fore and aft.

The 300 submarines, however, include a large number of the so-called canal boat type, built for passage through the Belgian canals to Zeebrugge, and which are of inferior armament and a smaller radius of action.

CONVERT DEUTSCHLAND INTO WAR SUBMARINE

Undersea Boat, Which Visited Here, May Be Sent to Operate in the Pacific.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, which visited the United States before that country entered the war, has been converted into a war submarine, according to German fleet gossip reaching The Associated Press. The Deutschland has been fitted with six torpedo tubes.

The submarine, it is said, may soon leave for the Pacific to operate against traffic from San Francisco. The U-boat was to have started activities some time ago, but an explosion on board while the vessel was on a trial trip made necessary repairs which took considerable time.

10 DIE ON SUNKEN STEAMER.

Norwegian Foreign Office Tells of Destruction of Two More Ships.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, announcement is made by the Norwegian Foreign Office that the Norwegian steamer Falkland has been sunk in the North Sea. Ten persons were killed.

The steamer Capella was also sunk. The crew was saved.

The Falkland was a vessel of 4,877 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1897. The vessel was owned by a Christiania company.

Available shipping records give a steamer Capella as being 877 tons, built at Beggen in 1885. She was owned by a firm in Sandefjord.

USED NORWEGIAN SHIP AS DECOY FOR 16 DAYS

U-Boat Commander Sent Out "S O S" Calls from the Benguela, Hoping to Entice Prey.

Twelve members of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Benguela, who arrived yesterday on a Spanish liner at an Atlantic port, told how the German submarine commander used their vessel as a decoy for sixteen days before he finally sunk her off the Irish coast on July 14. According to the sailors, the Benguela was attacked early on the morning of June 28 by a U-boat of the latest type, which fired a shot across her bows. After the Captain had stopped the engines and told the chief officer to have the two lifeboats lowered away, he received orders from the submarine commander to stand by with his men while the Benguela was examined. This inspection occupied over an hour and the German sailors took away two boatloads of provisions.

The crew of the steamship, who had been lying off on their oars, waiting for permission to row away, then were told to return to their ship. They were accompanied by ten armed Germans under the command of two junior officers, also carrying rifles and revolvers. The captain of the Benguela was instructed to steam after the submarine, and if the latter craft was compelled to submerge, he was told the two officers would take command and instruct him what to do under the circumstances.

Day after day the steamship and the submarine, which was just awash on the starboard side, cruised about, waiting for merchantmen to appear, but none came. The German commander sent out frequent S O S calls for aid by wireless from the decoy ship, but did not receive a single response.

On July 14 the Benguela had worked down toward the Irish coast from the north of Scotland, and the submarine commander decided that he was wasting time and would do more work without the aid of the Norwegian steamship. Bombs were placed in the hold of the Benguela and the crew were told to jump into their boats and row away as fast as they could. They got clear just before the bombs exploded and the freighter went to the bottom. Three hours later the crew were rescued by a British destroyer.

The Norwegians said that the U-boat was about 1,700 tons gross and was built in 1915 at Stettin. She was about 275 feet long, had two three-inch guns on deck and carried a crew of seventy men. The commander told the Captain of the Benguela that he and his men had been away from their base for five months. During that time they had been operating around the British Isles and obtained provisions and fuel from the vessels before they sank them. New supplies of torpedoes and bombs were sent to them from Zeebrugge by old submarines of a smaller type.

The same Spanish steamship brought five members of the crew of the Norwegian bark Saraa, which was sunk off the Azores on June 29. The crew of the submarine saw a hog in a pen on the maindeck of the bark near the galley, and in their haste to seize him they let the porker go. He ran squealing around the decks and dashed through the galley followed by the hungry German sailors, who finally captured the pig in the forecastle and took him on board the submarine, much to the relief of their commander, who had been signaling frantically for their return, as a warship was in sight on the horizon steaming very fast toward the craft. The Saraa blew up and was scattered over the surface of the sea and the U-boat was submerged. The crew were taken on a fishing steamship to a port in Spain.

CONFIRMS CAPTURE OF NAVAL GUNNERS

Navy Department Gives Out Names of Men Taken from the Campana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department today received official dispatches confirming the capture by a German submarine on Aug. 6 of Captain Oliver and five members of the naval crew of the American steamer Campana, which was sunk by a German submarine on that date. An inquiry is being made by the State Department to ascertain the fate of these men and the character of the treatment accorded them by the German Government.

The five members of the armed guard of the steamship Campana who were taken prisoners by the German submarine when the Campana was sunk are: James Delaney, chief gunner's mate, commander of armed guard, Malden Mass.; William Albert Miller, seaman second class, Chicago; Fred Stephen Jacob, seaman second class, Pittsburgh; Ray Roop, boatswain's mate second class, Boyne City, Mich.; Charles Levan Kline, gunner's mate third class, Reading, Penn.

The other members of the naval armed guard, who were landed safely at a French port, are:

Henry Montgomery Lusk, seaman second class, Ennis, Texas; George Franklin Wilcox, seaman second class, Cleveland; Kari Melvin Smith, seaman second class, St. Louis; Wray Ernest Metsker, seaman second class, Williamsport, Indiana; George Allan McCausland, seaman second class, Philadelphia; Barney Vincent Artl, seaman second class, Cleveland; Cornelius Reilly, seaman, 584 Henry Street, Brooklyn; Roy August Voigt, coxswain, 315 East 144th Street, New York City.

ASSERT EMBARGO WILL RUIN HOLLAND

Dutch Commissioners Predict Economic Disaster Unless We Supply Grain to the Nation.

MIGHT TURN TO GERMANY

No Other Alternative but to Trade Commodities with the Teutons, Members Assert.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—"If we fail to persuade the American Government to permit a continuance of the supply of grain it will mean misery and economic ruin for Holland," unanimously declared the members of the official Dutch Mission, who are expected to sail for the United States this week and who were interviewed today in a body by The Associated Press.

Whether such an eventuality would ultimately force Holland into the war, the members of the mission did not care to prophesy. This, they contended, depended on the capacity of the Dutch people to bear privations and on unforeseeable circumstances, but it would manifestly render Holland's position most serious, and would make her more than ever dependent upon the Central Powers, to whom she would presumably be obliged to turn to try to get grain, as well as the present essential, coal, necessarily in exchange for equivalent concessions, and in which case the American aim of stopping Dutch food exports toward Germany would still be defeated.

The principal spokesman of the mission was Joost van Vollenhoven, the former managing director and still a director of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and managing director of the Netherlands Bank. He hinted at the conclusions Holland would reluctantly have to draw regarding the overseas trade for the future, and said that hitherto his country always reckoned that she could safely lean on that trade, no matter what happened to her eastern supplies. The members of the mission, however, in no wise anticipated such a failure of their efforts. On the contrary they were hopeful of success and said they would leave no stone unturned to achieve it.

Joost van Vollenhoven, who is an expert on Holland's commercial and economic affairs, was the man who successfully conducted negotiations in London when Dutch ships were held up at British ports, and he and his colleagues pin great faith on personal contact to clear up the misunderstanding between Holland and the United States, and to arrive at an arrangement.

Herr van Vollenhoven said he thought America, where the rights of small States had been so championed, would not do anything to deprive a small State of the possibility of maintaining a free existence.

Questioned regarding what Holland was prepared to concede for the privilege of receiving provisions the members of the mission spoke guardedly, but their remarks justify the deduction that the Netherlands would be agreeable to the chartering of part of her mercantile fleet. The one anxiety on this head was lest Holland should be asked to do anything calculated to mix her up with the war and embroil her with Germany, hence the wish was expressed that any such ships should be employed outside European waters.

Herr van Vollenhoven expressly stated that the Netherlands Government would welcome a scheme like that of taking over the Belgian relief shipping service.

The members of the mission emphatically declared that, while Holland's supplies of the products of her soil to both sides were automatically decreasing, it was impossible to alter the present fixed division arrangement, in the sense of a smaller percentage going to Germany and a larger amount to the Entente countries, as this would immediately be branded as unimpartial and unneutral by Germany and would expose the country to the greatest dangers. The only possible course in this direction would be to reduce or cease exports to both groups of belligerents, the commissioners said.

Herr van Vollenhoven expressed the opinion that in view of the supplies obtained in Rumania the Teuton countries would not be disabled if food imports from the western neutrals were cut off. He said that disablement could be achieved only by cutting off oil, copper, and similar vital supplies.

Asked why Holland could not make herself independent of Germany respecting coal by getting supplies from England, the members of the mission said that apart from British conditions the shipment of 350,000 tons monthly, which is the amount of the reduced ration recently allowed by Germany, it was quite impracticable.

Regarding the pending negotiations with Germany on the coal question The Associated Press was assured that Germany was not aiming at a departure from Holland's present export diversion agreement in her favor, but in view of German labor shortage the coal supply was likely to be further reduced.

Holland would like, the delegates said, the full ration of 75,000 tons of grain monthly from the United States. They declared there were practically no stocks in this country and that at the present rate of consumption the new crop would last only two months. The bread ration would soon be drastically reduced if the food situation did not improve, they said.

ALL DOUBTS DISSIPATED, SAYS JAPANESE ENVOY

Ishii Hails Friendly Co-operation as the Future American-Japanese Course.

A PACIFIC PORT, Aug. 15.—All doubts which may have existed between Japan and the United States have been cleared away in the three days that have elapsed since a Japanese mission landed here, said Viscount K. Ishii, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, in an address here tonight at a dinner which he gave to officials of the State Department, army and navy officers, and others assigned to welcome the mission.

"You have convinced my Government and people that the heart of the great West is all right," he went on, "and that friendly co-operation from now on is to be the keynote of all relations between America and Japan."

"The unstinted honors which you have extended to this mission are a notice to all the world that America and Japan are standing side by side in the great issues of the day.

"You have spoken the word here which binds us in harmony of purpose. Your action clears away many a doubt and misunderstanding on the part of the people of both countries as to our mutual aims and aspirations. The hand of friendship, which you have extended to me personally, will be accepted by the people of Japan as a tender of sincere good-will toward the Sovereign and the people whom I have the honor to represent.

"You have made the work of this Mission easier, and I will proceed to the seat of Government in Washington, buoyed up with the assurance of America's friendly spirit. Your generous attitude makes it possible for every fair-minded man to believe that there are no pending questions between America and Japan which, approached in this spirit, are not susceptible of honorable and fair adjustment."

SWISS MISSION ARRIVES.

Will Discuss Embargo at Washington—New Minister Arrives Also.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port, on a Spanish liner, were Dr. Hans Sulzer, the new Minister from Switzerland to succeed Dr. Paul Ritter, and a Swiss commission, composed of National Counselor John Suz, Colonel Staenpfl, and Professor William Rappard. Members of the commission said that they were on their way to Washington to discuss the economic conditions in Switzerland in connection with the Embargo Act, but declined to go into details.

Dr. Sulzer, the new Minister, said that Switzerland was dependent upon the United States and the Entente countries in Europe for all but 15 per cent. of the food supplies for her people. He went on to say that there was now a well-organized, efficient committee in Switzerland representing the Allies and that its chief object was to keep a strict watch on imports and exports so that no important article should reach Germany. Certain rules had been made by the committee, the Minister continued, and these were being strictly observed.

Dr. Sulzer, the new Minister, said Louis Junod, the Swiss Consul; Dr. C. Escher, and Dr. Hubscher from the Legation at Washington, and thirteen prominent Swiss from Eastern cities.

LESS LIGHT FOR GERMANY.

Coal Shortage Forces a Reduction in Production of Electricity.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Owing to the coal shortage in Germany a general reduction in the amount of electricity made in the empire has been decided upon.

A dispatch from Frankfort by way of Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says the reduction chiefly concerns lighting, but industries generally will only be able to obtain 40 to 60 per cent. of their normal requirements.

Watch the smile go 'round after the first sip of

Club Cocktails

That smile takes expert blending, best liquors and long-aging in the wood. Have you the CC smile?

A SOLDIER'S MONEY

SOME of the young men who are going into training camps or possibly abroad in the service of their country, would like a safe place for their savings while they are gone.

Our First Mortgage Participation Certificates are shares in mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company. There is no possibility of loss.

Just now the rate of interest is 5% and we can take care of any amount, large or small.

The income can be sent to you or can be paid to anyone that you designate or can be accumulated here subject to your orders.

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Capital $ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

FALKLAND SURVIVOR HOME.

Lieutenant Scherik Rejoins German Navy After Eight Months' Trip.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—Naval Lieutenant Otto Scherik, one of the few remaining survivors of the German Pacific squadron which was defeated by the British off the Falkland Islands in December, 1914, has succeeded in returning to Germany, according to the Zeitung of Eisleben, Saxony.

The Lieutenant's journey from South America occupied eight months and was accomplished by great difficulties. On arriving in Germany, he immediately rejoined the navy.

REFUSE GERMAN CURRENCY.

Dutch Hold Up Several Million Eggs at Border, Demanding Gold.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—According to Dutch newspapers, several million eggs destined for Germany have been held up by the Dutch authorities on the German frontier, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Germans promised to pay for the eggs in gold, but at the last moment offered paper money, which the Dutch refused to accept.

Greek Treasury at Washington.

ATHENS, Aug. 15.—A bill has been introduced in the Greek Chamber abolishing honorary Consular posts in the United States, creating five Consulates General, and instituting a National Treasury at the Legation in Washington to support Greek philanthropic and patriotic associations. The Foreign Minister, who presented the measure, declared it showed the interest the Liberal Government felt in the Greek colonies in America, which had done and would do so much for Greece.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Avenue, at 34th St.

Have arranged for—

Immediate Selling (beginning today)

95 Smart Dresses—at $38 and $58

Formerly $75 to $150—*For immediate wear*, or *suitable for early Autumn;* beautiful high-class models of Georgette crepe, crepe meteor, foulard, satin, and plain or printed chiffon; suitable for street, afternoon and informal day or evening occasions.

Handsome Wraps—at $45 and $65

Formerly to $145—Afternoon and evening styles of rich satin, gros de Londres and other high-class silk materials beautifully lined and including styles with touches of hand embroidery.

Smart Street Suits—at $55

Formerly to $150—Suitable for *early Autumn* or for *immediate wear*—including navy blue, black, and other desirable shades, in exceptionally high-quality serges, tricots and fine suitings.

—ALSO CLOSING OUT—

Street Suits—**Formerly to $95**—at $35

About fifty remaining suits from various lines; of high-class silk and cloth materials, in white, navy and fashionable high shades.

Coats and Capes—to close—at $25

Formerly to $75—A miscellaneous group of remaining high-class styles; only one or two of a size or kind; mostly sports styles, of exceptionally fine materials.

Exclusive Blouses—to close, at $10 to $20

Formerly to $50—Of batiste, organdie, French crepe, and fine silk materials; including handmade and Imported styles.

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
Learn to Swim Easily — Sold Everywhere
Plain, 35c. Fancy, 50c.
Also "AIRLIGHT" Pneumatic Life-Preservers, for steamers, yachts, boats; compact, substantial. Price $2.50 each.
AYVAD MAN'F'G CO., Hoboken, N. J.

BUYER'S JOURNEY NEEDLESS.

A two line advertisement, costing one dollar, will serve the purpose of a journey to New York and save time, trouble and the expense the journey entails. Country merchants needing goods should dispatch a short telegram to The New York Times stating requirements and next morning the manufacturing and wholesaling world will read the advertisement on the Business Page. The plan has proved successful in many instances.—Advt.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Special for Today and Friday

A Sale of Men's Fine Summer Shirts

Greatly Underpriced

Quality, Fit and Workmanship of the usual high standard. Sleeve alterations made without charge.

Assortment I.

Advanced Fall styles of Sample Shirting
Mercerized Madras with soft cuffs
Printed Fabrics—Fast color; soft cuffs
Fine Soft Shirts in neat patterns
Actual Values $1.35-1.50 — .95 — 3 at .90

Assortment II.

Silk Striped Shirtings in choice designs
Very Fine Mercerized Shirts, assorted stripings
Shirts from fine woven stripings
Negligee Shirts in excellent patterns
All Soft Cuffs.
Actual Values $2.00-2.50 — 1.60 — 3 at 1.50

Assortment III.

Fibre Silk Shirts of the better grade
Flannel Shirts, medium weight; collars on; odd sizes
Pleated and plain Shirts, superior grade, stiff cuffs
Novelty Shirts—Imported bosoms and cuffs
Actual Values $3.50-4.00 — 2.45 — 3 at 2.25

Assortment IV.

Extra Heavy Double Warp Silk Shirts
Imported Japanese and Shantung Silk Shirts
Imported Pongee Silk Shirts
Sans Gene woven striped Silk Crepe Shirts
Actual Values $8 to 9.50 — 6.50 — 3 at 6.25

Box Sale of Men's Half Hose

All merchandise of the first quality from our regular stock, offered at prices
Fully 1/4 under present values

Men's Silk Half Hose—A very serviceable quality with lisle foot and ribbed top, in plain black, white, navy or gray. *Real Value 75c* — .55 pr. — Box 6 prs., 3.00

Men's Silk Lisle Half Hose—One of our very best grades; full fashioned, and finest finish in black, white, taupe, Cordovan, Russia calf, navy and Palm Beach shades. *Real Value 75c* — .55 pr. — Box 6 prs., 3.00

Men's Fine Cotton Half Hose—Excellent qualities and very serviceable grades, in plain black, white and natural balbriggan shades. *Specially priced* — .35 pr. — Box 6 prs., 2.00

Clearance of Men's Silk Neckwear

Very smart effects from our regular stock, suitable for every occasion
1/3 off to below 1/2 Price

Finest Grades of Silk Ties—Comprising all the small lots of our entire stock of Four-in-hands from Imported Silks. *Regularly $1.50 and $2.00* — .85 ea. — 3 for 2.35

Plain and Fancy Neckwear—Large flowing-end Four-in-hands from heavy and light weight Silks, in very desirable patterns. *Regularly .85, $1.00, $1.35* — .60 ea. — 3 for 1.65

Fine Grade Batwing Ties from Novelty Silks, Foulards, Crepes and Scotch Plaids, with pointed or square ends and all collar lengths. *Regularly .75 and $1.00* — .50 ea. — 3 for 1.35

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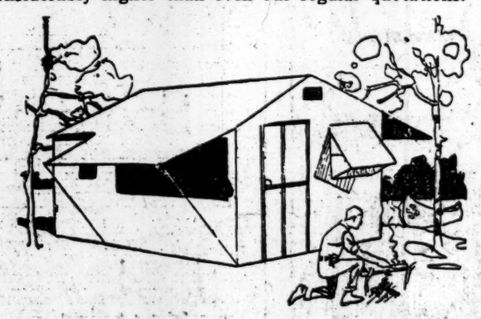
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Only a Few More "Kenyon" Take-Down Houses AT THESE PRICES

It will pay you to purchase one of these portable houses NOW, even for next Summer, for in 1918 prices will be considerably higher than even our regular quotations.



So you see your saving now is a double saving. "Kenyon" Take-Down Houses have no equal for camping use. A saving of rent for one season will more than make up your expenditure.

These special prices prevail now.

Quantities limited. Make your selection at once.

No.	Quantity	Size	List Price	Special Price
90	4	2 room, 9x15,	$125.00	$96.50
90 W. S. Wood Side	2	2 room, 9x15,	$137.50	$110.00
14 S	1	5 room, 14x26,	$270.00	$220.00
14 W. S. Wood Side	1	5 room, 14x26,	$275.00	$225.00
10	1	3 room, 10x22,	$180.00	$137.50

We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today.

Price---

This is one of our strong points—that quality for quality considered, our prices are lower than elsewhere. "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men are no exception to this rule. For instance:

MEN'S
Russia Calf Shoes
At $9.89

It would be difficult indeed to find such shoes at this price in any other good store in town. Of fine dark brown calf, with receding toes and low broad heels. Roomy tread—but snug fitting instep, heel and toes.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square — New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Young Man, You're in Luck

You will have a satisfied expression once you make a selection from our stock of silk suits—and you will be classed among the lucky ones because of your cool, smart clothes.

Men's Shantung Silk Suits Are Now $14.75

They were priced much higher earlier in the season. Pinch-back and sack models with patch pockets and French facing. Direct elevators to Clothing Dept. on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, and French Repps.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Sensible Shoes for Men Who Want Comfort

Flexible Shank Boots of Black Glazed Kid with broad toes and heels, Goodyear welts, lace styles. Workmanship and materials equal to those found in shoes at higher prices elsewhere. $6.49

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Belts, 68c

Two styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One of black cowhide, tubular style, with buckle to match, the other of tan cowhide with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Your Wife Knows Fruit of the Loom Sheets and Pillow Cases

but—unless you phone home as soon as you reach the office, she may not know that we are selling them at sale prices these days.

The sheets and pillow cases bearing this label have long been acknowledged the standard for good wearing quality by all good housekeepers. Here's an opportunity to help save household money. Phone home.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

IN every other profession, for example the law, the more expert the service the higher the cost. In insurance, the more expert the service the broader the protection and the lower the cost. Are you taking full advantage of that for your own benefit?

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THOSE who spend their Summers out of town know only the smartness of the Avenue shops—and the convenience of reaching them. Those of us who remain at home find that there is an additional attraction—August prices—and that traveling is just as cool as it is easy on a

Fifth Avenue Bus

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"THE ROAD OF AMBITION"
BY ELAINE STERNE
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Be Sure it is by W. M. GALLICHAN
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Try It and Be Convinced.

FUSION FILLS SLATE AS IT WAS PLANNED

Cropsey Statement Still Predicted, with Threat of a Rival Ticket.

SOME DEMOCRATS PROTEST

Kings Members Denounce a Republican Leaders' "Deal," but Swasey and Rafferty Win.

Disregarding any threat that Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey might yet enter the Republican primary as a candidate for the mayoralty nomination against Mayor Mitchel, the Fusion Committee of 270 went ahead yesterday and accepted the Brooklyn slate that had been prepared two days before by the Fusion leaders and the faction headed by Jacob A. Livingston, chief Cropsey lieutenant.

Lewis M. Swasey, Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and a Livingston follower, was selected as the Fusion candidate for Sheriff of Kings County, and John T. Rafferty was chosen as the candidate for Register. Rafferty is Republican leader of the Twelfth District, and is a Calder-Kracke man.

The arrangement was made upon the tacit understanding that Mr. Livingston was to use his influence to "call off" Justice Cropsey, and when it was hinted on Tuesday night that Mr. Cropsey might "take the bit in his teeth" and run anyway, it looked as if the Swasey-Rafferty agreement might be dropped. Under the direction of George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Fusion Committee, however, the Nominating Committee went ahead yesterday and accepted Swasey and Rafferty, and decided to pay no attention to anything that Justice Cropsey might do. The Fusion leaders do not believe that Justice Cropsey has any intention of entering the race, and they are willing to let Mr. Livingston down as gracefully as possible. They insist that the Brooklyn jurist was eliminated as a possible candidate on Monday, when Controller Travis turned against him.

Cropsey Statement Predicted.

Despite the idea of Cropsey's intentions held by the Fusion chieftains, Republican leaders in Brooklyn said last night that they were convinced that Justice Cropsey would announce his candidacy today. There was considerable activity among the Cropsey men all day and last evening an important conference was held at the law office of Senator Burlingame, at 391 Fulton Street. Justice Cropsey, it is known, was at this conference, along with Mr. Livingston, Senator Burlingame, and John T. McGovern, who handled the Cropsey petitions.

It was said after the conference that a Cropsey borough ticket would be put in the field, with State Senator Charles C. Lockwood heading it as candidate for Borough President, Lewis M. Swasey for Sheriff, and Coroner Ernest C. Wagner for Register. It was said that Justice Cropsey would issue a statement at 5 o'clock this evening formally announcing his intention to make the race.

Brooklyn Slate Assailed.

The Brooklyn slate was not adopted yesterday by the Fusionists without an acrimonious debate in which several Democratic Brooklyn members of the Fusion Committee denounced the Livingston-Calder-Kracke "deal" and demanded that a Democrat should have a place on the ticket. A. W. Eastman, an independent Democrat and member of the City Democracy, led the opposition to Swasey and Rafferty.

"I am opposed to this ticket," said Mr. Eastman. "This is not a Fusion Committee so far as Kings County is concerned. It is a straight Republican ticket, and is the result of deals among factions of the Republican Party to settle their own differences. We left the Democratic Party because we opposed certain actions on the part of our leaders, and it makes it no sweeter to us that those leaders are now Republicans. Borough President Pounds is a factional Republican of the Calder-Kracke persuasion, and he has appointed Republicans only to office. His office is filled with Republican district leaders, and now you ask us to support two more of them.

"Why should you deny us place on your ticket when Kings County is Democratic according to the enrollment? You haven't given us men of any higher type than we got from the Democratic leaders. I am opposed to this ticket because the men are not of the Mitchel type. We are for Mayor Mitchel first, last, and always, but we don't propose to have a Republican ticket foisted on us in the name of Fusion."

Elmer Sammis, another Brooklyn Democrat, said that the Brooklyn Republicans would support the ticket because the one object was to keep the Board of Estimate out of the control of Tammany Hall. He was followed by Charles Jerome Edwards, an Independent Democrat, who said:

"We will vote for the ticket, but it will be with the mental reservation that when it comes to fixing up the Judiciary ticket in the Second Department we will demand another Democrat."

It was understood that the Brooklyn Democratic members of the committee will insist that a Democrat be selected for the Supreme Court Bench in place of Justice Fawcett, a Republican, who is already being considered for a renomination by the Fusionists. Mr. Wickersham tried to console the fractious Brooklyn Democrats by saying that the committee was merely trying to reconcile all elements, and hoped to get the dissatisfied Republicans back in the fold. Robert F. Craig, also a Brooklyn Independent Democrat, broke in heatedly as follows:

"If anybody wants to know anything about framing up a rank ticket he ought to come to this committee. If John F. Hylan is named by the Democrats he will sweep the city. I want to tell you that I am disgusted with the way you have pulled this thing off."

Bassett Warns Fusionists.

Mr. Craig was supported by Edward M. Bassett, former Public Service Commissioner, and Chairman of the Fusion Platform Committee, who said:

"We're not making a Fusion ticket in Kings. It's a straight Republican organization ticket. I wish to say to these men in Brooklyn that they are heading toward the defeat of Fusion this year, or four years hence. They are trying to cloak a Republican partisan Government under the name of Fusion. Maybe the damage has already been done. The practice of trading in offices tends to defeat non-partisanship in the city."

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., responding to Mr. Bassett, said that four years ago he had been exactly of the same mind for an entirely opposite reason. At that time, Mr. Hughes said, Republicans were forced to accept practically an all-Democratic ticket.

At this point William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, took a hand and said that the committee had had great difficulty at the outset in overcoming a strong sentiment among Republicans for a straight Republican ticket this year, and he thought the committee had succeeded. He said that a study of the ticket would show that there were more Democrats on it, in proportion to their power, than there were Republicans. All further discussion was then cut off by a vote being taken. The ticket as made up was adopted, and later the full Fusion Committee approved it.

Walter W. Price of Richmond then said that he had had trouble in getting the Richmond Borough Committee together, and therefore he was not ready to report on the ticket for that borough. Chairman Childs announced that the Executive Committee and the Judicary Committee would hold a meeting this morning, at which there would be a free discussion on candidates for the Judiciary in Kings and Queens. It was decided before the meeting adjourned to leave all the other vacancies on the Fusion ticket to the Executive Committee to fill.

With the Queens Fusion situation cleared up, Robert W. Higbie, who was chosen as the Fusion candidate for Borough President against Connolly, said he would accept the designation and would make a hard fight.

"Mr. Connolly is a part of the Tammany organization," said Mr. Higbie, "and we will attempt in this election to put Tammany out of Queens. Connolly has antagonized Mayor Mitchel and the other members of the Board of Estimate and for that reason Queens has not received what it is entitled to."

District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens, who was indorsed by the Fusionists for another term, said:

"I will accept the designation which is a recognition of the work done in my office in the past three years."

Borough President Connolly said:

"I have already been placed in nomination by a committee of leading citizens and I shall be a candidate against Mr. Higbie. I will leave it to the people to compare my record with Mr. Higbie's."

TAMMANY TAKES HYLAN FOR MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

strength from the moment of his nomination and will grow to great proportions as election day approaches.

"There is no reason for any Democrat to vote against him. He is independent, forceful, able, and extremely popular. He knows the issues and will be an ideal advocate of them. It will be a clean-cut fight along party lines, with all factions of the Republican Party lining up with Mayor Mitchel and all factions of the Democratic Party lining up with Judge Hylan.

"His nomination will be looked upon with great favor by the democracy all over the nation, and we may congratulate ourselves that his nomination will wrest from the Republican Party the control of this, the greatest Democratic stronghold in America."

Representative Murray Hulbert sent a telegram of congratulation to Judge Hylan yesterday upon his selection, in which he said:

"Your election is a foregone conclusion. The selection of a man of your humble origin merely because of conspicuous public service in municipal affairs proves once again that the Democracy is truly the party of the people, honoring men of integrity and merit who can be trusted to carry out its principles to beneficial accomplishment. Your candidacy is one that will appeal to and deserves the loyal support of every real Democrat."

O'Loughlin Rebels in Kings.

The primary plans of Leader McCooey in Kings were upset yesterday by an eleventh hour move on the part of Register Edward T. O'Loughlin. Mr. O'Loughlin, who is the Independence League leader of Brooklyn, had been slated for a renomination for Register by the Democrats. Leader McCooey had picked Representative Daniel J. Griffin for Borough President and Municipal Court Justice Jacob S. Strahl for Sheriff.

The Democratic Executive Committee was to have met yesterday afternoon to ratify this ticket. As the members were assembling word came to Mr. McCooey that Mr. O'Loughlin had kicked over the traces. He came out with a flat refusal to run again for Register, which office he has held for two terms. He asserted that because of his record he was entitled to a "promotion," which, from his point of view, should take the form of a designation for Borough President.

"I'm tired of holding down the same old job," said the Register. "If I don't get the Democratic nomination for Borough President, I will go on the election day ballot by petition on my own ticket."

Mr. McCooey was greatly disturbed by Mr. O'Loughlin's action. The meeting of the Executive Committee was put over until today in the hope that the Register might be "persuaded" from his threatened course. The belief was that this would be a hard task, and it was thought not unlikely that because of his vote-getting ability O'Loughlin would get the place demanded on the ticket.

The selection of Charles L. Craig for Controller by the Democratic Fusion Committee was not made last night without a fight by a number of the Tammany members, who proposed Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black for the office. John H. Delaney, former State Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, brought forward Mr. Black's name, but it was immediately opposed. Joseph J. O'Donohue accused Tammany of trying to control the Committee. He said that while every consideration should be shown to the Tammany organization because of its strength and influence, the Committee could not afford to have it said that the members were controlled by Charles F. Murphy. After this Mr. Craig's selection was made unanimous.

William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Committee, was authorized to appoint a committee on notification, with representatives from each borough. He was also authorized to appoint a law committee to arrange for the circulation of petitions to put the candidates' names on the primary ballot.

It was said last night that City Court Justice John V. McAvoy, whose term expires Dec. 31, may be the Tammany designation for Justice of the Supreme Court to oppose Justice Ordway, selected by the Fusionists. Mr. McAvoy has been on the City Court bench for several years, and is a relative of Thomas F. McAvoy, Tammany leader.

The Bronx Democrats selected their ticket last night, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the County Democratic organization. Henry Bruckner, Representative from the Twenty-second Congress District, was chosen for President of the Borough; Francis Martin, as District Attorney, to succeed himself; Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan for County Clerk, and Edward Polak to succeed himself as Register.

COLONEL PRAISES MITCHEL.

"The Best Mayor We Have Ever Had," He Asserts.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt paid an unexpected compliment to Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods at the private luncheon given to Elihu Root at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. E. H. Outerbridge, President of the organization, introduced Mayor Mitchel as "the next Mayor." Colonel Roosevelt, who was sitting near the Mayor, added loud enough for everyone to hear: "And the best Mayor we have ever had." There was applause at the Colonel's remark, and the Mayor bowed his acknowledgments. Later the Colonel said to Mr. Mitchel:

"I have never been Mayor, but I have been a Police Commissioner—New York remembers it with horror to this day, because they voted unanimously to take me away—and I wish to say that from my knowledge of the Police Department the best Police Commissioner we have ever had has been your man Woods. If there is any error that you or Mr. Woods have made, it is because the administration of the City of New York comes second in difficulty only to the administration of the United States."

STOTESBURY TO RESIGN.

Adjutant General to Enter Campaign on Fusion Ticket.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury today indicated his intention to resign his military office in order to accept the Fusion nomination for City Court Judge of New York.

"I have not had an opportunity," General Stotesbury said, "to discuss the matter with the Governor. The National Guard has been drafted into Federal service and no longer is under State control. The work of selection and the plans for mobilization of the State's quota of the National Army are about complete. A new State force has been organized and equipped to replace the Guard on the public works and utilities within the State, ready for any emergency. If, under these circumstances, the Governor feels that I can now be released, I certainly will accept the nomination and resign the office of Adjutant General."

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We are prepared to execute orders for made to measure uniforms in one week's time.

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THE NATIONAL DRINK

AFTER exercise—drink Welch's. It banishes fatigue and renews strength.

The purpose of play this year is to increase work capacity. Efficiency is a national watchword.

Red-blooded men are turning more and more to Welch's. They like its heartening stimulation, without reaction. They like the satisfying, real-grapey flavor.

Best of all, men know that Welch's is an aid to fitness. It strengthens the muscles and steadies the nerves. And clean, sound living is more fashionable every day.

Welch's is just the pure juice of premium-price Concord Grapes. The Welch process retains the inimitable natural flavor.

Buy Welch's in bottles, 10c and up, from your grocer, druggist or confectioner. Say "Welch's" at the soda fountain.

Write for "Welch Ways," a book of 99 recipes for serving Welch's. Sent free on request.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Guard Your Children's Health

U. S. GOVERNMENT, *Surgeon General, War Department*
CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES, *New York, Boston, Norfolk, etc.*
GREAT HOSPITALS, *all over the country*

Use and recommend Chlorinated Lime as a powerful, economical and safe disinfectant.

Follow their lead and protect your family against contagious diseases, especially the little folks who do not know how to protect themselves. Use

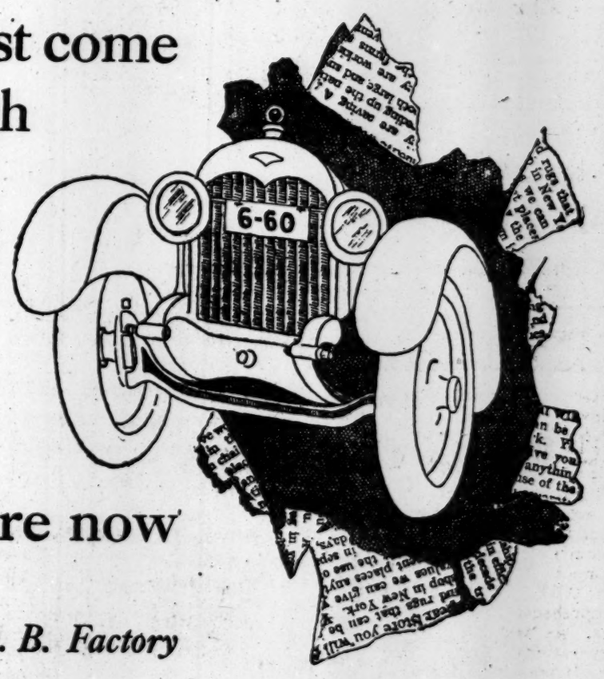
Acme Chlorinated Lime

daily in your garbage can, sink, toilet bowl, and all damp and foul smelling places where disease germs may be. Kills germs and destroys odors instantly.

Large 12-oz. can 15c at all first class grocers and druggists. Refuse all substitutes which may be stale or worthless

The New Six-60 Abbott

Has just come through



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SOAP BOX SEDITION TO FEEL HEAVY HAND

City and Federal Authorities Move to Stamp Out Propaganda of Treason.

WORK TO BE COUNTRY-WIDE

Police in 100 Cities Besides New York Asked to Act with Vigor Against Disloyal Utterances.

With the aid of the city and national authorities, the American Defense Society set itself yesterday to stamp out the propaganda of treason, especially street corner speeches, such as that for the interruption of which Cleveland Moffett was arrested on Monday night.

Following a conference between the Executive Committee of the society and representatives of the Police Department and the United States District Attorney's office, it was announced that these steps would be taken at once:

First, President Wilson will be asked to define treason; second, Mayor Mitchel will be asked to obtain the passage of a city ordinance requiring all persons holding street meetings to get licenses; and third, patriotic citizens will be asked to volunteer at the society's headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, today for service in a Vigilantes committee to keep watch on all street corner meetings during the war and to cause the arrest of any person uttering seditious statements. The Police Department will supply uniformed men to do the actual arresting.

The conference yesterday showed that an agitator standing on a street corner and saying "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!" commits no legal offense, unless it be treason, and with treason punishable by death it was the opinion of the District Attorney's representatives that no conviction could be had unless there was an "overt act," something more than words.

There is no punishment fixed now for sedition. There was a provision affecting it in the Espionage bill, but it was stricken out. However, the President has the power to define treason, and it is the hope of the society that he will construe that seditious utterances come within that category. Then the enemies of seditious speech will have a definite plan to work upon.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham represented his department at the conference yesterday. The suggestions of the department were three: First, that any person hearing disloyal utterances arrest the speaker; second, that any person hearing a disloyal utterance request a policeman to arrest the speaker, and third, that stenographic reports of alleged disloyal speeches be made, submitted to a Magistrate and court action demanded.

Referring to the plan to organizing a committee of citizens to watch the street meetings, Mr. Moffett said:

"We know that we can get enough volunteers for this patriotic work. I have received a large number of letters from persons who have heard utterances similarly to those which stirred me and who are willing to help to stop this sort of thing. We will patrol the whole Broadway section as long as necessary, and watch any other part of the city where these traitorous speakers are trying to stir up trouble."

Colonel Roosevelt informed the society yesterday that he was writing a letter to Police Commissioner Woods urging that the police be more strict with the seditious oratory with which the city is beng flooded.

"Any man speaking against our allies should be arrested," said Colonel Roosevelt. "Any one who says treasonable things should be arrested by the police summarily."

The society yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel in which it told of the utterances of the street corner orators, and said:

"Under the circumstances the American Defense Society is constrained to believe that a license entirely too wide is accorded those persons who, for reasons they are under no obligation to disclose, may address the public.

Incidentally, W. J. Robinson, the man whom Mr. Moffett interrupted on Monday night at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, and who was arrested Tuesday night at the order of William H. Hines, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Fuchs in Jefferson Market Court for further hearing today. Mr. Hines received so many threats against his life yesterday, he said, that last night he asked the Police Department for the right to carry a revolver. Mr. Moffett has also received a number of threats.

One means by which the society will take action was illustrated in an affidavit filed yesterday with the authorities by John L. Butterfield, 412 East Tenth Street. Mr. Butterfield had a stenographic report made of a speech delivered at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway last Friday night. A part of Mr. Butterfield's affidavit follows:

"I asked if they did not believe in first whipping Germany, to which one man replied that they certainly did not; that Germany has always been our friend, and that they wanted to see England whipped first. He followed this by saying that America had never been a friend of Ireland anyway, that the country was full of traitors to the cause of freedom, and that 'what we soon will do will be to start a revolution in this country, and the first man we will get will be the greatest traitor of the land, Woodrow Wilson.'"

The society does not limit its campaign to New York. It sent yesterday a message to the heads of the Police Departments of 100 American cities, asking support in a campaign "to curb, permanently and finally, the activities of pacifists and traitors to the country generally who are spreading the doctrine of sedition and disloyalty to public audiences everywhere."

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, under whose auspices a good many of the alleged treasonable speeches are made, defied the American Defense Society yesterday to stop it. In a statement he issued to newspaper men Mr. Moore said:

"The arrest of Mr. Robinson, who never made a seditious utterance in his life, is merely the first gun in a campaign to suppress free speech in this city. There will be just as vigorous a campaign to preserve this Constitutional right of the American people. When Robinson stated that Washington and Franklin, had they failed in the Revolutionary days, would have been hanged and branded traitor as Sir Roger Casement was, he was stating what every candid American knows to be the truth. Casement's 'treason' was such that the United States unanimously petitioned the British Government for clemency and President Wilson personally cabled the plea to London.

Mr. Moore sent a letter to THE TIMES complaining of its editorial on "Sinn Fein and the Police." He asserted that Mr. Moffett did not hear the speaker say that Washington and Franklin were greater traitors than Casement. Mr. Moore's letter concluded:

"What the speaker did say, and what every candid American knows to be the truth, was 'that had Washington and Franklin failed in the Revolutionary days they would have been hanged and branded traitors as Sir Roger Casement was.'

"Moreover, the Sinn Fein Party is not 'now having its brief hour in Ireland.' The wave of democracy has overwhelmed Ireland just as it overwhelmed Russia, and the Irish people will not have to be content until they have driven out the English as Washington and Franklin drove them from here."

MOVES TO LIGHTEN PUBLISHERS' BURDEN

Weeks Introduces Amendments to War Revenue Bill Cutting Out New Taxes on Them.

PAPERS HARD HIT BY WAR

No Other Business Has Suffered So Much, Massachusetts Senator Tells His Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts introduced amendments to the War Revenue bill today to eliminate Section 1101, imposing an addition of one-fourth of a cent a pound to the existing rate for second-class postage, and also Section 1106, which imposes an additional tax upon publishers of newspapers and periodicals of 5 per cent. of net income in excess of $4,000.

These two taxes, Senator Weeks contends, are excessive. In explaining his motive for offering the amendments he said:

"I am opposed to raising the second-class postage rate at this time because of the peculiar conditions which exist. For the same reason I can see no necessity fo rimposing a special tax on the newspaper and periodical publishers. If the statements made by the publishers are dependable, the newspaper and periodical industry has been hit harder by the war than any other business. While I believe that, when we return to normal conditions, the second-class postal rates should be increased, I think it would be unfair to increase them now, or to impose other special taxes upon the publishers."

The postal increase and the tax of 5 per cent. on net incomes as carried in the bill are both extra levies, the publishers coming, besides, under the provisions of the normal income and other fixed taxes.

Senate consideration of the Tax bill lagged today, debate on committee amendments halting for set speeches and discussion of the settled Shipping Board row and other subjects. Tomorrow, it is expected, the Finance Committee's revision of the House bill will be taken up again and rapidly disposed of, the leaders still being confident of passing the bill late next week.

Senator Bankhead addressed the Senate at length today in favor of reducing and otherwise changing the war profits rates. Senator Gerry of the Finance Committee analyzed the bill in detail in commendation of changes proposed.

Indications were today that the new $4,000,000,000 bond issue for an allied loan, to be authorized at the present session of Congress, might bear 4 per cent. interest. N official announcement has come from Secretary McAdoo, but it is known that an advance of one-half of one per cent. over the interest rate of the first Liberty Loan has been discussed in the Cabinet ad in Congress.

United support of Republicans and Democrats of the House Ways and Means Committee in raising the $9,000,000,000 additional war funds Secretary McAdoo declares necessary, now is indicated.

NEUTRAL CONFERENCE SOON

Dutch Learn Some Details "from a German Source."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—The Dutch Press Bureau announced today that it had learned from a German source that a conference of European neutrals would be held in September either at Stockholm or Christiania, despite the difficulties which would attend the voyages of delegates from Spain, Switzerland, and Holland.

Each of these countries, according to the report, will send two delegates. The Norwegian Government, it was said, had offered Christiania as the place for the conference, hoping that it would have an effect upon the resumption of American imports.

SPECIAL COURT FOR B. R. T.

Judge Veeder Calls Three U. S. Judges to Hear Appeal from Order.

Judge Veeder in the Brooklyn Federal Court declined yesterday to issue on behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a temporary order restraining the Public Service Commission from taking steps to carry out its order directing the company to purchase 250 new cars for its lines. The Judge announced that he would order the case before a specially constituted court in Brooklyn, consisting of one United States Circuit Court Judge and two District Court Judges on Tuesday next, at which time the argument of the company for an injunction would be heard.

It will be the first court of the kind in New York State and it is to be organized under the Federal statute which provides for two District Judges and one Circuit Court Judge to hear any application for an injunction against a State commission or against the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since the case is to be heard at such an early date ex-Justice William L. Ranson, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, agreed that the commission would take no action before next Tuesday. Judge Veeder also announced that as he would be a member of the court he did not desire to indicate his view of the merits of the case.

SUES ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN

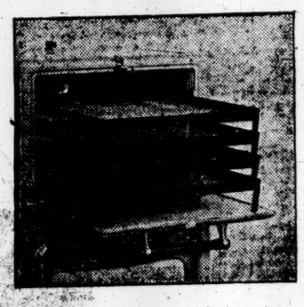
Stepmother Demands Enforcement of Alleged Agreement.

Arthur Hammerstein, according to papers filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, will have to answer an action begun by his stepmother, Mrs. Emma Swift Hammerstein, wife of Oscar Hammerstein. hTe suit is to enforce an agreement alleged to have been entered into by the defendant as follows:

"I, Arthur Hammerstein, hereby declare that during the lifetime of my father all rents and incomes of any kind from the Republic Theatre, after deduction of interest on mortgages and installment payments and outlays, will be paid over by me to Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein or her assignee. Also that in the event of my death or marriage prior to the death of my father the lease of the Republic Theatre is to become her sole property or her assignee, and that in the meantime I will make no disposition of the theatre lease."

The plaintiff alleges that defendant has not lived up to the alleged agreement.

Come and See the Food Drying Process



IN EVERY Manhattan and Bronx Gas Office you may now see demonstrations of dehydrating or drying of Fruits and Vegetables.

Our demonstrators have been instructed by experts sent to us by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Help to prevent the waste of food by drying it for next Winter.

We have perfected a new dehydrater or drier and we call it *"Your Own."* It is made purposely to use in connection with your Gas Range.

Regular price $3.50; **Our Price is $2.75.**

Don't Buy a Drier Until You Have Seen "Your Own"

Used by Experts of the United States Department of Agriculture

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DOING OUR BIT

BELL SYSTEM

Help Save 57 Years Every Day!

The Bell System handles *thirty million calls* every day!

If *one minute* could be saved on each call by a more efficient use of the telephone, the saving in productive time would amount to *57 years every day!*

In making this contribution to National Efficiency, not only would a large amount of time be saved every month for each telephone user, but also each subscriber would help to keep the lines open for the all-important messages dealing with the National Defense.

You can save time in the use of the telephone

By looking in the book to make sure you call the right number and thus save the time lost on wrong number calls;

By talking clearly and distinctly, directly into the telephone, so that repetition of parts of the conversation is not necessary;

By answering all telephone calls promptly with your name or the name of your company, so that time is not wasted in uncertain inquiries and introductions.

On most telephone calls a saving of one minute can be easily made without encroaching upon the subject matter of the message, simply by practising more diligently the best rules for the use of the telephone.

Will you help save a minute a call in the interest of all?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

ARMY MEN
AND PLATTSBURGERS
We are
HEADQUARTERS
For UNIFORMS—HATS—
Collar Ornaments and All Equipments.
5,000 other articles at lowest prices in U. S. Complete outfits for immediate delivery up to 10,000.
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Uniform makers exclusively for past 25 years—no experimenting with us.
A reputable concern where exorbitant prices are unknown. No advantage taken of present conditions.
Call at our salesroom, 8th Floor
RUSSELL UNIFORM CO.
1600 B'way, cor. 48th St., NEW YORK.

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R. O. SULLIVAN'S
Factory output Two Hundred Thousand daily.
Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

Monthly Magazine of The New York Times

August Issue on All News Stands

State Librarian Skinner writes:
"It is a remarkable number, exactly like all its predecessors. It is the most valuable periodical on our files."

August issue, 220 pages, has 53 separate articles, among them the official text of the document issued by our Government explaining WHY WE ARE AT WAR, also comprehensive reviews of what we are doing in war preparations, Army, Navy, Air. It has *official documents, reports, speeches, literature, annals*, etc. Also 20 pages cartoons and 20 pages pictures (220 pages).

All News Stands. All News Stands.
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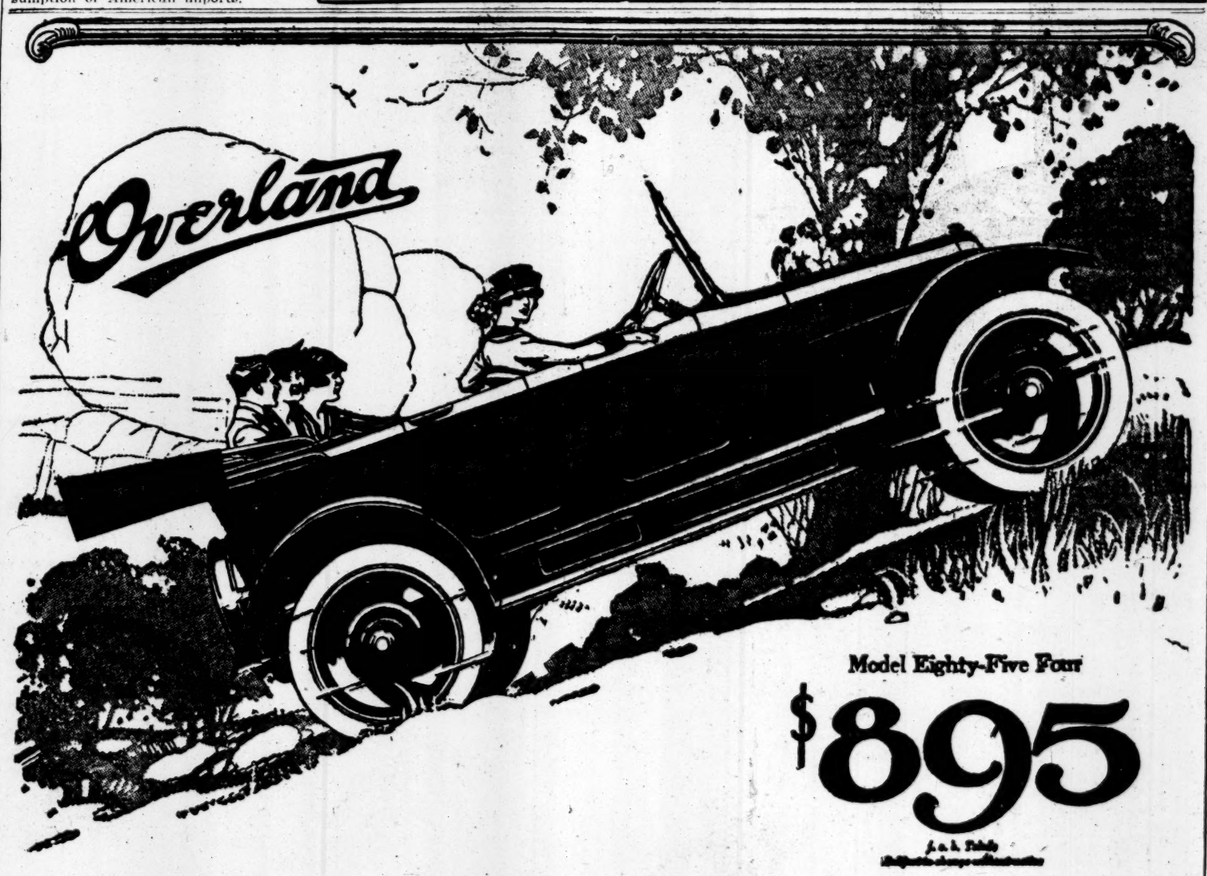

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Power and then *More Power*

Overland Model Eighty-Five Four is the world's most powerful low-priced car.

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Power—Comfort—Economy!

This triarchy has ruled the Automobile world for years—and rules today—in this unconquered Overland.

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A far better, far more beautiful car this season than ever before.

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Studebaker

On September 15th the prices of all Models will be increased

The standard touring models will be advanced as follows:

FOUR from $985 to $1050
SIX from $1250 to $1385

Other models will advance proportionately.

Order your Studebaker Car at once and save money

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway.
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4195.

GIANTS SUCCUMB TO SUPERBAS IN FIRST GAME AND THEN WREAK VENGEANCE

GIANTS AND ROBINS AGAIN SPLIT SPOILS

Result of Riotless Afternoon Is Defeat for Locals First and Then Victory.

DODGERS SHOWING DASH

Champions Are Hitting Pennant Pace of Last Year—Robertson Provides Day's Homer.

The twin baseball menu at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Giants and the Brooklyns went the way of the two previous double-headers—they divided the plunder of victory in a brotherly spirit, Brooklyn winning the first, 3 to 2, while the Giants took the second, 7 to 1. No one was spiked; there was no riot; there was nothing but a whole lot of baseball.

Art Fletcher was out of the Giants' lineup, being confined to the garage because of the injuries received from Casey Stengel's spikes. Stengel was in the game, and every time he came to bat he was greeted with hisses from the New York fans, but the hisses were quickly changed to cheers when the Brooklyn rooters started. Judging from the way the Brooklyn folks acted this week, they would rather see the Dodgers trim the Giants than beat all National League clubs put together.

It takes quite a stretch of imagination to realize that this Brooklyn team, which has been persistently breaking even with the Giants, is the same Brooklyn team which started out the season by losing everything except its bat bag. They have shown just as good baseball during the past few days as they did last season when they were at their best. Where they got all the pep and ginger, even Manager Robinson doesn't know.

The Giants hit the ball enough in the first game to win, but they couldn't make hits in the pinches, three Dodger boxmen, Pfeffer, Marquard and Cheney all doing good work when a rap would have changed the complexion of the score. Marquard brought the Giants to their knees in the eighth when they had the bases full with only one out. Two or three rallies were nipped in the bud. Al Demaree, the Mobile Stogie, started the first game, and the Dodgers bunched hits on him in the fourth and netted two runs.

Wheat Delivers in Pinch.

Zack Wheat limped from the bench in the ninth inning in the rôle of pinch hitter when Stengel was on second. Buck has been laid up for some time with a sprained ankle. The rest hasn't affected his batting eye, for he punched out the precious single which sent Stengel home with the jubilant run.

Home runs at the Polo Grounds these days are as plentiful as seeds in watermelon. In the second game Robertson walloped one into the right field stand in the eighth, and sent Benny Kauff home ahead of him.

Rube Benton pitched one of his fanciest games in the second tilt. He held the Dodgers to four hits, two of these being clustered in the fourth, when Brooklyn got its lonesome run. Hi Myers walked in this inning and was forced by Stengel. After Johnston flied to Kauff, Cutshaw singled to centre, sending Stengel to second and Casey scored on O'Rourke's rap to right centre.

Brooklyn unveiled a new pitcher in John Armstrong Russell, a left hander from Vancouver. The youngster was a bit dismayed when he first faced the Giants and was used rather roughly. Burns and Herzog walked in the first and Kauff's single scored Burns. Zimmerman hit to left, scoring Herzog and Kauff went to third when Johnston fumbled the ball. Jimmy Smith hoisted a sacrifice fly to Myers, which scored Benny. In the second inning with one down, Benton singled to centre and was forced by Burns. Georgie stole second and took his time going home when Charley Herzog hammered a triple to the hollyhocks in centre field.

Life again became miserable for young Russell in the eighth. Kauff drew a pass and went to third on Zimmerman's single. While Smith was forcing Zim at second, Kauff counted. Robertson then slammed his homer into the stands and Russell will have good reason to remember the first game he pitched against the Giants.

Zim and Kauff Busy.

Benny Kauff and Heinie Zim have been poking the ball for further orders since the Giants came back home. Yesterday in the first wrangle Kauff got four hits, and in the second Zim got three. These little outbursts of betting frenzy make good practice for the world's series.

George Kelly, who was released to Pittsburgh a while ago, like the cat, came back. He edged into the first pastime as a pinch hitter for Perritt and he showed improvement, inasmuch as he got to first even if it was on Olson's error.

Brooklyn chalked up a couple of runs in the fourth inning of the first encounter. Daubert smacked a liner over Jimmy Smith's cap and Hi Myers sacrificed. After Stengel hoisted a fly to Burns, Johnston walked. George Cutshaw slammed a double off the right field wall just out of Robertson's reach, and Daubert and Johnston scampered over the plate. The first Giant count came in the sixth. With one out, Burns got a hit through Cutshaw, and he was forced by Herzog. Kauff's third hit sent Herzog to second, and the Giants' captain scored on Heinie Zim's double to left.

New York tied the score in the seventh. Robertson hit through second and went to second on Holke's safe slap to centre. Rariden's sacrifice sent the runners along a sack, and Wilhoit, batting for Demaree, singled to left, scoring Robertson. Then Pfeffer tightened up and squelched the rally.

The Giants had a great chance to win in the eight. Kauff got his fourth hit of the game and Zim sacrificed. Smith was safe on Pfeffer's error, and Rube Marquard was called in to relieve Jeff, who was evidently fielded, instead of batted, out of the box. Rube had pitched one strike to Robertson when Lobert was inserted as a pinch hitter. Lobert walked and filled the bases. Marquard did some high-class pitching and let the Giants down without a run.

Brooklyn bagged the game in the ninth. Stengel drew a pass and Johnston sacrificed. After Cutshaw's high fly was captured by Rariden, Manager Robinson called in Zack Wheat to pinch-hit for O'Rourke. Zack hit a single to centre, pushing Stengel home with the winning run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	4	1
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	2	0
J'ston,lf,3b	2	1	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	8	2
O'Rourke,3b	3	0	1	2	2
aWheat	1	0	1	0	0
Hickman,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Miller,c	3	0	1	5	2
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	1	3
Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	12

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	0	3	3	0
Herzog,2b	5	1	0	8	2
Kauff,cf	5	0	4	3	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Smith,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Rob'tson,rf	3	1	1	1	0
bLobert	0	0	0	0	0
Murray,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	3	0	2	8	1
Rariden,c	3	0	1	4	1
Demaree,p	2	0	0	0	2
cWilhoit	1	0	1	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	1	1
dKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	13	27	14

a Batted for O'Rourke in ninth.
b Batted for Robertson in eighth.
c Batted for Demaree in seventh.
d Batted for Perritt in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Pfeffer, Holke.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Cutshaw, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Rariden, Myers, Zimmerman, Johnston. Double plays—Cutshaw, (unassisted); Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Perritt, 1; Marquard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 5 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Perritt, 1 and 1 in 2; Pfeffer, 12 and 2 in 7 1-3; Marquard, 0 and 0 in 2-3; Cheney, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—Pfeffer, (Holke.) Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Pfeffer, 3; Cheney, 1. Wild pitch—Marquard. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	2	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	0	5
Kauff,cf	3	2	1	5	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	3	0	0
Smith,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Robertson,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Gibson,c	4	0	0	0	1
Benton,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	7	10	27	13

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Hickman,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Myers,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	0	0
J'ston,lf,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	4	7
O'Rourke,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Krueger,c	3	0	0	1	2
Russell,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	31	1	4	24	17

Errors—Burns, Johnston, Cutshaw.

New York	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Holke. Three-base hits—Myers, Herzog. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Burns, Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double play—Cutshaw and Johnston. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3; Russell, 4. Earned runs—Off Benton, 1; Russell, 6. Time—1 hour 28 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

HUGHES BLANKS PHILLIES.

Starting Game First Time This Year, Pitches Braves to Victory, 3 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Tom Hughes, starting for Boston for the first time this year, today pitched his team to a 3 to 0 victory over Philadelphia. He held the visitors to five hits, no two of them in one inning.

Alexander was hit hard early in the game, and gave way to a pinch hitter in the seventh. Fittery, pitching the last two innings, was wild, passing Hughes and hitting Rawlings and Maranville in the seventh.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mar'ville,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Powell,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Rehg,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Kelly,1f	4	0	0	4	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	2	8	0
Fitzp'ck,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Rawlings,2b	3	1	1	2	7
Tragesser,c	2	1	1	5	0
Hughes,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	27	3	7	27	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	0	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	5	5
Stock,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Cravath,lf	3	0	0	1	1
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	4	1
Niehoff,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Whitted,lf	1	0	0	2	0
Evers,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Adams,c	1	0	0	1	1
Killifer,c	2	0	0	2	0
Alex'der,p	1	0	0	1	1
Fittery,p	1	0	0	0	1
aRuley	0	0	0	0	0
bSchulte	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	5	24	12

a Ran for Luderus in seventh.
b Batted for Alexander in seventh.
Errors—Rawlings, Stock.

Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Killifer, Rehg, Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice fly—Hughes. Double play—Cravath to Bancroft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; Fittery, 1; Hughes, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 5 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; Fittery, 2 and 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Fittery, (Rawlings, Maranville.) Struck out—By Alexander, 2; Hughes, 4. Passed ball—Killifer. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

PIRATES NOSE OUT MATTIES

Schmidt's Single Scores Grimes with Winning Run in Ninth.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 15.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati today, 3 to 2, the winning run coming in the ninth. With the score tied as the last inning opened, Neale tripled and scored on Shean's sacrifice fly.

In the last half, Carey was passed, went to second on Boeckel's sacrifice, and scored on Fischer's single, Fischer batting for Debus. Grimes, running for Fischer, reached third on Wagner's single and won the game when he went home on Schmidt's single to centre.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Bigbee,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Carey,cf	3	1	1	6	0
Boeckel,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Debus,ss	3	1	1	3	1
aFischer	1	0	1	0	0
bGrimes	0	1	0	0	0
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	0	0
Wagner,1b	3	0	2	6	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	6	1
Miller,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	3	8	27	7

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	4
Kopf,ss	4	0	2	8	1
Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	3
Chase,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Magee,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Neale,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Shean,2b	3	1	1	6	2
Wingo,c	4	0	0	8	2
Schneider,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	2	9*	25	17

*Two out when winning run scored. Wagner out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Debus in ninth.
b Ran for Fischer in ninth.
Errors—Wagner, Schmidt.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Groh, Wagner. Three-base hits—Neale. Stolen bases—Neale, Carey. Sacrifice hits—Boeckel, Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Shean. Double play—Groh, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; Miller, 1. Earned runs—Off Schneider, 3; Miller, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Pitler.) Struck out—By Schneider, 3; Miller, 4. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

Newark—	R.	H.	E.
1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	10	0	
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	9	4	

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond .....0 0 0 3 1 0 0 3 .—7	12	1	
Toronto .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	10	2	

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 .—3	6	2	
Buffalo .....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	1	

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....3 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 .—6	10	6	
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2—5	13	2	

Montreal at Baltimore, postponed, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	69	47	.595
Baltimore	67	47	.588
Newark	65	47	.580
Providence	65	49	.570
Rochester	53	62	.461
Buffalo	52	64	.448
Richmond	45	68	.398
Montreal	43	74	.368

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
(First game.)
New York, 7; Brooklyn, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	68	35	.660
Philadelphia	53	46	.535
St. Louis	57	52	.523
Cincinnati	59	56	.513
Chicago	56	54	.509
Brooklyn	53	55	.486
Boston	45	56	.446
Pittsburgh	35	71	.330

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	70	43	.623
Boston	66	42	.611
Cleveland	61	54	.530
Detroit	58	54	.518
New York	63	55	.491
Washington	61	58	.468
Philadelphia	41	65	.387
St. Louis	42	71	.372

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

LONGWOOD DOUBLES REACH SEMI-FINALS

Baggs and Voshell Defeated in Five-Set Match—Alexander and Throckmorton Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Play in the national doubles tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club today advanced four teams into the semi-final round. Frederick B. Alexander and Harold Throckmorton took one of the advanced brackets when they scored an easy victory over the Chinese players, Wei and Yung, at 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. Nathaniel W. Niles and Theodore Roosevelt Pell met with sterner opposition from Bishop and Mahan, but nevertheless won in straight sets at 6—2, 9—7, 6—2. The other teams to advance were John R. Strachan and Fred C. Inman and Wright and Johnson.

The victory of Wright and Johnson came as something of a surprise, for they defeated Fred C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell in a spirited five-set match. The latter team carried off the first two sets, but was outplayed in the last three, the score in favor of Johnson and Wright being 4—6, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Mary K. Browne, playing with Nat Niles, took two sets from Mrs. Cole and Inman in mixed doubles, the California player putting up a beautiful back court game, while Miss Browne's placement shots to the corners won repeated applause from the gallery. Niles was steady in this match, but Inman was inclined to be erratic.

Dick Williams, the national singles champion, arrived from Plattsburg today. He warmed up in singles and also took a turn at doubles with Miss Bjurstedt against Mr. and Mrs. George Wightman. Williams, who sails for France in about two weeks, will not play his special match with Strachan unless Strachan and Miss Sears are eliminated tomorrow from the mixed doubles.

The summaries:

Men's Doubles—Third Round.—Strachan and Inman defeated Currier and Taylor, 9—7, 6—2, 6—3; Niles and Pell defeated Bishop and Mahan, 6—2, 9—7, 6—2; Alexander and Throckmorton defeated Wei and Yung, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; Johnson and Wright defeated Baggs and Voshell, 4—6, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round.—Miss Mary Browne and Niles defeated Mrs. E. B. Cole, 2d, and Inman, 6—1, 6—2.

WHITE SOX CORRAL LAST.

Conquer Indians in Tenth, Making Series Three to One.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Winning, 5 to 4, in ten innings today, Chicago took the series, three to one. Leibold scored the winning run on his single, McMullin's sacrifice, and Collins's single.

Klepfer was taken out in the eighth after he had passed the first two batsmen. Coumbe, who relieved him, pitched only to Collins and Jackson. The former singled and Jackson doubled, tying the score. Gould then entered the box and prevented further scoring until the tenth.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	4	2	2	2	1
McMullin,3b	4	0	1	2	0
E. Collins,2b	5	0	3	3	5
Jackson,rf	4	1	2	6	0
Felsch,cf	5	0	1	8	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	2	0
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Schalk,c	4	0	0	6	1
Cicotte,p	3	0	1	0	2
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	11	30	14

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	3	2	4
Roth,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Harris,1b	2	1	0	13	0
Evans,2b	5	0	1	4	6
O'Neill,c	2	0	2	3	1
Klepfer,p	2	0	0	1	2
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	1
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	2
aDeberry	0	0	0	0	0
bGuisto	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	4	10	30	19

a Batted for O'Neill in tenth.
b Batted for Gould in tenth.
Errors—E. Collins, Schalk, Harris.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Jackson. Three-base hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Jackson, (2,) McMullin, Roth. Sacrifice hits—McMullin, Klepfer. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double plays—Klepfer and Wambsgans; Wambsgans, Chapman, and O'Neill; Wambsgans and Harris, (2;) E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 4; Scott, 4; Klepfer, 4; Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 8 hits, 7 runs in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) Klepfer, 3 and 3 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Scott, 2 and 0 in 3; Coumbe, 2 and 0 in 1-3; Gould, 3 and 1 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Roth.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; Scott, 1; Klepfer, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time—1 hour. Umpires—Owen and Nallin.

RED SOX RALLY IN NINTH.

Thomas Drives In Two Men with a Single, Mackmen Losing, 4 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15. — Boston rallied in the ninth inning today and defeated Philadelphia, 4 to 2. With runners on third and second and two out, Thomas scored both men with a single and Thomas scored when Witt threw wild on Foster's grounder.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Hooper,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	4	1	3	3	2
Foster,p	4	0	1	1	2
aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	9

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Grover,2b	3	1	2	1	3
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	5	1
Bates,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Shanks,cf	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Schang,c	3	0	1	9	1
Witt,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Noyes,p	3	0	0	0	0
Schauer,p	0	0	0	0	0
bDugan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	10

a Batted for Scott in ninth.
b Ran for Bates in ninth.
Errors—Foster, Schang, Witt.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Lewis, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Gardner, Bodie, Grover, Schang. Sacrifice fly—Witt. Double plays—Scott and Hoblitzel; Jamieson and Schang; Grover and Witt; Bodie and Schang. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; Noyes, 3; Schauer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Noyes, 6 and 0 in 7; Schauer, 3 and 2 in 2. Struck out—By Foster, 3; Noyes, 5. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time—2 hours 18 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

CUBS OVERCOME TIGERS.

Take Exhibition Game at Toronto by Score of 2 to 1.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 15.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Detroit Americans in an exhibition game here today, by a score of 2 to 1. Coveleskie and Prendergast had a pitchers' duel and both were supported brilliantly. Doyle's double, followed by triples by Merkle and Williams, accounted for the Cub tallies. Hellman of the Tigers made a home run.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago, (N. L.)..0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 ..—2	8	2	
Detroit, A. L.)....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	0	

Prendergast and Elliott; Coveleskie, Jones and Yelle.

MEYERS AND MOWREY GO.

Brooklyn Unconditionally Releases Two Veteran Players.

Two familiar figures passed from major league baseball yesterday when Brooklyn dropped Chief Meyers and Mike Mowrey. The two old timers were released unconditionally and are free agents and may sign up with any club that wants them. Meyers for several seasons was the star backstop of the Giants and was released to Brooklyn in 1915.

Brooklyn has recalled several of the young players who were released to the minors early in the season. These include Malone, Kelleher, Appleton, Durning, and Catcher Jack Snyder.

GIANTS to-day with ST. LOUIS, 3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

HAUGHTON TO COACH AGAIN.

Expected to Build Harvard Eleven with Leary's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Harvard this Fall is expected to have the services of no less brilliant a pair of football coaches than Percy D. Haughton, President of the Braves, and Leo H. Leary, field coach. Both men are in favor of the continuation of intercollegiate athletics, and if sufficient interest is shown in football at Harvard and if their alma mater desires their services will undoubtedly serve without remuneration.

With military training at Harvard likely to call for only nine hours study each week, the interest in 'Varsity sport, especially football, is likely to be renewed. Candidates for the 'Varsity eleven will report to Pooch Donovan soon after college reopens. Candidates for the freshman football team will report during the week of Sept. 24.

RICHARDS WINS AT TENNIS.

Defeats Donaldson for Place in Boys' National Tournament.

Vincent Richards earned the right to represent the metropolitan section in the national boys' tennis tournament, which will be held in connection with the national singles tournament at Forest Hills next week, when he defeated Cecil Donaldson at 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3 in the final round of the local tennis centre tournament at Forest Hills yesterday. Only four players competed in the event so that the competition actually started with the playing of the semi-final round. Richards's first victim of the day was Uzal McCarter, who was vanquished at 6—3, 6—0.

There were six players in the junior tournament, in which Benjamin Letson, holder of the national boys' championship of last year, won his way to the final round with victories over J. T. Kemmerer and Harold Taylor. The latter had a first-round bye, but did not compete in the event as he had to play in a junior tennis tournament at Providence. The semi-final round match therefore went to Letson by default. The other final round bracket lies between F. T. Anderson and Francis Middleditch.

The boys' match between Richards and Donaldson was waged more closely than the score indicates. It was largely a back court duel, but now and again Richards advanced to the barrier to finish off a point. Donaldson, after seeing his game break before the persistent attack of his opponent, steadied and by the judicious use of the lob succeeded in disrupting Richards's game for a while. The change of tactics on the part of Donaldson, however, failed to turn aside the impending defeat.

Seiichiro Kashio, the Japanese tennis expert, who is entered for the national tournament, practised for nearly two hours yesterday at Forest Hills, while the boys and juniors were playing in their tournament. His work on the courts occasioned favorable comment but it was the opinion that he was hardly as strong a player as Kumagae, the Japanese sensation of last year's tennis season. Kashio explained that he had had little opportunity for tennis play recently but that he expected to be in fine condition for the tournament next week. With Kumagae as his partner, Kashio won the doubles championship of the Orient in 1915.

The summaries of the boys' and junior tournaments follow:

Boys' Tournament.—Semi-Final Round—Vincent Richards defeated Uzal McCarter, 6—3, 6—0; Cecil Donaldson defeated Joseph Tomasulo, 6—1, 6—2.

Final Round—Vincent Richards defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Junior Tournament.—First Round—E. C. Anderson defeated Donald Nichols, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3; Benjamin Letson defeated J. T. Kemmerer, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—Benjamin Letson won from Harold Taylor by default.

CHAJES TAKES LONG LEAD.

Beats Howard and Searle in State Chess Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Having won four games straight in the championship tourney of the New York State Chess Association, now being played at the Hotel Seneca in this city, Oscar Chajes of New York assumed today a most dangerous lead in the contest. When the evening session began he had won two games from Howard and defeated Jennings and Phillips in one game each. Neither Jennings, Howard, nor Searle has so far placed a single point to his credit and only Phillips had succeeded in winning two points against Searle and Jennings, respectively.

In the first game today Howard played the white pieces, starting with a Scotch opening. Chajes soon became very aggressive, had the better position in the ending, and after forty-eight moves Howard resigned. In the second game Chajes played a Queens pawn opening, won a piece by a very clever combination, and the game after twenty-seven moves.

Phillips tried the Spanish attack against Jennings, who thought it advisable to give up a pawn in the middle stage of the game. Later on Phillips won another pawn, and after a protracted struggle, lasting fifty-seven moves, Jennings resigned.

In the evening session Chajes was pitted against Searle and Howard against Phillips. Chajes beat Searle in a French defense after twenty-four moves, making a brilliant ending and scoring game No. 5, while Howard relied upon a counter centre gambit, getting slightly the worst of the position, but holding his end up pretty well. This game had to be adjourned.

GOULDING SENDS ENTRY.

Canadian Walker Will Compete in Championships at St. Louis.

Entries for the national A. A. U. track and field championships, which will be held in St. Louis on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 3, continue to arrive at the offices of the Metropolitan Association. Among the latest is that of George Goulding of Toronto, national walking champion and record holder. Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., holder of the metropolitan walking title, will not compete in either the metropolitan or national championships.

President Frederick W. Rubien of the local association has received word that the annual New England championships will be held as usual this year, the date selected being Aug. 25. This is the same date as that selected by the local body for its championships. Mr. Rubien has been assured of a large and representative entry from the Boston A. A. for the national title games.

CHEVROLET GOES FAST.

Speeds at Rate of 121 Miles an Hour in Trial for Saturday's Race.

Two miles in less than one minute was attained by Louis Chevrolet, who meets Barney Oldfield and Ralph DePalma in a special auto match race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon, in a trial yesterday afternoon. Chevrolet's high-powered machine thundered around the two-mile

ABE AND MAWRUSS IN THE MOVIES

"Business Before Pleasure," a New Version of "Potash and Perlmutter."

MUCH ADO ABOUT 'WAMPIRE'

Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman Score Along the Familiar Lines.

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE—A comedy in three acts by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman. At the Eltinge.

Abe Potash.....Barney Bernard
Mawruss Perlmutter.....Alexander Carr
Rosie Potash.....Mathilde Cottrelly
Ruth Perlmutter.....Lottie Kendall
Keith Macdonald.....George Leguere
Miss Cohen.....Helen Seville
Robert Blanchard.....Edwin Mordant
Sam Pemberton.....Frank Ailworth
Lionel Brandon.....Willis Claire
Victor Curzon.....C. Hooper Trask
Ralph Nevill.....Jules Ferrar
Rita Sismondi.....Clara Joel
Mrs. Timson.....Alice Endres
Vivian Haig.....Jessie Dawe
Partington.....Willis Claire
Harry.....James F. Ayres
Casey.....Joseph Stammers
J. J. Crabbe.....Arthur Hurley
Samuel Fe Der.....Stanley Jessup
Policeman.....Edgar Hill

At the outset of the Potash and Perlmutter play, Mawruss deposes that every man has two businesses, his own and the movies. Before the play is over he discovers that the movies are not a business but a dissipation. For the people on the stage the world of the "fillum" seemed very far removed from either. All evening long, as proverbial English is rendered on the east side, it was, for them, out of the frying pan into the hot water.

But the audience enjoyed it all hugely. That is the measure of this sort of comedy. It is the kind in which the one laughs, not with the people on the stage, but at them.

The trouble began when Abe and Mawruss, true to the tradition of Yiddish home life, tried to feature Rosie and Ruth on the screen. The play opened with the moving result, run off amid the comments of both families seated between the pictures and the audience. What the estimable wives had to say about their new vocation, and what Abe and Mawruss had to say about the histrionic powers of their wives, afforded by far the funniest part of an evening by no means deficient in brisk verbal slapstick. That was a real comedy invention, and by far the best thing in "Business Before Pleasure."

For the rest the action had to do with the "wampire" (vide Kipling), with which they tried to offset the failure of their spouses as sentimental heroines. Somehow this supposedly torrid young gentlewoman from the white light district lacked the verisimilitude (itself somewhat strained) of the characters studied in the somberer region to the east of her. As regards her gowns, and the tantrums of jealousy into which she launched the feminine side partners, she was possibly the real thing. She even succeeded in snaring a young banker, heavy villain of the piece, into misapplied loans and extensions. But while her eye was dazzled by white lights her heart was true to the young and impecunious writer of scenarios, and to the dream of love in a cottage. If in her private capacity she is half as calculating as when bargaining for salary in the play, she will receive two pay envelopes from Presenter Woods, one as siren and one as ingenue.

When the annals of the American drama are written it will perhaps be found that these plays of Yiddish life are the historical descendants of the Hoyt farces. But the analogy ends when it comes to plot. At the Hoyt plays, as the program delighted to announce, the audience was requested to be seated punctually, "as the plot ceases immediately after the rise of the curtain." In "Business Before Pleasure" it is the vein of fresh comedy that comes to a thus timeless end. The plot begins thereafter and pursues its course inexorably.

It is, in fact, of the nature of a moving-picture plot, with brisk and varied action, sudden gaps, violent passions, and even more violent comedy business. At times—by no means its happiest—it takes refuge on the screen. No less than Abe and Mawruss, Messrs. Glass and Goodman have achieved the business besides their own.

In justice it must be said that they pursue it with far more intelligence, and especially with more shrewdness and concentration. For the public that has nourished a youth sublime upon the fillums the play has, it would seem, every element of success. Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr hold the stage incessantly, and with always something new afoot. They have a fuller share of telling lines than have fallen to their lot since the original "Potash and Perlmutter." And, vastly able comedians that they are, they extract every laugh to be found in the systems of their authors—and of their public. As the ingenue vampire Clara Joel was very pleasant to see, with no rag or bone or hank of hair to disturb the piping of love's young dream.

The best laughter of the evening, it must be repeated, greeted the more novel comedy of the opening scene; but the house was hilarious throughout; and when, as so frequently happened, the joke was pointed by a phrase of the original Yiddish, the uproar from the audience was unanimous.

GOV. FERGUSON THREATENED

Adjutant General Tells Why Executive Is Guarded.

AUSTIN, Aug. 15.—With the conclusion of testimony by Adjt. Gen. Henry Hutchings about the keeping of State Rangers at the Capitol to guard Governor Ferguson and the Executive Mansion, the taking of direct testimony against the Governor on charges preferred by Speaker Fuller, looking to impeachment of the Governor, was ended before noon today.

Adjt. Gen. Hutchings testified today that he maintained the Rangers at the Governor's mansion since May 15, because he feared for the Executive's safety. Three threatening letters received by the Governor, Mr. Hutchings said, had alarmed him. More recently he had kept six Rangers in Austin.

"I believe right now there should be two Rangers in the gallery of the House," he concluded, "because some crank might break loose at any time."

An adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Following the two weeks' engagement of Adolf Bolm's Ballet Intime at the Booth, which will begin next Monday, Arthur Hammerstein will present there a play by Edward Clark called "De Luxe Annie." The play is based on a magazine story of that title by Seaman Lockwood. The cast will include Willette Kershaw, Vincent Serrano, Albert Bruning, Mary Hall, Minnie Milne, Thurlow Bergen, Walter Wilson, Percy Pollock, Edward Mackay, and Jack MacBryde.

The date for the revival of George Broadhurst's farce, "What Happened to Jones," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre has been set for Thursday night, Aug. 30, the twentieth anniversary of the first performance of the piece at the old Manhattan Theatre. John Daly Murphy is the latest addition to the cast.

Jeanne Eagels has been engaged as George Arliss's leading woman in his new play, "Hamilton," in which he will come to the Knickerbocker next month. Miss Eagels appeared with Mr. Arliss last season in the revivals of "Disraeli" and "The Professor's Love Story."

The company engaged to appear in Alexandria Carlisle's support in "The Country Cousin," which is scheduled for the Gaiety beginning Sept. 3, includes Grace Elliston, Marion Coakley, Eleanor Gordon, Julia Stuart, Eugene O'Brien, Donald Gallaher, Arthur Forrest, Charles Mackay, Albert Tavernier, Donald Foster, and George Wright, Jr.

A private showing of the first annual motion picture review produced by the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry will be given this morning at the Strand. Thirty of the most popular mummers of the screen, including Mary Pickford and Charles Chaplin, posed for the various parts of the film, which comprises five reels, and was assembled from dozens of photoplays.

Anna Case, American prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been engaged by Julius Steger to pose for a series of motion pictures. Work on the first film, which will have for its basis the story of Miss Case's career as an artiste, will be begun in February, at the conclusion of her concert tour.

The new playhouse the firm of Rush & Andrews is erecting in West Forty-eighth Street will be called the Vanderbilt, and not the Stuyvesant, as originally announced. Several producers are negotiating for its use.

PHILIPP AT THE YORKVILLE.

Comedian to Direct a Company Producing Many New Plays.

Adolph Philipp will be the principal comedian and the director of a company that will appear at the Yorkville Theatre the coming Winter. The season will open Wednesday night, Sept. 12, and during its course some of Mr. Philipp's former successes will be revived and new plays will be produced with the idea of determining their fitness for presentation on Broadway. The first offering will be the actor-manager's farce, "The Landlady." Among the other pieces that will be revived will be "Adele," "The Midnight Girl," "The Girl Who Smiles," and "My New York."

Mr. Philipp and Mr. Rachmann, who is associated with him in the management of the Yorkville, have acquired the production rights to the following pieces from which they will chose the remainder of the Winter's répertoire: "The Movie Star," by Haller and Werner; "It's Easy," a French farce by Jules Fabre; "Three Good Things," a comedy by Charles Renaud; "A Joy Ride," a musical comedy by Mr. Philipp; "That Night," a farce by Richard Hall; "A Kiss in the Dark," a comedy by James Watson, and "The Bank Cashier," a drama by François Picard.

'The Deluge' at the Hudson Monday

The date for the first local performance of "The Deluge" has been set for next Monday night at the Hudson. This is a drama adapted from the Scandinavian of Hennig Berger by Frank Allen and produced by Arthur Hopkins. The cast includes Henry E. Dixey, Pauline Lord, Robert McWade, William Riley Hatch, Frederick Perry, Edward G. Robinson, Clyde North, Guy Nichols, William J. Phinney, and William Dick. The decorations are by Robert Edmond Jones. "The Deluge" will be acted tomorrow and Saturday night in Stamford.

The première of "The Eyes of Youth," Charles Guerrion and Max Marvion's play, has been postponed until next Wednesday night. It had been announced for next Monday night at the Maxine Elliott.

GERMAN RETREAT IN NEW WAR FILM

Pictures of the Battle of Arras Show the British Advance Despite Foe's Hindrance.

SEEN AT A PRIVATE VIEW

Conditions Our Men Will Face in France Portrayed in the Latest Official Movie of Conflict's Progress.

A new reel of official British war pictures, soon to be released to the public, was shown privately yesterday morning at the Strand Theatre to newspaper men and a few persons interested in the preparations for our part in the war. The new pictures fulfill adequately the intention of the British authorities in making them, that is to have in perpetuity a picture history of the struggle in its various phases and the aroused intense interest, the more so because the conditions they showed are those soon to be faced by American troops.

This is the fourth installment of the British series. The first, "How Britain Prepared," showed the fleet mobilized and Kitchener's army in the making; the second, the new army in action in the battle of the Somme, and the third, that army, grown wise in warfare and provided with new devices and new methods brought into being by the necessity of trench fighting, at the turning of the tide in the battle of the Ancre. The new film is called "The Retreat of the Germans" and it portrays the battle of Arras.

Perhaps the most curious thing about it is that although so much is heard about the monotony of trench warfare, it is different from its predecessors. The pictures are also better and clearer—95 per cent. better than the war movie of a few months ago, in the opinion of one expert cinema man—for the art of taking battle pictures is one that improves by practice and, in this case, the lessons have been paid for in the blood of venturesome men who have taken all risks to procure for the great public at home good pictures of what modern war means and how it is waged today.

So there is plainly shown "the real thing," as our own troops will see and share it in the era now beginning. Ten million Americans are said to have seen the preceding pictures. With the new interest in what is going on in France awakened by our participation probably many more will throng to see this reel.

The first impression it conveys will probably be as to the amount of extremely hard work there is at "the front" in proportion to actual fighting. This war, as the pictures make plain, is a matter of supplies and digging, road-making, and railroad building, as much or more than it is of anything else. The second impression is likely to be how extraordinarily healthy and happy everybody pictured seems to be. The happiness extends even to the German prisoners as they wind in long lines back to the rear. Perhaps pictures taken on the other side of the battlefield at that particular time would not have portrayed the same state of cheeriness.

The picture leaves no doubt about the "retreat" part of the title. The British artillery is seen moving forward over the smashed German trenches, despite tremendous difficulties, with munitions and supplies following in a never-ending stream. Even the infantry advances without cover in "artillery formation," (platoon columns in the American equivalent,) and cavalry at a brisk trot pursues the retiring enemy, picking its way somehow among the shell holes. The mine craters made by German explosives at the cross roads, huge as they are, fail to delay the transport of supplies which find a new route around them. Heavy howitzers and broken tractors are shown stuck in the mud and being freed as quickly; the engineer corps building new roads and new light railways to carry the huge shells; houses that block the way blown up, streams bridged or made fordable, and the Poilu and the Tommy, in a haze of cigarette smoke and rifles carried at ease, moving steadily ahead. The tanks, of course, are much in evidence, and up aloft the airplanes wheel and dive among the shrapnel puffs.

Herein is seen the value of many cinema men co-operating. "I saw more fighting in this reel than I saw in six months on the front," was the comment of one correspondent recently returned from France, when the pictures had come to an end with a triumphant display of the flags of the Allies, the American flag in the centre, fluttering in the brisk breeze upon St. Paul's.

At an informal luncheon at Sherry's afterward, Lord Northcliffe, head of the British war missions to the United States, spoke of the value of such films in promoting a proper understanding of the war conditions which must be met by Germany's foes together. Goeffrey Butler of the British Foreign Office made a plea for co-operation in working toward the common end of "making the world safe for democracy," and Hamilton Fyffe touched lightly on some of his experiences as a war correspondent at various battle fronts.

The date on which the films will be released to the public has not yet been decided.

NEW EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Government Orders Use of Specified Forms by Shippers.

The New York Export License Office in the Custom House announced yesterday that hereafter all applications for export licenses must be made on one of several new kinds of forms received from Washington. One form will be devoted exclusively to applications for proposed shipments of materials included in the embargoed list to countries not associated with the United States in the war, and to their colonies, possessions, and protectorates. For the present applications to ship coal or fuel oil or bunkers should be made out on the same form, known as A-1.

Form A-2 is to be used for proposed shipments of ordinary articles included in the embargoed list to those countries which are at present associated with the United States in the war, and to their colonies, possessions, &c.

Form A-3 is to be used for proposed shipments to countries associated with the United States in the war, or to their colonies and possessions, for shipments of other than ordinary articles on the embargoed list, which at present means that this form should be used for proposed shipments of pig iron, steel billets, iron, and steel plates, iron and steel scrap.

Rare Opportunity to Secure Used Hudson Super-Six At a Bargain

Never before have we offered used Hudson Super-Sixes at figures anything like those you see here. Lack of space forces them on the market at this time. Customers have contracted for the spaces in our new garage (which, by the way, is the finest in the world) now occupied by our used cars, and they must be made available by September 1st.

A Used Hudson Super-Six at Less Than $1,000

If you will stop for a moment to realize that you can buy a used Hudson Super-Six, repainted, thoroughly overhauled, tested, and practically as good as new, for less than $1,000, you will appreciate the wonderful bargains offered, and remember, these used Hudson Super-Sixes are not going to depreciate in value to any great extent. The unprecedented and continuous advance in the prices of all raw materials and the shortage of high-grade steels which makes the raising of prices on even the cheapest cars imperative is bound to have a stiffening effect on second-hand values.

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Are you doing your bit to make your family happy? This old world is a pretty good place after all if you will only perk up and throw off the shackles that bind you and them to that 2x4 horizon. Look around you and see neighbors of yours perhaps not as well fixed financially as you are beaming with that good nature that comes from a broader view of people and places by reason of their investment in a motor car. Hoarding will never get you anywhere. The cost of an automobile kept in your pocket is a handicap to your daughter, to your son, to your wife, and, most of all, to yourself.

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Why be rattled around like a pea in a box? Why stand for the indignity of having your wife and children crushed and jostled about in a crowded street car on those occasional trips to the seashore and country, when, with a few hundred dollars you can purchase a good used automobile? It's bad enough going on those street car and railroad trips when you are fresh, but think of the awful conditions ever present on the return trip when your family is tired and worn out. Aside from this, your street car and railroad excursions are monotonous, devoid of inspiration and barren as far as real pleasure is concerned. Get an automobile—you will find it will be the best investment you ever made. There is no necessity to go beyond your means. We have a good car to fit your pocketbook.

Big Assortment of Other Makes

In addition to the above sale of Hudson Super-Six used cars we offer below a partial list of cars of standard makes that we have taken in trade and which have been placed in good condition. Most of them have been repainted. Take at random any car in this list, then look through other advertisements and see how our prices compare with those of similar make, year and type. Cars will be demonstrated to your satisfaction and will be loaded free of charge for out-of-town customers. Come early, for this is the biggest bargain sale of the year.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1917.

THE SAFETY OF THE WORLD.

When the Allies come to make their reply to the Pope's proposal of peace terms, we know from the repeated declarations of their statesmen that they will put prominently forward the declaration that no peace negotiations can be entered into which do not have as their cornerstone the principle that the world must be protected from a repetition of this war. It is for that they are fighting. They are fighting to bring about such a state of affairs that the world cannot again be plunged into misery by the ambitions of Germany and Austria-Hungary. There is no other nation that has any such ambitions; it is from these two alone that the danger will come.

Therefore, the world is not only fighting Germany to obtain the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania, which restoration would leave Germany free to begin the assault again at a more favorable time and profit by the mistakes which saved the world from conquest by her in this war. It is also fighting to make it impossible that she and her partner should be able to repeat the assault. No peace terms can be accepted that do not involve this, for it is the very heart of the whole issue.

The safety of the world cannot be secured by a treaty in which the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs pledge themselves to make no more attacks, for no nation will take their word. Each nation would have to begin to arm itself feverishly in preparation for a renewed attack by them, no matter what pledges they might make, and militarism and crushing taxation would sit on the neck of the world from that day forth until the inevitable next attack began.

The safety of the world cannot be secured by the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania alone. They were sovereign and independent in 1914, but that did not prevent the German attack.

The safety of the world cannot be secured by a League of Nations alone. The whole world now is leagued against Germany, as in sentiment it was leagued against her from the moment of her assault on Belgium.

The safety of the world could be secured by disarmament if all nations were to carry out the agreement to disarm in good faith. But after the experience the world has had with the Hohenzollern-Hapsburg conception of good faith, it will not itself disarm on a mere promise that Germany and Austria will disarm.

The safety of the world, in short, cannot be secured by any promise the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs can make, whether made at a peace conference or elsewhere. It can be secured only when Germany and Austria are unable to violate the peace of the world. Germany and Austria must not be fettered in their growth, but the power of their present rulers to turn the world into a charnel house at pleasure must be fettered. No peace can be considered which does not make it impossible for them to inaugurate again a raid on the human race.

Germany's evacuation of Belgium will not make Belgium safe from another attack, but her evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine will. Austria's evacuation of Serbia will not make Serbia or Italy safe from attack, but her evacuation of Trent and Istria will. Their evacuation of Rumania will be no assurance of the safety of Europe, but their evacuation of Rumanian Transylvania will. A bogus Kingdom of Poland under a German Viceroy will not prevent a new attack on Russia, but a free Kingdom of Poland, such as Russia is willing to set up, will.

Such assurances as this would make the world safe for democracy, and would make peaceful peoples free from the constant Hohenzollern and Hapsburg menace. No menace from any other powers overhangs them. These assurances must be included in the peace, or all that the world has fought for will be in vain, and the fight must begin over again as soon as the insatiable war lords have arranged their new plan of attack. Germany must learn not only how to pronounce the word "restoration." The world will be safe only when Germany is either free or powerless. Freedom of Germany will safeguard democracy.

Therefore, the Allies, in whatever way they may discuss the Pope's proposals, will undoubtedly say to him that no peace is possible until the military caste in Germany and Austria is abolished. The time when they can sit down at a council table with the two Kaisers and begin to discuss the actual terms of peace will come when Germany and Austria admit that fact. At present Germany and Austria do not admit it, and propose that the terms shall be a matter of "give and take," to be discussed as between merchants. It is undoubtedly in that way that Germany and Austria understand the Pope's proposals; but the Allies will not so understand them. An indispensable preliminary of all negotiation is that the safety of the world against attack must be made secure, and not by promises.

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE.

The formation of a typical division of the National Guard Army, composed of regiments and detachments from twenty-six States and the District of Columbia, and fitly representing the patriotism and martial spirit of every section of this broad land, was a veritable master stroke. The claims of pacifists and traitors to support in certain parts of this country is sufficiently refuted in the organization of this host. These soldiers come from places where, we are told, and falsely told, the war is unpopular. There are cowards and traitors in small numbers everywhere, but disloyalty does not dominate in any township or village of the United States.

Prominent in the new National Guard Division, which it is said will be the first to go to France, is our own heroic "fighting Sixty-ninth," a regiment of which New York has been proud, and with good reason, for more than half a century. We call it the Irish regiment, and men of Irish birth and descent fill its ranks. They are our real Irish-Americans, if that distinction is necessary for American citizens. They are not to be confused with the so-called Irish patriots, who have never done anything for Ireland, but who, in the service of Germany, talk sedition in our public places. The Sixty-ninth is of Irish blood, but American to the core. The blood of the Sixty-ninth is the best of Irish blood. The patriotism of the Sixty-ninth is true American patriotism.

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

The Sage of Good Ground, making Tammany fissiparous, produced the Democratic Fusion Committee. Why should the friends of honest, capable municipal government be allowed to monopolize the name of Fusion? Why not gather and coddle the elements opposed to it? The Democratic Fusion Committee, with sound old Tammany statesmen on it, went through the forms of solemn pondering of candidates, and, after rejection of the eminent, the decorative, and the faithful, beloved of "the boys," held up to the not too rejoicing eyes of the brethren in Manhattan and the Bronx a Brooklyn name, hitherto obscure in these parts.

If many of the Tammany district captains had never heard of Judge HYLAN until he was nominated or about to be nominated, the rest of the community may be pardoned for its previous ignorance of this doubtless amiable vessel of "civic regeneration." Tammany dearly loves a Judge, though its experiences with judicial candidates, successful and unsuccessful, have not always been fortunate. Judge HYLAN has been a City Magistrate and is now a County Judge. The enthusiasm of Tammany for the nomination of a Brooklyn candidate for Mayor is not yet fervid. There are murmurings and doubts of the wisdom of the Sage of Good Ground. For what recondite reason did he choose, if he did choose, an unknown Brooklynite and pass over the favorites of East Fourteenth Street? Some saddened souls refused to believe that the nomination is serious and permanent. Surely, the abysses of Mr. MURPHY'S sagacity hid some deeper purpose, and Judge HYLAN will yet withdraw. In short, Tammany, well disciplined as it is, is more than a little rebellious at Mr. MURPHY'S choice. Why should Tammany become the handmaid of Brooklyn? Why should Mr. JOHN MCCOOEY of Brooklyn be "a bigger man" than old MURPHY?

These grumblings and velleities of revolt need not be taken too solemnly. Tammany is "outside the breastworks" and feverish to get in, and it has the habit, though the younger men are losing it, of doing as it is told. Yesterday afternoon broke the news, and virtually gave the order. Judge HYLAN must be swallowed.

Meanwhile, Judge HYLAN rejoices and is exceeding glad. He telephones from Saratoga to the Business Men's League, which approved him first, that he is "with you heart and soul in this fight to return the City Government to the hands of the people," the Tammany people. He has learned his lesson well, for he calls, in legal phrase, the issue of the campaign "the moneyed interests versus the people." It is true, we believe, that "the moneyed interests" have seldom come into contact with Tammany, when it is in power, without having to part with some of their money. Judge HYLAN accepts the nomination of the league "with "the greatest satisfaction because it "will enable" him "to help remove "the menace of 'foundation autocracy' which now threatens New "York." If elected, he will "strive "to give New York the best business "administration it ever had."

These phrases seem to give the measure of Judge HYLAN as a candidate for Mayor. To say nothing of the mechanical repetition of the phantom issues raised by the Tammany hungerers and thirsters for the spoils, what shall we think of an unknown and untried man who asks a city that now has conspicuously and irrefragably the best business administration, the best administration, it ever had, to hand itself over to a novice? No doubt, Judge HYLAN is an excellent County Judge; but a sense of humor is useful to a candidate.

Judge HYLAN'S political merit, from the Tammany point of view, is that he is a "Dark Horse." Tammany has passed a self-denying ordinance? It relies on the virtue of Brooklyn to hide the too well-known character of Tammany.

And speaking of Brooklyn Judges, is Judge CROPSEY mystifying or mystified?

MR. ROOT'S MESSAGE FROM RUSSIA.

The speech of ELIHU ROOT at the reception in the City Hall yesterday in honor of the American Mission to Russia was a message of faith in Russia and in democracy, of courage and hope to the United States. That great crystalline intellect, lighted, in years that would be old age to most men, with the flame of a passionate patriotism, has never spoken words of deeper import to his countrymen. He let us see the Russian people, 180,000,000 souls, without a government, forced, without knowledge or habit, to command themselves, instead of obeying docilely the orders of the autocracy.

He showed them bewildered, discussing things at random. He showed the violent Socialists and anarchists, the German tools who told the soldiers "This is not your war; it is the Czar's"; the returned Russians from America who slandered it and deceived their trusting brethren; he showed the brood of propagandists, spies and bribers, all the new "dark forces" working for the undoing of free government and Russia and the triumph of Germany. He showed us the real and true representatives of America, his mission, telling the Russians not to despair, encouraging and helping the few strong faithful men, KERENSKY and his best associates in their gigantic task of creating a free Russian world out of chaos, of refounding discipline, order, government.

Those of us who have been impatient with, or unjust to, that mighty, struggling, confused, well meaning multitude, misled, betrayed, but never for long, are confuted by Mr. ROOT'S just praise of contemporary Russia:

> I know of no greater instance of competency for self-government than has been given in Russia in the last few months. The Russian people know they can't build up a civilization upon the elements of their character if German influence is allowed to remain in their country.

To the disloyal in this country Mr. ROOT gave a warning in words whose dignity and solemnity of thought find an equal solemnity and dignity of expression:

> I said that we took a message of faith in democracy. We return to repeat it. Here, as in Russia, a German propaganda is seeking to sap the strength of democracy. Here, as in Russia, German money is seeping through the country, seeking to undermine the press and public men and to establish a structure of treason. Here, as there, there are weak sentimentalists who lend themselves to the most terrible enemy of peace and justice and humanity since the fall of GHENGIS KHAN. Here, as there, there are men who proclaim their patriotism and sell their country. But here, as there, the long-suffering forces of democracy are gathering to take the power into their own hands. And when they act, let these men beware.

Mr. ROOT has seen the work of the traitors in Russia. His warning against their imitators in America has a stern significance. "Let these men beware!"

BONDS OR TAXES?

Washington telegrams express surprise that a few more billions are needed for war uses. It might have been thought that the capacity for that sort of surprise had been exhausted on the part of those so well informed as those who lay and those who spend the taxes. Certainly there can be no excuse for surprise at the fact that the need is greater for assistance to our allies than for our own particular purposes. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, when asking for his latest and largest credit, said:

> It is an open secret that we have spent so freely of our resources that those available for payments in America had become nearly exhausted when our great ally entered into this struggle.

That was as fair notice to us as to Parliament. Germany would be nearer victory now if England had not financed the Allies up to our entrance into the war. It was an unspeakably greater burden for England than for us. England made her advances in form to the Allies, but in effect to finance our banks and our factories. While England was carrying a burden so incomparably greater for her than ours now, we were piling up war profits. Now there should be no reluctance to make the advances necessary, first, because Germany may win the war if we do not, and, secondly, because we shall starve our industries if we do not. We have experienced the beneficial results of the expenditure of foreign funds here, and in a merely selfish sense we should lend the Allies money to spend here. Moreover, we must, whether we would or no.

There is more room for difference of opinion about methods of raising the funds, but it will grow less as the sums grow greater. It needs no argument that it is easier to borrow billions than to pay billions in cash. In fact, the ease of borrowing is one of the arguments against borrowing. Many who regard borrowing as the better as well as the easier way of finding funds on the scale of billions regret the fever of trade through spending the easy money. On this point, too, British experience reassures us. They have traveled the road upon which we are but just entering. They have both borrowed and taxed upon a scale greater proportionately than any likely to be asked of us. And they regret their taxes more than their bond issues. In Mr. BONAR LAW'S words, so applicable to our present position:

> The cause of the rise in prices is not in the main profiteering. It is the inflation due to the high expenditure. The remedy is to be found in the control of that expenditure.

That is the method adopted by us in advance of the requisition for more funds, and without knowledge of the conclusion to which experience had brought British lawmakers and tax layers. England taxed itself £36,000,000 to cheapen wool and food. If those popular necessities had been cheapened by trade control, equivalent taxes on many articles of popular consumption could have been removed. But the taxes were collected from all, and disbursed for the relief of some. We have started on the theory of controlling trade within reasonable limits, rather than allowing it to run at large. It is a difficult thing to manage. Trade can be checked as well by control as by taxes, and wise control is as perplexing as economic taxation. But at least it may be said that we have chosen the middle course between excesses of either borrowing or taxation. If our trade control fulfills its promise we can borrow more liberally than otherwise, and we need not tax so heavily as would be necessary without prudence in spending money so easily secured. Bonds should not be used, nor taxes avoided, through any tenderness for wealth. The only thing to be considered is the best way of winning the war. After the war the contentions over social reform, the liquor evil, the class conflict, and other minor topics may be resumed without prejudice.

TO MAKE OUR ARMIES.

The appointments of 37 Major Generals and 147 Brigadier Generals will receive general approval. Some of the new Generals, especially in the higher rank, are elderly men, but they deserve the distinction conferred upon them, and the recognition of the seniority rule will please all the officers of the regular army. The promotion of such officers as Generals MANN, GEORGE BELL, Jr., PARKER, HODGES, GLENN, KUHN, and many of the others is merely a just reward for valiant service. It is particularly gratifying that so large a proportion of the new appointments fall to West Point graduates. These promotions will entail a general advancement of Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and junior officers in that branch of the service. The rumor that in officering the new army the Administration was inclined to ignore the claims of the experienced regular army officers is thus set at rest.

The advancement to a Major Generalship of CLARENCE EDWARDS was inevitable, of course, and some wonder has been expressed that it was so long delayed, as he has been in command of the Department of the Northeast since May. New Yorkers generally will applaud the bestowal of the rank of Major General in the Federal service upon JOHN F. O'RYAN. His zeal and energy in organizing the New York National Guard are highly appreciated here, and he has spared no pains to fit himself for a high command.

The duty of most of these new Generals will be to organize our forces, to train soldiers, to teach discipline. This is hard work, but it is work to which they are all fitted by knowledge and experience. If the war lasts, as many believe it will, two or three years longer and large American forces are actively engaged on the battle fronts, the honors of American leadership are likely to fall upon men as yet comparatively unknown. The Lieutenants of this hour may be the Generals and Major Generals of the victorious Americans. But the work now to be done is that of shaping a huge army which shall be able to fight our battles for us. Upon the men named Tuesday by the President that high honor and that severe labor will be imposed. They are our military leaders of the present hour. Who the Grants, Shermans, and Sheridans of next year may be nobody can guess now. But we are confident that they are here and already in the service of their country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pacifist and Yet a Patriot.

Probably the Secretary of the so-called — and miscalled—People's Council is receiving in response to his recent appeals for encouragement in his efforts to advance the Kaiser's policies and ambitions not a few letters indicative of warm sympathy with the aims of his organization. But though the communications of these persons must be pleasant reading for the council's officials, and its untitled members, if it has any, there is so much difficulty in getting them printed where they will accomplish their designed end of paining and enraging the patriotic that they might almost as well have remained unwritten.

On the other hand, the council's mailing list seems to contain what is for it a dangerous number of Americans who either are not pacifists at all or are pacifists who can hate war much without hating disloyalty and treason less. And whenever anybody in either of these categories gets a big envelope filled with the council's "literature," instantly he sits down and writes a more or less savage denunciation and repudiation of the sentiments and ambitions ascribed to him. If that were all he did no harm would follow, from the council's point of view, but he also sends his reply to the loyal newspapers and at once it attains a wide publicity.

Many letters of this kind, naturally, have been printed in THE TIMES, and not the least effective of them was the one from GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, which appeared on this page yesterday. Mr. PEABODY is indeed a pacifist, and with many of his opinions, as such, THE TIMES does not agree, but he is not a pacifist who wants peace at any price that the Germans choose to charge for it, and he has a realizing sense of what a good citizen's duty is when his Government, through its chosen spokesmen, has determined on a course of action.

That duty, as Mr. PEABODY explained to the Secretary of the People's Council—and to all others whom the subject concerned—is now to forget personal preferences for the time being, to submit to the national will, and carefully to refrain from word or action adverse to the interests set before us all by the nation as paramount.

In other words, Mr. PEABODY combines patriotism with his pacifism, so of course the People's Council is no place for him.

This Wrong Not Quite Intolerable.

On general principles, of course, it counts as another atrocity that American citizens long resident in Germany are now forced to serve in the German Army. The probabilities are, however, that any of our "nationals" who have remained in that country till this late day are not American enough to justify us in getting wildly excited over their wrongs and woes.

It would not be very rash to assume that most of them belong to one or two classes—either they are persons who, though once naturalized here, went back to Germany long ago because they liked it better than the United States, or they are Germans who never intended to remain in America, but "took out papers" before they went back simply to avoid the responsibilities and dangers of citizenship in the land of their residence. In neither case do they deserve any great amount of sympathy if the Kaiser sends them to the front to pay as other Germans do for the privileges and protections they have enjoyed.

These are times for the good citizens of any country to be at home unless they go abroad for reasons distinctly patriotic, and while it is not exactly desirable, from our point of view, that the German armies should be enlarged from any source, there is consolation in the thought that these particular additions are not likely to increase in measurable degree the fighting efficiency of those or any other armies.

If there are any really-and-truly Americans in Germany, we must, indeed, stand by them, though how to do it, at the moment, is a somewhat difficult problem. Fortunately, it seems to be more difficult than important.

GOOD MARCHES WANTED.

An Appeal from the Commanding General at Syracuse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many persons and organizations are anxious to help the fighting forces of the nation, but in some cases they don't know what to do or their offers, for one reason or another, cannot be accepted.

There is one case, however, where the help of certain societies or individuals will be most welcome, and that is the case of march music for military bands.

Every army band should have a répertoire of marches that can lift men's feet off the ground in cadence. Such marches are not often found. Sousa composed several of them, which are known all over the country, but they are now obsolete, so to speak. "Onward Christian Soldiers" is such a march, and it is possible that others could be found among the grand old hymns that have been handed down from past centuries. It is also possible and probable that English and French bands are playing new and inspiring marches that are not yet generally known on this side of the water.

If those who know what a march is that will cause men to forget fatigue, that will lift their feet in cadence without effort and automatically, that will make them so glad they are in the army that they can't understand why other eligibles should hesitate to enlist, I would appreciate a copy of such a march, or better, the complete parts for a military band. It would be of little benefit, however, to receive compositions that have not already been thoroughly tried out and found not only good but excellent.

I have a large number of military bands here, either complete or in the making, and will appreciate the assistance of those individuals or organizations who have special knowledge of the subject of military marches.

C. G. MORTON,
Major General, Commanding.
Headquarters Mobilization Camp, Syracuse, Aug. 12, 1917.

Epictetus for Drafted Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very depressing now and then to see a young drafted American, apparently without physical blemish, squirming every which way to obtain exemption. Listen to old Epictetus: "In what manner should I die?" asks he. And he replies, with a startling simplicity, "Like a man who gives up what belongs to another." Let any young American ponder this till it has been wrought into the fibre of his soul, and it will be revealed to him that he is no longer of common clay, but has been born into the ranks of the heroes. Or, as Epictetus again says, if we must be threads in the tunic of life, let us be the purple ones.

MELVIN BRANDOW.
West Cornwall, Conn., Aug. 12, 1917.

BECAUSE HE KNOWS THE FOE

Professor Meyer, German Born and Educated, Attacks People's Council.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing a letter to the People's Council, written by Professor Max F. Meyer of the University of Missouri. Professor Meyer ranks high as an experimental psychologist, and is one of the most respected members of the Faculty of the University of Missouri.

FRANK THILLY,
Cornell University, Aug. 13, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

Organizing Committee, People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace, 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City:

You have sent me by mail two cards on which you request me to declare my sympathy with your aims and to pledge money in monthly payments for the support of your propaganda. What are your aims?

The viciousness of your propaganda consists in its combination of aims which are clearly in the interest of democracy and peace, and which I have always gladly supported, with others, stated more or less hidden in between, which are in the interest of autocracy, of a caste system of social organization, and of militarism.

How can you ask a citizen of the United States, in the present crisis, to pledge his moral support and his money in order to enable you "to work for the repeal of the conscription laws"? Such a request is but little short of an insult. It is an insult when addressed to a naturalized citizen. You, being citizens of this country merely by the accident of birth, may not understand this.

I am thoroughly familiar with the present organization of the German social body and with its culmination, the present German Government. I am much more familiar with it than any of the members of your committee. I have lived in Germany twenty-five years. I was born there. I was educated there. Not in the sense in which some of the members of your committee were educated there, who visited a German university for a year or two. I spent nineteen years of my life in German educational institutions, from the kindergarten to the research laboratory.

I confess that at the beginning of this war my sympathies were divided. The German nation had many justifiable complaints against its neighbors. But whatever wrongs the German nation may have suffered in the past from other nations, the German Government during this war has had more than one opportunity to have them set right and to terminate the war. Its actions show that world domination, not justice, is its aim. I sympathize with the German people, but not with their Government. You, however, act as voluntary agents for the German Government. Perhaps you would appreciate your American citizenship better if, like me, you had been born and brought up in Germany.

If Germany wins this war, fifty years hence its Government will rule the American people. I do not want my American children to be put under this yoke which I escaped by coming to America. My hope is that the German Government will be overthrown and that the German nation, my relatives and friends, will enter an international organization for peace and justice. But the German Government, this fearful danger to our future, can be overthrown only by raising armies, not by sitting around the council table of the "People's Council of America" and "working for the repeal of the conscription laws."

It is pitiful to see such a propaganda as yours led by an American university President, a distinguished scientist, who evidently cares nothing for the freedom of our children. It is pitiful to see even whole universities in trouble through the shortsighted activities of their professors in favor of the enemy. Please do not count on me for bringing this disrepute upon the University of Missouri, the institution to which I belong.

Yours sincerely,
MAX F. MEYER.

10,000 Russians from America?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every word of Mr. Root, General Scott, and other named members of the commission that has just returned from Russia deserves, of course, a respectful consideration. But there is startling news ascribed to some unnamed member of that commission which needs a thorough verification. It is said, for instance, that there were "thousands of Russians returned from the United States who turned against the land of their adoption and abused America and everything American." That these men "were quite as abusive of England and France, and called upon the Russians to abandon the cause of their allies and quit fighting Germany," and that "it is estimated that there were 10,000 of these returned Russians doing that sort of thing." It is estimated by whom? By the Russian Government? But the Government does not need to estimate, for it knows exactly the number of the Russians who were granted free passage from this country to Russia. So far as I know, the Russian Consuls in this country had given about $75 to each Russian political exile or refugee willing to return home, and the funds for that purpose had been exhausted long ago. As to the character of the Russian refugees here, I may say that some of them were too sincere republicans to abuse America in any sense whatsoever; the others were madly fighting against all capitalists in the world, Russian and German included; and, as exceptions, there were some who held that Russia would immensely profit by being conquered by Germany. The latter, the pobejdentzi, were encouraged in their delusion by some miserable sheets published in Russian in New York and elsewhere. But never can I believe that the number of such maniacs would amount to 10,000.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, Aug. 11, 1917.

For a Warning to Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has our Government informed Germany that the judicial murder of an American Captain of an American armed merchantman, captured by a German submarine, will be followed by instant reprisals upon German naval reserves now interned in America! If not, where will lie the moral responsibility for such murder, now that we know from the Fryatt murder that Germany understands only one argument?

EDGAR S. SHUMWAY.
Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1917.

THE RECRUIT'S MOTHER.

As children on the sunlit seashore play,
And build their facile castles out of sand,
In the intense achievement of the hand
Seeing their happiest dreams win transient sway,
Then watch the heedless waters sweep away
All their fond structures at the tide's command;
So I, bereft yet uncomplaining, stand
Before my leveled towers of yesterday.
For he is gone, my eldest-born, the pride
Of oh! so many fortune-planning years;
Yet should his life, adventured on war's tide,
Sink in his country's service—hush, my fears!—
Let me be strong to say his dying dried
Through deathless deed his stricken mother's tears!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

FINANCING AMERICA'S SHARE IN THE GREAT WAR.

III.—Conditions of Bond Issues and Tax Levies to Give the Nation Its Highest Efficiency in the Struggle.

By L. F. LORÉE,
President, the Delaware and Hudson Company.

The question of the relative proportions in which the United States should resort to loans and to taxation, respectively, should be considered in the light solely of those conditions which will give to the nation the highest degree of efficiency as a participant in the war. By what determination, in this respect, will its resources of men and materials be most efficiently marshaled to the end that the war shall be speedily and successfully brought to an end?

Considered in this aspect, it must be recognized that there exist no valid reasons for greater reliance than that indicated by the example of Great Britain upon taxation, and that the imposition of extraordinary taxation should be gradual in order that there shall remain as long as possible a safe margin of capacity to support still more taxation if the war should continue far beyond its expected duration and new revenue should thus be necessary as the basis for enlarged bond issues.

It is difficult, with the slight information as to governmental purposes now vouchsafed to the citizen, to form an opinion as to the precise amount which ought, at the outset, to be raised by taxation. Great Britain has so far, as has been seen, raised by taxes 18.74 per cent. of the amount, other than loans to allies and dependencies but including growing interest charges on war debt, of her war expenditures. The $15,000,000,000 which it is understood that the United States is to be required to produce must include enormous loans to Great Britain, France, Italy, and other creditors, who will undoubtedly pay both principal and interest. Such loans ought not to be considered in calculating the share of the $15,000,000,000 that ought to be immediately covered by taxation. Neither should any part of any sum that is to be expended for our own coast defenses or for naval expansion or for other permanent means of defense. The first thing required is, therefore, a reliable statement of the purposes to which the funds raised are to be devoted. When such a statement is available and the amount actually to be used for immediate war purposes, exclusive of the deductions indicated and all items that stand upon a similar footing, has been stated, it is suggested that the 18.74 per cent. of Great Britain fixes an absolute maximum which sound financial methods will not seek to greatly overstep. It was, therefore, a wise suggestion of the New York Chamber of Commerce in adopting the report of its Committee on Taxation, of which Mr. Isaac N. Seligman is Chairman, that the amount so raised by taxation during the first year of the war should not exceed 20 per cent.

The conditions of bond issues ought to be adapted to attract the savings of those whose accumulations are necessarily small and to make the incentive to saving as widespread and as effective as practicable. To that end the rate of interest should compare satisfactorily, all other factors being considered, with the rates currently paid by savings banks and trust companies. Especially, no good reason is recognized for discriminating against small purchasers and favoring the very wealthy by the exemption of the interest payments from liability to taxes upon incomes. In effect, this exemption amounts to the payment of higher rates of interest to those having large incomes than to those having small incomes, a most indefensible practice. If the Government foregoes an income tax of 20 per cent. in connection with a 3½ per cent. bond, it is equivalent to paying interest at the rate of 4.375 per cent. to the holder, and the wealthy owner who would pay income tax at that rate is thus given an advantage over the non-income taxpayer of seven-eighths of 1 per cent. interest, a high, unnecessary, and unjust premium. One may assume that the reason for this exemption is the belief, on the part of the financial managers of the Government, that it aids the marketability of the bonds and enables their sale at a higher price or, what is the same thing, at a substantially lower rate of interest. England tried the experiment in connection with its most recent loan, of offering the choice between a 4 per cent. bond free from income tax and a 5 per cent. bond taxable as to income. The result does not support the theory that such a discrimination is desirable or that it very materially affects the sales. Out of an aggregate issue, including conversions of earlier bonds sold at lower rates of interest, of $10,606,145,000 (£2,121,229,000) the purchasers of only $256,920,000, (£51,384,000,) or 2.42 per cent., chose the tax-free bonds.

The desirability of giving especial consideration to the predilections and demands of small investors is further indicated by British experience, which is that but $790,895,000, (£158,179,000,) or 8.05 per cent. of the total of $9,830,000,000 raised by loans, has come from their small investors. The United States should make every effort to establish a better record. The stimulation of such investments means much toward meeting the cost of the war by saving and frugality rather than by diminishing the store of labor-saving tools and machinery which the present generation ought to leave to its successors.

Passing to the realm of taxation, a wise system of taxation would include all those elements which could be expected to stimulate frugality and eliminate waste. This principle points directly toward taxes upon consumption and upon occupations, particularly of males, which could be dispensed with to the enhancement of the aggregate efficiency of the nation.

Coffee supplies an excellent example of an article of general consumption which ought to bear a tax for war purposes. During the twelve months which ended with June 30, 1915, the United States imported 1,126,041,691 pounds of coffee, which had an import value of $107,794,377. These data show an average value, at time of importation, of 9.6 cents per pound, and an average consumption, per capita of population, of 10.52 pounds. The difference between this average price of 9.6 cents per pound and the retail prices generally paid indicates that a tax of, say, 5 cents per pound would probably but little affect the prices paid by ultimate consumers.

Stamp taxes should be a principal means of revenue. Receipts should be required to be given for all purchases in excess of a very small minimum and each receipt should have a stamp. The former tax on checks should be restored and so should all, or nearly all, of the stamp taxes used during the civil war and the Spanish war.

Taxes upon incomes and upon profits directly resulting from the war will be an essential part of any system, but it is not to be overlooked that the former tax, being therefore especially injurious when the retardation due to war is itself very great, while the latter will always be in a very large degree added to current prices, and hence to the profits themselves—usually with a safe margin in addition to the sum absorbed by the tax.

The following table, showing income tax collections of the United States Government in 1916, shows in what a large extent this sort of taxation is subtracted from funds which would otherwise be devoted to industrial uses; that is to say, would become capital:

Income Tax.	Collected. Amount.	P. C.
Normal	$23,993,777	35.32
Surtax on incomes of:		
$20,000 to $50,000.....	6,091,776	8.97
50,000 to 75,000.....	4,071,362	5.99
75,000 to 100,000.....	3,623,473	5.33
100,000 to 250,000.....	10,936,326	16.1.
250,000 to 500,000.....	6,393,859	9.41
Over $500,000.....	12,647,883	18.61
Total.....	*$67,943,595	*100.00

*Includes $183,159.38, or 0.27 per cent., accepted in compromises and not classified.

The foregoing does not show the amount of the tax paid by persons having incomes in the higher classes, but, rather, the amounts collected under such different class. Of course, the larger part of the $23,993,777 normal tax was paid by persons who also paid heavy surtaxes. The records of 1916 show that out of 386,652 returns only 10,671, or 3.17 per cent., represented incomes of as much as $50,000 per year. The whole income tax collected in 1916 was paid by less than 350,000 individuals out of a population of 100,000,000 and at least two-thirds of it was paid by 10,671 of these individuals, or about one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the country's population. The suggestion vigorously advanced at the beginning of the war, but now happily abandoned in all responsible quarters, that the whole of all income in excess of $50,000 should be taken for war purposes would, if carried into effect, absorb all these potential savings until such time as the dearth of capital should be realized and the workers should find themselves deprived of the labor-saving advantages which capital supplies.

While income taxation must, under war conditions, constitute a principal source of national revenue, and the rates will, of necessity, be progressive, they should not absorb all the savings of any class and the exemptions should be so small as to make the tax felt by substantially every individual from whom enough could be collected, at the minimum rate of taxation, to pay barely more than the cost of collection.

The most novel fiscal expedient of the present war is the tax on profits which are assumed, often somewhat crudely, to result from the war. This tax would be better comprehended if it were denominated a tax on war profits instead of one on "excess" profits. The basic idea seems to be that there are certain industries which are abnormally stimulated by war and that, to the extent that they are so caused, the gains may rightfully be absorbed to pay for the struggle by which they are brought about. There can be no quarrel with this theory; the difficulties lie in its application. It is obvious, of course, that the absorption of gains so large as to make such industries relatively less profitable than other industries, for, if that happened, the production of greatly needed commodities might become insufficient.

England adopted such a tax, beginning with a rate of 50 per cent., which has subsequently increased to 60 per cent., and has finally been increased to 80 per cent. The most significant features of the English statute are the safeguards by which it is sought to secure the taxpayer against being required to pay on profits not of the kind intended to be taxed; that is to say, not war profits. The evident purpose of Parliament was, in every case, to give the benefit of any existing doubt to the recipient of profits, and in no case to tax as "excess profits" any profits, however great, not actually caused by the war. The taxpayer is, first, authorized to choose the standard of comparison between the current profits and those of the pre-war period, being allowed to select either:

1. The average of any two of the three years last before the war, or,

2. The "statutory percentage" standard, which is a rate varying from 6 to over 20 per cent. upon the capital employed.

Broad powers are granted to the assessing officers to modify the application of the tax and the "statutory percentage" for different classes of industries, and these powers have been exercised so as to provide, for example, that no "excess profits" tax shall be exacted from any individual operating coal mines anywhere in Great Britain unless the return is equal to 10 per cent. upon the capital employed. In the case of a corporation operating such coal mines, the minimum is placed at 9 per cent. on the capital.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that normal interest rates have always been much lower in England than in this country, and that, to be equally attractive, investments here have always had to produce from 2 to 5 per cent. more upon the capital.

The following table will further show what Great Britain has done in the way of new taxation, the comparison being between the last pre-war year and the fiscal year that ended with March 31, 1917:

Source of Revenue.	Year Ended March 31.—1914. Amount.	1917. Amount.
Customs	$177,250,000	$352,805,000
Excise	197,950,000	281,900,000
Estates, &c., duty..	136,795,000	156,190,000
Stamps	40,580,000	39,390,000
Land tax.....	3,500,000	3,200,000
House duty.....	10,000,000	9,700,000
Property and income tax, including surtax.....	238,245,000	1,025,165,000
Land value duties.....	3,575,000	2,605,000
Excess profits and munitions	Nothing	699,600,000
Total.....	$815,145,000	$2,570,525,000

Increase shown above:

Source of Revenue.	Increase. Amount.	P.C.
Customs	$175,555,000	99.04
Excise	83,950,000	42.41
Estates, &c., duty.....	19,395,000	14.16
Stamps	Decrease	....
Land tax.....	Decrease	....
House duty.....	Decrease	....
Property and income tax, including surtax.....	788,920,000	333.94
Land value duties.....	Decrease	....
Excess profits and munitions	699,600,000	Infinite
Total.....	$1,755,380,000	215.35

It will be seen that 44.94 per cent. of the total increase in taxation has fallen upon incomes and 39.85 per cent. upon the so-called excess profits, these two items thus supplying 84.79 per cent., or all except about one-sixth, of the additional revenue that has been raised. It should be remembered that the British customs duties are really consumption taxes, as they are not

69TH IS ASSIGNED TO CAMP AT MINEOLA

Gen. Mann's New Forty-second Division to Mobilize There Preparatory to Sailing.

DRAFT DIVISIONS NAMED

Adjutant General McCain Issues an Order Showing Entire Formation of New Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The composite National Guard division, to be known as the Forty-second, to be formed immediately out of troops from twenty-six States and the District of Columbia, will be mobilized immediately at Mineola, L. I. The Sixty-ninth New York is to be a part of the division. The camp where this division will be temporarily stationed will be known as Camp Mills, named for the late Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, who was Major Gen. William A. Mann's predecessor as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

General Mann is to command the new division, and within a week he will relinquish his duties as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. Beyond stating that this division will be sent to France immediately and will be the first National Guard contingent sent to the front, particulars regarding the plans for the use of this force cannot now be stated for military reasons.

General orders were issued today assigning the rest of the National Guard and the projected national army forces to camps and cantonments, and indicating the divisions into which they are to be formed. There will be sixteen national army divisions, composed of men now being drafted, the first third of which are to be mobilized on Sept. 5, and seventeen National Guard divisions, including the new Forty-second.

General Orders No. 101, providing for the reorganization of the regular army into divisions of 19,000 men, numerically stronger in artillery in ratio to infantry, and materially strengthened in machine gun units, was promulgated late this afternoon by Adjt. Gen. McCain. This order provides likewise for the concentration of the National Guard and for the formation of the sixteen divisions of the national army.

Orders are in preparation and soon will be issued providing for the assignment of Major Generals and Brigadiers nominated for promotion. These general officers all hold commissions in the National Army, and they are war commissions only. A tentative list of the assignments is before Secretary Baker for approval.

There are 135 regular army officers in the list of general officers promoted. The average age of the 35 new Major Generals and 103 new Brigadier Generals is a fraction over 56 years. The combined age of the 35 new Major Generals is 2,148 years, making their average age 61 years.

The combined age of the 103 new Brigadier Generals is 5,672 years, making their average age 55 years. The showing for the new Major Generals is: Two are 63, three are 62, three are 61, two are 60, one is 59, eleven are 58, two are 57, six are 56, one is 54, and two are 53 years old. For the new Brigadier Generals the showing is: Two are 62, eight are 61, seven are 60, five are 59, eight are 58, ten are 57, five are 56, twelve are 55, eleven are 54, seven are 53; six are 52, nine are 51, seven are 49, one is 48, and two are 47.

Distribution of New Army.

General Orders No. 95, as issued today, provide for the formation of the national army into divisions, and assigns them to cantonments for training as follows:

76th Division—Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

77th Division—Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I. Troops from the metropolitan portion of New York.

78th Division—Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. Troops from the remainder of New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

79th Division—Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md. Troops from Southern Pennsylvania.

80th Division—Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

81st Division—Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

82d Division—To Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Troops from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

83d Division—Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. Troops from Ohio and West Virginia.

84th Division—Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Troops from Indiana and Kentucky.

85th Division—Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. Troops from Michigan and Wisconsin.

86th Division—Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Troops from Illinois.

87th Division—Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. Troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

88th Division, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa—Troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

89th Division, Camp Funston, at Fort Riley, Kan.—Troops from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado.

90th Division, Camp Travis, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Troops from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

91st Division, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wis.—Troops from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

All these divisions of the national army will be composed of the men now being drafted under the selective service law.

General Order 95, promulgated today, also designates the camps at which the National Guard forces will be mobilised and trained and the divisions of the new army into which they will be formed.

The troops from New York that are to go to Spartanburg, S. C., will constitute the Twenty-seventh Division.

The Pennsylvania troops are assigned to Camp Hancock, at Augusta, Ga., and will constitute the Twenty-eighth Division.

The Twenty-sixth Division, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., will be made up of troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Masachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Twenty-ninth Division, at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., will comprise troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.

Formation of the Army.

The text of General Orders No. 101 as to the formation of the army:

War Department,
Washington, Aug. 3, 1917.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 101.

1. By direction of the President and under authority conferred upon him by Section 3 of "An Act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, and Section 1 of "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, the higher organization of the regular army of the United States, subject to such modifications as may be announced from time to time, shall be as follows:

(a) Each infantry division to consist of
1 division headquarters.
1 machine-gun battalion of 4 companies.
2 infantry brigades of 2 regiments and 1 machine-gun battalion (3 companies) each.
1 field artillery brigade of 3 regiments and 1 trench mortar battery.
1 engineer regiment.
1 field signal battalion.
1 train headquarters and military police.
1 ammunition train.
1 supply train.
1 engineer train, (less pontoon and searchlight sections.)
1 sanitary train of four field hospital companies and four ambulance companies.

(b) Each army corps normally to consist of:
1 army corps headquarters.
3 infantry divisions.
Army corps troops.

(c) Each army normally to consist of:
1 army headquarters.
3 or more army corps.
Army troops.

2—The 16 divisions of the National Guard now organized in accordance with Tables of Organization, 1917, as soon as announcement is made that the camps are ready for occupancy, will be concentrated in camps as indicated in General Orders, No. 95, War Department, 1917.

As soon as practicable after arrival in divisional camps, the National Guard divisions will be reorganized to conform to the organization prescribed in Paragraph 1 hereof for the regular army. Details of subsequent reorganization to effect this change will be announced at a later date. These details will include provision for the organization of units (now parts of divisions, but not needed in the new divisional organization) into training units, grouped under the command of a Brigadier General at each divisional camp.

3. By direction of the President, and under authority conferred upon him by Section 1 of "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, sixteen infantry divisions of the national army are hereby established, effective Aug. 5, 1917, to be organized, together with the additional troops hereinafter indicated, at stations indicated in General Orders No. 95, War Department, 1917.

Units will be organized in each divisional cantonment as follows:

Seventy-sixth Infantry Division.

Division Headquarters—301st Machine-gun battalion.

151st Infantry Brigade—Brigade headquarters. 302d Machine-gun battalion. 301st Infantry. 302d Infantry.

152d Infantry Brigade—Brigade headquarters. 303d Machine-gun battalion. 303d Infantry. 304th Infantry.

151st Field Artillery Brigade—Brigade headquarters. 301st Field Artillery. 302d Field Artillery. 303d Field Artillery. 301st Trench-mortar battery. 301st Engineers. 301st Field signal battalion.

Trains—301st Headquarters and Military Police; 301st ammunition train; 301st supply train; 301st sanitary train; 301st engineer train.

Additional Troops—Such number of separate training battalions of 612 enlisted men each and numbered serially, beginning with 1, as can be organized from the enlisted personnel available.

Seventy-seventh Infantry Division.

Division Headquarters—304th Machine Gun Battalion.

153d Infantry Brigade—Brigade headquarters, 306th Infantry, 306th Infantry. 154th Infantry Brigade—Brigade headquarters, 308th Machine Gun Battalion, 307th Infantry, 308th Infantry.

152d Field Artillery Brigade—Brigade headquarters, 304th Field Artillery, 305th Field Artillery, 306th Field Artillery, 302d Trench Mortar Battery, 302d Engineers, 302d Field Signal Battalion.

Trains—302d Headquarters and Military Police, 302d Ammunition Train, 302d Supply Train, 302d Engineer Train, 302d Sanitary Train.

Additional Troops—Such number of separate training battalions of 612 enlisted men each, and numbered serially, beginning with one, as can be organized from the enlisted personnel available.

Seventy-eighth Infantry Division.

Division Headquarters—307th Machine Gun Battalion.

155th Infantry Brigade—Brigade Headquarters. 308th Machine Gun Battalion. 309th Infantry. 310th Infantry.

156th Infantry Brigade — Brigade Headquarters. 309th Machine Gun Battalion, 311th Infantry, 312th Infantry.

153d Field Artillery Brigade.—Brigade Headquarters—307th Field Artillery. 308th Field Artillery. 309th Field Artillery. 303d Trench Mortar Battery. 303d Engineers. 303d Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.—303d Headquarters and Military Police—303d Ammunition Train, 303d Supply Train, 303d Engineer Train, 303d Sanitary Train.

Additional Troops.—Such number of separate training battalions of 612 enlisted men each and numbered serially, beginning with 1, as can be organized from the enlisted personnel available.

79th Infantry Division.

Division Headquarters—310th Machine Gun Battalion.

157th Infantry Brigade—Brigade Headquarters, 311th Machine Gun Battalion, 313th Infantry, 314th Infantry.

158th Infantry Brigade—Brigade Headquarters, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, 315th Infantry, 316th Infantry.

154th Field Artillery Brigade—Brigade Headquarters, 310th Field Artillery, 311th Field Artillery, 312th Field Artillery, 304th Trench Mortar Battery, 304th Engineers, 304th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains.—304th Headquarters and Military Police, 304th Ammunition Train, 304th Supply Train, 304th Engineer Train, 304th Sanitary Train.

Additional troops.—Such number of separate training battalions of 612 enlisted men each and numbered serially, beginning with 1, as can be organized from the enlisted personnel available.

80th Infantry Division.

Division Headquarters—313th Machine Gun Battalion.

159th Infantry Brigade.—Brigade Headquarters— 314th Machine Gun Battalion, 317th Infantry, 318th Infantry.

160th Infantry Brigade.—Brigade Headquarters—315th Machine Gun Battalion, 319th Infantry, 320th Infantry.

155th Field Artillery Brigade—Brigade Headquarters. 313th Field Artillery. 314th Field Artillery. 315th Field Artillery. 305th Trench Mortar Battery. 305th Engineers. 305th Field Signal Battalion.

Trains—305th Headquarters and Military Police. 305th Ammunition Train. 305th Supply Train. 305th Engineer Train. 305th Sanitary Train.

Additional troops—Such number of separate training battalions of 612 enlisted men each and numbered serially, beginning with 1, as can be organized from the enlisted personnel available.

[Here follows the list of divisions up to and including the Ninety-first. These will be composed of troops other than those of the Eastern States, included in divisions above.]

By order of the Secretary of War:
TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.
Official:
H. P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

Their Weddings on Saturday.

Miss Elvine Richard, younger daughter of Mrs. A. Moore Richard of New York, and Lieutenant Curt Eric Hansen of the Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., will be married on Saturday at Magnolia, Mass. Mrs. H. Laurence Dowd will be her sister's matron of honor. Miss Margaret Miller of Richmond, Va., is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Georgiana Solari and Eleanor Fletcher of Baltimore. Frederic Hansen will be the best man.

The wedding of Miss Anne Talbot Day, daughter of Mrs. L. F. Day, and Danforth Miller, son of Mrs. Charles E. Miller of 63 East Fifty-fourth Street, this city, will take place on Saturday in St. Andrew's Church on the Dunes at Southampton, and will be followed by a reception at the Summer home of Mrs. Day.

Murdock Named for Trade Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Victor Murdock, former Representative from Kansas and Progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson today to the vacancy on the Federal Trade Commission caused by the death of Will Parry.

69TH IS READY FOR ORDER TO MARCH

Every Man Completely Equipped and Transports and Field Kitchens Prepared.

7TH DETAIL JOINS TODAY

Men from 71st and 12th Will Join the New 165th U. S. Infantry at Mineola Camp.

With France and the trenches on their minds, the men of the 165th United States Infantry, formerly the Sixty-ninth of New York, were busy all yesterday in polishing their equipment. In the armory there was great activity, extensive preparations being made in every direction for an early departure for the training camp at Mineola, where the 165th will be joined by the other contingents of the "Rainbow Division."

Although Lieut. Col. Latham Reed, commander of the regiment, has not received any definite instructions as to when his command will leave for Mineola, there was an impression at the armory and at National Guard division headquarters that the regiment might receive its marching orders tomorrow. If so, the regiment will be prepared, every precaution being taken by Colonel Reed yesterday to have his men in condition to move the moment that the order came.

Many of the transport wagons were loaded with supplies yesterday and field kitchens were prepared for service. It was stated at the armory that every man in the regiment was completely equipped, a condition, it was said, that does not exist in any other guard regiment of the State. The plan of the War Department is to complete the equipment wherever it is inadequate after the National Guard regiments arrive at the division cantonments.

The 300 men of the Seventh Regiment who have been transferred to the 165th United States Infantry in order to bring it up to war strength will march to the armory of the Sixty-ninth today, and will be promptly enrolled there. The men from the Seventy-first and the Twelfth who have been transferred will join the 165th at Mineola.

It is generally believed by the officers of the Sixty-ninth that the training at Mineola will not last long. The fact that Winter underwear has already been distributed to the men to take the place of the light garments issued several weeks ago seems to support the prediction that departure for Europe will be prompt.

The First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn arrived shortly before noon yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park and pitched tents. The battalion is under the command of Major B. Blanton, and consists of Companies A, F and G and about 317 men. For the past five months they have been guarding railroads, bridges, and viaducts in the upper part of the State. The troops were greeted at the park by a large number of friends, relatives, and spectators. The Twenty-third, like the Seventy-first, now has its entire organization at the park. The Third Infantry of Rochester will encamp at Pelham Bay Park in the latter part of this week, while the First Regiment of Utica will arrive at Van Cortlandt Park early next week. The First Cavalry is encamped at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge.

It was learned at National Guard Headquarters yesterday that Corporal Nels Peterson, Company L, Seventy-fourth Infantry, was acquitted by a general court-martial of any guilt in connection with the killing of George A. Miller at Buffalo on July 9. The evidence before the court-martial showed that Miller had tried to enter the Curtiss airplane plant in Buffalo and had knocked Corporal Peterson down when ordered to halt.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, last night appointed the following committee to arrange the details of the big sendoff celebration which is to take place on the day before the New York division of the National Guard leaves for Spartanburg: Stephen L. Bond, Chairman; Anceh H. Ball, Colonel Franklin C. Brown, Herbert F. Gunnison, Alexander J. Hemphill, William W. Hoppin, Captain Elisha H. Janes, Major Francis G. Landon, General Anson G. McCook, S. Stanwood Menken, Dr. William M. Polk, William G. Willcox, and Walter I. Willis.

The committee includes Union and Confederate veterans of the civil war and representative citizens from each of the five boroughs. Since the date of the parade has not yet been fixed no further details were given out.

At the office of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense it was said that the promotion of Colonel Robert D. Walsh to the rank of Brigadier General would probably deprive New York of one of its most active and efficient recruiting officers. Colonel Walsh has been in charge of the regular army recruiting for the New York district for the last year. Ever since the war began he has given all his energy to the task of raising New York's quota for the regular army, which he succeeded in doing several weeks ago. He received congratulations from many friends yesterday. Brig. Gen. Walsh, during most of his army career, has been identified with the cavalry branch of the service. He participated in the Philippine campaign and also spent several years at the Mexican border, with General Pershing.

Until he is transferred to a command he will remain at the recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway. Yesterday he enlisted more than 100 men in the regular army and a score or more for the National Guard.

A considerable number of young men made applications yesterday for commissions in the new aviation section of the Signal Corps. Twenty-thousand between the ages of 19 and 30 are wanted as fliers and observers. Such as seemed to meet the requirements were given application blanks to fill out. These applications will be sent to Washington.

Under the joint auspices of the British Recruiting Committee and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense a big war benefit and British American recruiting rally will be held next Thursday night at Keith's Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn. The proceeds of the benefit will be given to the American Red Cross and the British Patriotic Fund, maintained for the benefit of British soldiers from the United States.

Among those who have volunteered to appear are Anna Held, Alice Brady, Sam Bernard, Lew Field, Montagu Love, Truly Shattuck, Billy Reeves, Mme. Aldini, and Adolfo Jimenez of the Madrid Opera. The United States Marine Band will play, and Judge William H. Waddams of General Sessions will deliver a patriotic address. Tickets may be had at the box office of the Orpheum beginning next Monday at from 25 cents to $1.

Thirty speakers and singers stimulated interest in recruiting and the war from four platforms in Crotona Park, near Tremont and Arthur Avenues, the Bronx, last night. About 3,000 persons were present. The meeting was held by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense as one of a series intended to educate the public in the aims of the Allies in the war.

Colonel William Stewart of the Canadian forces spoke of the need of American armies on the western front, and urged men not taken in the draft to offer their services to the regular army. Other speakers were District Attorney Francis Martin and Franz Sigel, a relative of General Franz Sigel.

Cooks Volunteer for Yaphank.

More than fifty cooks were accepted yesterday by the board of which Auguste Gay is the Chairman, for the Yaphank cantonment. The examinations are being held in the clubrooms of the Hotel Men's Association, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. The interest of the men in the work has increased since the majority of the hotel and restaurant men have signed an agreement with their cooks whereby they will hold their jobs open for the men who accept service now as army civilian cooks.

ONLY ONE EXCUSED BY STATE BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

trict Board upheld the decision and ordered Heledson certified for service. Robert M. Valverde also appealed from the decision of Board 124, on the ground that he was physically unfit for service. His appeal to the District Board was denied.

Max Goldenberg appealed from the decision of Board 34, in Brooklyn, which had found him fit for service. He declared that he was a victim of hernia. The examining physicians found no evidence of this, and the district board ruled that Goldenberg is fit for service. Peter Kravitz, another appellant from Board 34, appealed for exemption on the ground that he was the sole support of a father and a stepmother. The local board had ruled that conclusive evidence of dependency was lacking and refused to exempt. The district board affirmed the decision.

Jesse R. Pike was refused exemption by Board 124. He claimed exemption as the sole support of a wife whom he had married on May 12, last. The local board held that it had not been shown that Mrs. Pike could not support herself. The appeal was denied. Andrew Paoli sought exemption from Board 124 as the sole support of a wife. The evidence before the local board showed that Mrs. Paoli is a strong healthy woman who had been employed by a slot machine company at $18 a week, and later by a grocery concern at $8 a week. There was some argument on this case, but in the end the appeal was denied.

Nathan Green, appealing from Board 164, gave as his ground the support of dependent relatives. The appeal was denied. Leo B. Kreutzer was certified for service by Board 169. He appealed, stating that he was a victim of chronic appendicitis. The physicians reported there was no evidence of such affliction and the District Board denied the appeal. Harold M. Wall, was passed as physically fit for service by Board 124. He was married on June 1 last and filed a claim for exemption as the sole support of his wife. The local board denied the appeal and the District Board affirmed the decision.

Samuel Stein, passed for service by Board 124, filed a claim for a ninety-day's exemption in which to put his business affairs in shape. The application was denied. Donald G. Davis, certified for service by Board 134, filed a claim with the District Board for exemption because he was employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, which manufactures compasses and other scientific instruments for the United States Navy. Davis insisted that his services are indispensable, but the board took a different view and ruled that evidence needed to justify the exemption was lacking. His application was denied.

Wesley T. Smith, passed for service by Board 12, in the Bronx, said in his appeal that the District Board, that his knowledge of the secret processes used in the manufacture of certain products rendered his services indispensable. The board ruled that the evidence to support the claim was lacking and denied the application. Edward Aaronsohn, certified for service by Board 63 in Brooklyn, filed a claim for exemption with the District Board on the ground that he was employed by a company which manufactures delicate instruments used in submarines. He declared that his service, at the present time, was indispensable to the Government. Again the board ruled that evidence was lacking and denied his application.

One Gets Temporary Exemption.

Arthur I. Forst, passed by Board 124, told the District Board that his services as Vice President and General Manager of the Metropolitan Paper Bottle Company are of such nature as to be indispensable to that company. The application was denied on the same ground as the others of similar nature. William C. Corbin, who was certified by Board 32, in Brooklyn, asked the District Board to exempt him on the ground that he was the manager of a factory manufacturing airplane ribs. This application was the subject of some discussion. Mr. Delehanty, one of the board members, thought the application should be granted because of the vital importance of the airplane in the war. Former Supreme Court Justice George L. Ingraham and Louis Marshall recommended the exemption of the application. The application was denied. Mr. Hughes announced after the disposal of this case that arrangements were being made to have Government experts pass on such cases as the above.

A. O. Crocker, passed for service by Board 150, applied for exemption on the ground that his services as the envoy of the Western Electric Company were indispensable. His application was denied. Louis W. Dunham, certified for service by Board 32, in Brooklyn, was granted a six months' exemption, which, however, is revocable at the pleasure of Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mr Dunham is the supervisor of the shrapnel shells being manufactured for the United States Government by the American Can Company.

Reports on several other direct applications to the District Board were laid aside under the ruling of Chairman Hughes that reports on such applications should not be made until the expiration of the five-day period allowed for the filing of affidavits in support of these applications. Former Chief Judge Edgar H. Cullen of the Court of Appeals resigned yesterday as Vice Chairman of the District Board. Judge Cullen said that because of his advanced age and poor voice he believed that a younger man should be selected for that position.

"I sincerely hope," said Judge Cullen, "that it will never be necessary for a Vice Chairman to preside over this board."

Judge Ingraham was elected Vice Chairman. Judge Cullen will continue as a member of the board. Hundreds of appeals from local boards were filed with the District Board yesterday. The certified lists of the local boards are now being furnished to the District Board and are filed away for ready reference. Representatives of the nine New York State District Boards will meet in New York for a conference this afternoon. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Bar Association, and will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Chairman Hughes will preside.

At a meeting called by the Mayor's Committee on Hospital and Medical Facilities, representatives of hospitals yesterday adopted a resolution of protest against the drafting of medical students and internes. Dr. S. S. Goldwater presided at the meeting and was deputized to carry the protest to the proper authorities. It was pointed out that an unwise depletion of the supply of medical assistants would work harm to the public in addition to embarrassing the hospitals.

Charles E. Hughes, head of the District Board, is in favor of conserving the supply of medical students and internes and has promised to bring the matter up for discussion at a meeting this afternoon at the Bar Association. The deans of medical colleges probably will address the meeting. The committee sent the following telegram to Senator Calder:

"Meeting of hospital representatives in New York today point out the danger that hospitals will be without resident staffs next year and the army cut off from a supply of medical students in succeeding years if medical students are not granted temporary exemption from military service. Can an executive order be obtained authorizing temporary exemption?"

Practically all of the hospitals were represented at the meeting which was held in City Hall.

YONKERS QUOTA IS RAISED.

Citizens Want to Know Why Original 116 Now Becomes 487.

By order of Governor Whitman, the quota of 116 previously apportioned to Yonkers was raised yesterday morning to 487 and in the official notices the three local exemption boards were asked to select their new quotas as speedily as possible The first board will now have to furnish 181 men instead of 43, the second 144 instead of 35, and the third 162 instead of 38. Exemption officials were taken completely by surprise by the change after they had practically completely their work and announced the names of the men drafted. In a few days, however, they expect to issue notices for the next 700 men in their districts to appear for examination.

City officials will be urged to protest and demand an investigation. Yonkers citizens want to know how the mistake was first made and how the new quota was arrived at as not a single city of its size has been asked to raise anywhere as near the new figure. With the announcement of the change came the news that White Plains's quota of 117 had been reduced to 80 following its protest to the Governor.

THREE ARE INDICTED IN DRAFT BOARD CASE

Former Members Accused of Bribery and of Conspiracy with Alleged "Go-Between."

The Federal Grand Jury handed down two indictments in the draft board scandal yesterday, one charging Louis L. Cherey, the Grand Street drugkist, who was Chairman of Board 99, and Dr. Samuel J. R. Bernfeld, who was a member of that board, with accepting a bribe of $200 from Jacob Skwirsky, the money being paid to procure Skwirsky's exemption from military service. The second indictment names Cherey and Bernfeld, and also Kalman Gruher, the alleged "go-between" in the case, and charges a conspiracy to aid other persons to evade the selective draft law, and to make false and incorrect physical examinations of certain men of draft age brought before them for examination. Abraham Leicher is named in the conspiracy indictment as a person from whom Cherey and Bernfeld demanded $300 as the price of his exemption from military service.

The indictments were handed down to Judge Augustus N. Hand in the criminal branch of the United States District Court, and Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who will prosecute the cases, announced that the accused men will be brought to trial next week. If convicted, Cherey, Bernfeld and Gruher can be sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined $10,000 each on the conspiracy charge, and Cherey and Bernfeld can be sentenced to three years and fined three times the amount of money taken on the bribery charge.

The accused men were not in court when the indictments were filed, and Judge Hand continued bail in each case at $5,000. The defendants will be arraigned for pleading before Judge Hand this morning.

The conspiracy indictment charges that between Aug. 8 and Aug. 11, Cherey, Bernfeld, and Gruher entered into an agreement to violate the selective draft law, and that as members of Board 99 Cherey and Bernfeld agreed to make the false examinations necessary in order to exempt those persons whose exemptions from duty in the national army were desired. On Aug. 8, it is charged, Gruher called on Dr. Bernfeld at 273 Rivington Street, Cherey also being present. It was at this meeting that the $300 is said to have been demanded from Leicher.

One other board, the district of which is located south of Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery, is being rigidly investigated by the Secret Service. Many letters referring to the alleged illegal activities of members of this board are in the possession of the authorities. At least two other boards are reported to be the subject of inquiry.

The newly reorganized Board 99 yesterday began its work of re-examining every man called before the Cherey Board, and in the course of the day examined about 100 men, most of them the young fellows who had waived exemption before the old board. In some cases the man examined, who had been certified as fit for service by the Cherey board, proved to be physically unfit. Three instances of the acceptance for service of unfit men developed before the new board had been in session three hours. Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling visited the board yesterday afternoon. He found everything in good working order, and stated that he had no doubt of the efficiency of the new board.

While Mr. Conkling was in the examining rooms of Board 99 a man who had passed the physical test and who had been certified for service appealed to him.

"I want to be exempted as an alien," the man said.

"Have you taken out citizenship papers?" Mr. Conkling asked him. The man admitted he had.

"Well, then, you are not an alien and you cannot file such a claim," Mr. Conkling ruled.

"But I am an alien," the man persisted, "for if I had known the United States was going to war I would not have become a citizen."

The man was ordered certified for service. Another man in a neighboring district said he wanted to be exempted on the ground that he has a widowed mother to support.

"Have you anybody else to support," he was asked.

"Yes, a stepfather who won't work," he replied.

The board refused to exempt him, and when the man started to argue he was told to appeal his case, if he wanted to, to the District Board.

"Not on your life," he replied; "that board don't exempt unless you prove everything you say and then prove some more."

Board 91, with headquarters in Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Streets, announced that it would examine men who have claimed exemption in that district at a public meeting to be held in the school auditorium today. Sixty-six of the many hundreds who have claimed exemption in this district have been ordered to appear. The board has posted a second call for 1,000 men, the first examinations to begin next Monday.

The lawyers appointed by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury to represent the Federal Government in cases appealed from the local exemption boards met in the assembly hall of the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon to receive their instructions. Of the 122 who have been designated 112 were present. Sixty-seven others are to be appointed. Deputy Attorney General Cunning said:

"You are engaging upon important and delicate work. You will be called upon to use quick, loyal judgment and action. Remember, you represent the Government, and in case of doubt always give the benefit to the army. The first thing is to forget that you are a lawyer. What is needed in dealing with the questions which will confront you is just ordinary common sense."

Roger B. Wood, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney, who is assisting Mr. Conkling, then told the lawyers that they are to appeal every case of dependency a local board, but are not to go before that board. They have the right to examine all records and should make independent examinations if they suspect fraud. Mr. Wood suggested that the lawyers be present at local boards while they are in session so far as possible. He told them they are expected to enter upon their duties this morning.

REV. M. H. BIRCKHEAD WEDS

Philadelphia Minister Marries Miss Frances J. Ward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The marriage of Miss Frances Johnston Ward, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Montford Ward of New York, and the Rev. Malbone Hunter Birckhead of Philadelphia, took place in Trinity Church this afternoon, with the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. William H. Birckhead of Portsmouth and New York.

The bride wore a bridal costume of white satin. Her aunt, Miss Louisa Ward of Newport, gave her in marriage. Miss Mariana Ward of Savannah, Ga., was maid of honor.

Philip G. Birckhead of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. James Birckhead, brother of the bridegroom, of New York; Austen G. Fox of New York, the Rev. Charles C. Harriman of Albany, N. Y.; Gordon Hutchinson of Boston, and John Clifford of New Bedford.

A reception followed at the Summer home of the bridegroom's mother in Portsmouth, where a bridal luncheon was served.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Clinton Wunder, one of the religious work Secretaries at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and now on war duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Miss Ernestine Hinck, Secretary to E. Graham Wildon, Branch Secretary.

MISS JANE BIGELOW, LIEUT. ELLETT'S BRIDE

Daughter of Major John Bigelow Marries New York Architect at Highland Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The marriage of Lieutenant Thomas Harlan Ellett, an architect, of 159 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, and Miss Jane Poultney Bigelow, daughter of Major John Bigelow and Mrs. Bigelow of 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Highland Falls, took place here at 4 o'clock today at The Trianon, Major Bigelow's country home. The Rev. J. MacVickar Haight, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents of Highland Falls, officiated. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

Lieutenant Ellett was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and from the American Academy of Fine Arts at Rome, Italy, and has been in the Plattsburg Training Camp with the Officers' Reserve Corps. Mrs. Ellett is a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, our Minister to France during Lincoln's administration, and the biographer of Samuel J. Tilden. She is a niece of Poultney Bigelow and the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, and her brother, Braxton Bigelow, is a Captain in the Royal Engineers of the British Army. The engagement was announced last May.

WEDS LIEUT. T. E. SNOOK, JR.

Miss Virginia Dabney Wright Married in All Angels' Church.

The marriage of Lieutenant Thomas Edward Snook, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Snook of this city and New Windsor, N. Y., and Miss Virginia Dabney Wright, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Wright of 420 West End Avenue and a granddaughter of General Dabney Howard Wright of Kentucky, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The church decorations were white lilies and foliage, and the Rev. Isaac C. Sturgis, assistant to the rector, and the Rev. Percival McIntyre performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a white satin gown, with a short draped skirt, with a separate satin train, the corsage cut to show the neck in front and under the short sleeves were tulle, and the tulle veil was held by a Russian coronet of lace, leaving her blond coiffure bare. She wore a string of pearls, and carried white roses and valley lilies. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. J. Renwick Dimond.

Lieutenant Snook's best man was Sanford Bennett, and the ushers were Lieutenant Frederick Underwood Connerd, U. S. A.; J. Renwick Dimond; Curtis Snook, a cousin of the groom; Harold Williams, Walter T. Burns, and Arthur de Young. A reception followed at the bride's home. After spending some time at New Windsor, Lieutenant Snook and his bride will go to Columbia, S. C., where he is stationed. He was graduated from Columbia in 1910, and is a member of the firm of John B. Snook & Sons, architects. He was in the Plattsburg camp in 1916, and last March was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Captain J. R. McAlpin Marries.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 15.—J. Roderick McAlpin, youngest son of the late General E. A. McAlpin, recently commissioned a Captain in the United States Reserve, was married here today to Miss Grace Irene Norcross.

GEO. BLICKENSDERFER DIES.

Typewriter Inventor Broke Down from Work on Munitions Devices.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.—The war is blamed indirectly for the death of George C. Blickensderfer, inventor and President of the Blickensderfer Typewriter Company, who died this forenoon at his home in Sound Beach. Mr. Blickensderfer was 67 years old. Born in Erie, Penn., he began life as a dry goods salesman after a public school education.

Mr. Blickensderfer adapted the typewriter he invented to the Chinese alphabet, an accomplishment which so interested the Japanese Government that it revised its written language to adapt it to a typewriter keyboard.

Since the war began Mr. Blickensderfer has been devoting himself to inventions of belt loading devices by which cartridges are automatically loaded into machine guns, and to a machine gun mount which facilitates the use of these engines of war. Hard work on these inventions caused a breakdown of Mr. Blickensderfer's health.

L. H. Meakin, Landscape Painter.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—L. H. Meakin of Cincinnati, for twenty years on the staff of the Cincinnati Art Museum and widely known as a painter of New England landscapes, died after an operation at a hospital here yesterday. Mr. Meakin, who was born in New Castle, England, had received awards for paintings at many expositions. He was a former President of the Society of Western Artists.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES FRANCIS CARTY, expert in rare books and at one time librarian of the New York Society Library, 109 University Place, is dead at his home, 1,139 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-first year. Four children survive him.

JAQUES MARTIN, character actor and stage manager for the last thirty-five years, died yesterday at the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, following an operation, in his sixty-fifth year. Among the plays he had appeared in were "Charlie's Aunt," "The Round-Up," and "Daddy Long-Legs." He was engaged as stage manager for a road company of "The Thirteenth Chair" for the coming season. Mr. Martin was a member of the Green Room Club and The Players.

FREDERICK RHINEHART, for thirty-five years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home, 807 President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 67 years. Mr. Rhinehart was active in political affairs of the borough.

Mrs. ANNA E. HORSFIELD, 58 years old, wife of Isaac Horsfield, Village President of Hempstead, L. I., died at her home there on Tuesday from heart disease. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

CARLETON EDWARDS, member of the firm of Edwards & Miller, buyers for wholesale dry goods houses with offices at 43 Leonard Street, Manhattan, died yesterday and the funeral will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Omri F. Hibbard, 20 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, tomorrow morning.

Mrs. AGNES BRADLEY, 67 years old, widow of Thomas Bradley, died at her home, 114 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, on Monday.

GEORGE H. GLEISTEN, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Monday at his home, 345 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was 46 years old.

Mrs. MARY JANE McCORT, a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, and one of the oldest members of the Spencer Memorial Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at her home, 63 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was 73 years old and was the widow of John McCort.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WALLER STANTON, widow of John Stanton, formerly city editor of The Brookly

New York Men Who Have Been Enrolled in the National Army

The Lists Here Published Include All the Enrollments Obtainable Last Night From the District Boards in Session in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Reports received yesterday from eighty-one exemption boards in the city showed that 5,946 men had been examined and that 1,893 had been enrolled in the draft army. The draft situation in the city to date is set forth in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,741	21	2,385
Brooklyn	66	13,848	62	7,434
Manhattan	82	16,463	79	8,572
Queens	15	3,053	13	1,575
Richmond	4	760	4	583
Total	189	38,865	179	20,549

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 1.
260 East 138th Street.
QUOTA, 265. ACCEPTED, 78.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 178 | Claiming exempt'n.. 93
Excused..... 50 | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.
Smith, James C., 281 E. 136th St.
Sartell, James J., 442 E. 135th St.
Schmitt, George C., 456 E. 135th St.
Burns, Joseph J., 432 E. 134th St.
Vogel, William, 676 E. 134th St.
Gray, Joseph B., 454 E. 134th St.
Vaccara, Samuel, 75 So. Boulevard.
Emery, Michael J., 144 Willis Av.
Simonelli, Angelo, 250 E. 136th St.
Storck, Edward L., 462 E. 136th St.
Downey, Edward R., 440 E. 137th St.
Cornell, George, 506 E. 138th St.
Gilroy, Peter J., 408 E. 137th St.
Macali, Edward J., 44 Willis Av.
Taghinboski, Giuseppe, 542 E. 135th St.
Fenn, Edward, 684 E. 156th St.
Micelli, Jasper, 540 E. 136th St.
Johnston, Kenneth, 163 St. Ann's Av.
Cohen, Nathan, 340 E. 134th St.
Smith, William R., 533 E. 135th St.
Byrne, Thomas J., 316 E. 136th St.
Burns, Andrew J., 298 E. 134th St.
Schimayor, William, 174 So. Boulevard.
O'Hara, William A., 128 St. Ann's Av.
Armstead, Theodore, 576 E. 155th St.
Baird, Watson, 678 E. 134th St.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
339 East 140th Street, Bronx.
QUOTA, 240. ACCEPTED, 105.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 46 | Claiming exempt'n 21
Excused..... 10 | Enrolled 15

MEN ENROLLED.
Sheu, Edward, 813 East 141st St.
Santini, Reynold J., 456 East 142d St.
Furmagen, Henry W., 350 East 189th St.
Lattonzi, Pietro, 365 East 145th St.
Mayor, Nicholas, 332 East 144th St.
Clark, James, 405 E. 140th St.
Evans, Robert, 312 East 142d St.
Quinn, Aloysius, 536 East 142d St.
McFarlane, John, 368 East 147th St.
Schwartzbaum, Elvin J., 486 East 138th St.
Moscowitz, Jacob, 506 Brook Av.
Grancolife, Giovanni, 437 East 147th St.
Doyle, James G., Jr., 406 East 147th St.
Halliday, George, 281 East 140th St.
McDermott, Mathew, 350 East 140th St.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
P. S. 39, Longwood Avenue and Kelly Street, Bronx.
QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 49.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 43 | Claiming exempt'n 26
Excused..... 13 | Enrolled 4

MEN ENROLLED.
Sininta, Paul, 500 Prospect Av.
Weil, Leo, 878 Kelly St.
Frohmeir, William, Jr., 340 Concord Av.
Guesch, Edward, 841 Trinity Av.

DISTRICT NO. 12.
Morris High School, Boston Road and 160th Street.
QUOTA, 197. ACCEPTED, 121.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 80 | Claiming exempt'n 38
Excused..... 16 | Enrolled 15

MEN ENROLLED.
Kopfstein, Arthur, 736 Home St.
Guarascio, Francisco, 1,137 Intervale Av.
O'Neill, John, 1,168 Sorest Av.
Albrecht, Edward, 1,010 Home St.
Thomas, Ernest, 1,039 Simpson St.
Isaacs, Merrill L., 1,075 Simpson St.
Bierman, John A., 905 E. 169th St.
Puliziano, John, 897 Home St.
Wars, Henry, 1,847 Jackson Av.
Hutner, Sydney, 1,130 Union Av.
Stereich, Joseph, 1,128 Simpson St.
Knebe, William H., 1,112 Intervale Av.
Waterman, John H., 1,081 Trinity Av.
Studniski, Louis, 1,078 Southern Boulevard.
Kobotz, William, 823 Home St.

DISTRICT NO. 15.
Fulton Avenue and 173d Street.
QUOTA, 212. ACCEPTED, 138
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 23

MEN ENROLLED.
Grossman, Dave, 971 E. 170th St.
Germansky, Philip, 1,085 Crotona Av.
McMurray, Frank, 1,020 E. 181st St.
Ferrotte, Giuseppi A., 1,754 Bathgate Av.
Bruns, Herman, 777 Elsmere Place.
Levine, Maurice, 1,714 Bathgate Av.
Heyer, John S., 2,122 Bryant Av.
Mitchell, Harry L., 1,046 Bronx St.
Moskowitz, Max, 1,956 Crotona Parkway.
Blacker, Lazar, 712 E. 176th St.
Simon, Michael W., 1,891 Washington Av.
Rosenthal, Benjamin, 1,557 Fulton Av.
Willet, Max, 1,982 Crotona Parkway.
Weiss, Fred, 1,852 Bathgate Av.
Scherer, John, 513 E. 176th St.
Lind, Steffen, 1,720 Fulton Av.
Carr, Leon, 939 E. 170th St.
Burke, Thomas, 1,830 Crotona Av.
Goldberg, Benjamin, 1,754 Bathgate Av.
Satin, Harry, 725 Fairmount Place.
Katz, Joseph, 1,740 Washington Av.
Sadarosa, Isador, 1,789 Fulton Av.
Glazer, Edward, 1,922 Crotona Parkway.

DISTRICT NO. 16.
Borough Hall, Bronx.
QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 91.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 141 | Claiming exempt'n 93
Excused..... 15 | Enrolled 28

MEN ENROLLED.
Small, John H., 1,984 Bathgate Av.
Sarocco, Anthony E., 2,076 Hughes Av.
Ingler, Frank L., Jr., 480 E. 180th St.
Kurian, Edward, 2,147 Washington Av.
Kolooglu, Michael, 2,004 Washington Av.
Dowling, William F., 2,041 Arthur Av.
Herbener, Eugene, 2,142 Mapes Av.
Lanx, Charles A., 578 Oak Tree Place.
Johnson, Louis W., 445 East 179th St.
Zappile, Pasquale, 4,320 Park Av.
Velt, Albert, 1,998 Hughes Av.
Knoll, Michael, 2,105 Monterey Av.
Grotner, Alexander, 2,145 Southern Boulevard.
Cooper, Joseph, 2,111 Clinton Av.
Bianco, Arthur V., 2,120 Crotona Av.
Chizlac, Jacob L., 2,157 Mapes Av.
Gardner, Paul A., 2,083 Daly Av.
Zimmermann, Arthur C., 2,123 Arthur Av.
Gerschel, George, 4,327 3d Av.
Poley, Fred R., 2,120 Mapes Av.
Totero, Anthony, 881 E. 151st St.
Getter, Abraham, 2,011 Mapes Av.
Kleist, Max, 741 E. 179th St.
Rioger, Anthony J., 750 E. 17th St.
Hogan, Edward F., 802 E. 180th St.
Ceritisimo, Ralph, 1,985 Crotona Av.
Treuesedale, George, 547 E. 185th St.
Olmeda, Joseph, 447 E. 178th St.

DISTRICT NO. 19.
Claremont and Park Avenues.
QUOTA, 209. ACCEPTED, 155.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 92 | Claiming exempt'n. 63
Excused..... 18 | Enrolled 11

MEN ENROLLED.
Tent, Moe, 1,354 Brook Av.
Jaffe, M., 1,336 Washington Av.
Lampach, Herman, 1,518 Washington Av.
De Camello, N., 1,359 Findlay Av.
Schwartz, M., 1,326 Washington Av.
Schlowsky, E., 1,474 Washington Av.
Denenberg, Charles, 1,514 Washington Av.
Bohrer, 1,840 Washington Av.
Riley, F. G., 400 Clermont Av.
Stumps, L., 1,247 Brook Av.
Pincus, A. J., 3,830 Park Av.

DISTRICT NO. 18.
Ogden Avenue and 169th Street, Bronx.
QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 115.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 200 | Claiming exempt'n. 116
Excused..... 69 | Enrolled 36

MEN ENROLLED.
Kalb, Frederick, 455 E. 168th St.
Leysorsesberge, Samuel, 2 E. 169th St.
De Paolo, Nicholas, 1,249 Ogden Av.
Ivory, John L., 1,245 Washington Av.
Farnum, Waldo B., 150 E. 150th St.
Gorman, Harold F., 1,178 Clay Av.
Shay, R. F., Jr., 950 Teller Av.
Shupe, George H., 383 E. 169th St.
Beggins, William F., 8,390 Park Av.
Ansley, Robert, 428 E. 168th St.
Sibber, Martin W., 1,964 Woodycrest Av.
Burkhardt, George, 1,103 Teller Av.
Loesner, George, 367 E. 163d St.
Paggenburg, Paul, 1,067 Clay Av.
Page, George, 980 Simmit Av.
Altschlager, Harry J., 953 Ogden Av.
Villiger, William A., 434 E. 166th St.

BRONX.

Egan, David S., 1,128 Findlay Av.
O'Brien, John E., 1,021 Summit Av.
Lorenz, John, 75 E. 165th St.
Koehler, William C., 1,113 Findlay Av.
Daly, Joseph V., 354 E. 169th St.
Afranefeld, Fred H., 1,186 Clay Av.
Reidman, William P., 1,203 Washington Av.
Morgan, James A., 1,267 Linden Av.
Bruno, Louis, 3,493 3d Av.
Smith, Robert M., 1,078 Brook Av.
O'Neill, Bernard J., Jr., 3,504 Park Av.
Slatting, Edward J., 1,128 Findlay Av.
McKiernan, Frank J., 1,300 Findlay Av.
Pendley, Frederick S., 1,120 Washington Av.
Kondell, Douglas E., 565 Mott Av.
Torelli, Giovanni, 1,187 Ogden Av.
Gi Donoto, Adelio, 28 Park Place.
Simberg, Morris, 1,030 College Av.
Azar, William C., 302 E. 165th St.

DISTRICT NO. 20.
University Av. and 183d St., Bronx.
QUOTA, 211. ACCEPTED, 83.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 146 | Claiming exempt'n 91
Excused..... 35 | Enrolled 20

MEN ENROLLED.
Bell, Edwin, 1,780 Eastburn Av.
Bender, Charles F., 1,082 University Av.
Brueniah, John T. W., 2,017 Grand Concourse.
Cogan, Joseph A., 1,701 Montgomery Av.
Cohen, Oscar, 1,639 Mt. Hope Av.
Denig, William J., 1,956 Anthony Av.
Evans, Richard, 1,910 Walton Av.
Frank, Philip H., 1,937 Walton Av.
Glennon, James, 243 E. 173d St.
Heckman, Walter, 208 West Fordham Road.
Hoops, Ernest W., 223 E. 179th St.
Lowery, Clement J., 229 W. 178th St.
McGrath, William, 1,627 Bathgate Av.
McKaskill, David C., 415 E. 180th St.
Murphy, David H., 224 E. Tremont Av.
Olson, Oscar, 1,797 Cedar Av.
Prevey, Charles J., 449 E. 173d St.
Rabinowits, Ezekial, 1,752 Topping Av.
Targwson, Gennar, 1,901 Sedgwick Av.
Wexler, Abraham, 204 Bush St.

DISTRICT NO. 21.
Jerome Av. and 184th Street.
QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 131.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 78 | Claiming exempt'n 42
Excused..... 20 | Enrolled 12

MEN ENROLLED.
Piccininni, Frank, 2,385 Valentine Av.
Mastrachio, John, 534 Fordham Road.
Pincky, Sam, 2,445 Washington Av.
Poste, Anthony, 2,427 Hoffman St.
Pavlaleh, James, 2,387 Thebout Av.
Meltzer, Harry, 2,378 Washington Av.
Schlaepfer, Alfred, 2,065 Ryer Av.
Wilkinson, John V., 4,803 Park Av.
Wilson, Richard J., 4,696 Third Av.
Coleman, Patrick B., 400 E. 183d St.
Tuite, Philip, 4,606 Third Av.
Stokes, Alfred A., 2,408 Webster Av.

DISTRICT NO. 22.
Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road.
QUOTA, 207. ACCEPTED, 144.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 71 | Claiming exempt'n. 25
Excused..... 27 | Enrolled 10

MEN ENROLLED.
Schemmer, William J., 409 Gun Hill Road.
Dixon, Robert, 2,894 Bailey Av.
West, George S., 2,261 Riverdale Av.
Lanzano, Michael, 3,101 Villa Av.
Grogan, Michael, 3,028 Webster Av.
Yakomidio, Thomas K., 3,158 Albany Av.
Cemerford, Richard J., 3,230 Corlear Av.
Fitzgerald, Edmond J., 438 E. 239th St.
Fontaine, Harvey E., 320 E. 198th St.
Olbar, John, 660 W. 239th St.
Gleason, Frank J., 3,097 Decatur Av.
Urstadt, Augustus F., 207 E. 198th St.
Warner, Theo., 3,072 Bailey Av.
Charles, August S., 3,604 Jerome Av.
Welch, Gerard E., 3,516 De Kalb Av.
Senko, Pietro, Spuyten Duyvil Road.
Lamb, Charles A., 143 W. 198th St.
Virgilio, Joseph, 239 E. 200th St.
Courtney, Edw. J., 520 Kappock St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 25.
York and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn.
QUOTA, 177. ACCEPTED, 177.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 122 | Claiming exempt'n 86
Excused..... 47 | Enrolled 20

MEN ENROLLED.
Lombardi, John, 311 Plymouth St.
Giano, Joe, 227 Prospect St.
Scorcia, Frank, 172 Adams St.
Gaynor, Thomas F., 298 Bridge St.
Gladkowski, Pietro, 129 Sands St.
Mackiciercs, Stefin, 129 Sands St.
Rosado, Benigne, 48 Johnson St.
Beach, William L., 157 Nassau St.
Bricca, John, 234 Adams St.
Smith, William, 101 Jay St.
Flattery, Henry, 269 Pearl St.
Britt, Maurice E., 213 Adams St.
Roldan, Francis, 74 Sands St.
Maner, George, 49 Sands St.
Cicea, John, 9 Mercein St.
Balteris, Sebastian, 90 High St.
Rebiere, Lion, 256 Pearl St.
Casella, Salvatore, 311 Adams St.
Villor, Giuseppi, 80 Bridge St.
Vrochione, Daniel R., 91 Tillery St.

DISTRICT NO. 26.
P. S. 14, Concord and Navy Sts., B'klyn.
QUOTA, 184. ACCEPTED, 184.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 110 | Claiming exempt'n. 16
Excused..... 48 | Enrolled 98

MEN ENROLLED.
Malyszko, Wlodyslaw, 135 N. Oxford St.
Pannone, Frank, 15 N. Portland Av.
Peterson, Harry, 22 Lawrence St.
Gergo, Dominick, 131 N. Elliot Place.
McKeon, John X., 366 Jay St.
Demeo, Dominick, 239 High St.
Madden, John F., Brooklyn Hospital.
Guagistrillo, John, 116 Navy St.
Howe, George, 101 N. Portland Av.
Doherty, Daniel, 219 Gold St.
Sustick, Emanuel, 351 Myrtle Av.
Zacchino, Peter C., 221 Auburn Place.
Tedeschi, Antonio, 277 Tillary St.
Bowner, Daniel, 181 St. Edwards St.
Kershaw, William H., 140 Park Av.
Cesarath, Francescio, 53 Raymond St.
Hogarth, 18 Fleet Place.
Gargenlo, Nicolo, 215 Johnson St.
Lavegila, John, 208 Hudson St.
Maloney, Patrick J., 182 Park Av.
Lasahrdra, Frank, 41 N. Portland Av.
Mardolf, George, 21 Adelphi St.
Cornell, Frank J., 50 Adelphi St.
Graziadei, Anthony, 258 Nassau St.
McDonald, Thomas J., 128 Cumberland St.
Meehan, John J., 37 N. Oxford St.
Stohrer, Lawrence, 306 Pearl St.
Mamoleti, Rossio, 224 Nassau St.
Anker, Joseph, 221 Tillary St.
Franco, Vincenzo, 289 Myrtle Av.
Sapanaro, Dominick, 108 N. Elliot Place.
Luongo, Fiore, 135 N. Portland Av.
Cahin, John, 70 Prince St.
Shanahan, Joseph F., 38 Cumberland St.
Hanspace, Bartalo, 57 Park Av.
Blake, H., 74 Lawrence St.
Bisciglia, Michael, 307 Park Av.
Pittarelli, Louis, 263 Bridge St.
Migali, Ernest, 155 N. Portland Av.
Patchattles, Louis, 72 Johnson St.
Mendoza, Rasen, 285 Hudson Av.
Senuna, Ralph, 265 Adams St.
Schulz, Fred, 104 N. Oxford St.
McTighe, Michael, 2 Duffield St.
Cooperamith, Joseph, 315 Jay St.
Crazette, Edward J., 124 Duffield St.
Marti, Frank, 327 Pearl St.
La Feminia, Richard, 100 Navy St.
Kroll, Jullus Vincent, 207 Park Av.
Civitello, Ernesto, 262 Park Av.
Desiderio, Gennoro, 81 Prince St.
Hamilton, Robert, 176 Tillary St.
Lombardi, Lorenzo, 10 N. Elliott Place.
Carlo, Frank, 310 Nassau St.
Letta, Nicola, 12 N. Elliott Place.
Santolo, John, 17 N. Elliott Place.
Tedaldi, John M., 249 Bridge St.
Imberiale, Frank, 39 N. Portland Av.
Esposido, Charles, 90 Navy St.
McCabe, John J., 273 Tillary St.
Goggins, William F., 78 Cumberland St.
Haftel, David, 16 Flushing Av.
Forbes, Duncan W., 330 Pearl St.
Labega, Victor, 38 Lawrence St.
Micali, John, 117 Prince St.
Jensen, Jens, 325 Jay St.
De Angelo, Cerrate, 237 High St.
Tedaldi, Joseph, 249 Bridge St.
Bianchi, Filino, 277 Tillary St.
Mayica, Emilo, 56 Lawrence St.
Corrado, Fioredino, 13 N. Portland Av.
Giampa, Antonio, 238 High St.
D'Angelo, Alexander, 224 Tillary St.
De Cicco, Liberato, 275 Tillary St.
Kenealy, William H., 38 Duffield St.
Gichetti, Gerard, 65 St. Edward St.
Malyszko, Wlodslaw, 158 N. Oxford St.
Nocco, Pasquale, 36 St. Edward St.
Giaco, Dominick, 151 N. Elliott Place.
Sapatella, James, 188 Hudson Av.
West, Ralph A., 384 Jay St.
Duckfield, George F., 34 Cumberland St.
Peterson, Domer D. F., 38 Lawrence St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 28.
103 Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn.
QUOTA, 229. ACCEPTED, 65.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 118 | Claiming exempt'n. 57
Excused..... 38 | Enrolled 18

MEN ENROLLED.
Higgins, Michael, 291 Van Brunt St.
Anderson, Robert, 32 Hamilton Av.
Borgensen, John D., 535 Clinton St.
Steen, Perry, 56 Sullivan St.
Petterson, John M., 27 Third Place.
Cahill, Joseph, 185 Dikeman St.
Mennolla, Larry, 153 President St.
Bozzo, Fred, Luquer St.
McDermott, Thos., 375 Van Brunt St.
Evans, James, 166 Richmond St.
McKoon, James S., 141 Sullivan St.
Hartman, John J., 70 Summit St.
Follone, Vincent, 247 Henry St.
Johnson, James W., 208 Hamilton St.
Cucurullo, Gaetano, 12 Union St.
Morcrano, Antonio, 182 Sackett St.
Martin, Nick, 29 Huntington St.
Johnson, Olaf, 323 Hamilton Av.

DISTRICT NO. 29.
Municipal Court, 6 Lee Avenue.
QUOTA, 230. ACCEPTED, 59.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 59

MEN ENROLLED.
Comeransky, Joseph J., 49 South 9th St.
Himoff, Louis, 287 South 5th St.
Back, Eric M., 32 Lee Av.
Jones, John, 338 Broadway.
Kennedy, Walter L., 151 South 9th St.
Freedman, Samuel, 85 Morton St.
Schoinick, Edward, 880 Wythe Av.
Vagelberg, Isidor, 112 Rose St.
Kirchemi, Edward A., 146 Taylor St.
Green, Louis, 164 Havemeyer St.
Blaustein, Leon, 107 Division Av.
Murphy, Timothy J., 301 Division Av.
Reid, Maxwell, 179 Marcy Av.
Teed, Frederick J., 221 Marcy Av.
Peddle, William S., 187 South 9th St.
Landman, Jacob, 83 Ross St.
Panker, Thomas, 83 Hooper St.
Steppuat, William K., 452 Berry St.
Liebman, Albert, 184 Ross St.
Tobias, Edward V. B., 565 Wythe Av.
Spiegel, Moe, 71 Marcy Av.
Klener, Harry, 179 Marcy Av.
Anderson, Charles L., 222 Keap St.
Resch, George B., 124 South 9th St.
Ferris, Joseph F., 173 South 8th St.
Govirtzman, Nathan, 77 South 9th St.
Gordon, Albert, 260 South 4th St.
Gochman, Harry, 280 South 2d St.
Heyer, Henry W., 179 Marcy Av.
McArdle, Austin, 685 Wythe Av.
Rosenthal, Jack, 290 South 2d St.
O'Donnell, Joseph, 60 Clymer St.
Reardon, Dennis, 287 South 5th St.
Becker, Frank, Jr., 370 Broadway.
Hamilton, Sylvester K., 159 South 9th St.
Epstein, Charles, 105 South 8th St.
Spatein, Charles, 139 South 9th St.
Hackett, John J., 130 Clymer St.
Sacher, Saul, 77 Division Av.
Fallik, Philip, 335 Roebling St.
Futterman, Max, 105 South 8th St.
Lawler, Joseph, 571 Kent Av.
Charlon, Henry, 247 Penn St.
Frankel, Michael, 228 Ross St.
Kurtz, Abraham, 456 Division Av.
McClave, Thomas, 54 Harrison Av.
Isaacs, Joseph, 210 Hewes St.
Levy, Isidor M., 291 Division Av.
Feinstein, Elias, 56 Lee Av.
Sklar, Jacob S., 234 Rodney St.
Tighe, Michael E., 47 Wilson St.
Smith, Herbert M., 50 Division Av.
Bobrofsky, Aaron, 87 Rodney St.
Goldman, Abraham, 150 Taylor St.
Richardson, Martin, 50 Broadway.
Zelikowitz, Meyer, 184 Clymer St.
Honest, Jacob W., 218 Rutledge St.
Meehan, John W., 217 Division Av.

DISTRICT NO. 37.
4th Av. and 29th St.
QUOTA, 244. ACCEPTED, 83.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 220 | Claiming exempt'n. 139
Excused..... 41 | Enrolled 40

MEN ENROLLED.
Dawnowiz, Boleslaw, 160 26th St.
Gavin, John, 138 19th St.
Dompitello, Joseph, 180 10th St.
O'Shea, John, 158 22d St.
Soluski, Nicholas M., 132 23d St.
Lindsay, William, 732 4th Av.
Pietoris, Walter, 260 24th St.
Gabriel, Dick, 32d St. and 3d Av.
Bitter, William O., 347 22d St.
Allen, Fred, 235A 27th St.
Hymes, George, Pier 11, North River.
Morlik, Walter, 771 4th Av.
Farrotta, Guiseppe, A., 213 33d St.
Addaffo, Joseph, 281 23d St.
Nicalairson, Thorial, 200 33d St.
Senzino, John, 135 28th St.
Ruffa, Salvatore, 891 3d Av.
Mangen, John, 150 21st St.
Connors, Thomas H., 229 23d St.
Smith, Arthur J., 568 45th St.
Marzocki, Germano, 826 39th St.
Casey, James J., 247 21st St.
Warshkiewicz, Aloysious, 216 32d St.
Entwistle, William, 306 28d St.
Tallszakm, Joseph, 228 19th St.
Stablo, Louis, 240 27th St.
Renedetto, Joseph F., 357 36th St.
Mattson, Nils Algot, 616 40th St.
Fallon, Thomas F., 281 24th St.
Andoeas, Thorwald, 988 3d Av.
Kumenski, Michael, 259 23d St.
Dhilardi, Anthony, 645 40th St.
Dambinski, Joseph, 788 3d Av.
Larsen, Barney, 171 29th St.
Cuttle, William E., 522 47th St.
Blauvelt, Walter, 461 46th St.
Multucci, Advirico, 741 3d Av.
Pettersen, Martin, 3,917 5th Av.
Slater, Harry, 256 19th St.
Gojla, Wejrsada, 334 29th St.

DISTRICT NO. 42.
Sixth Avenue and Seventy-second Street.
QUOTA, 237. ACCEPTED, 183.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 83 | Claiming exempt'n 56
Excused..... | Enrolled 27

MEN ENROLLED.
Sperring, John, 843 68th St.
Newman, Joseph A., 3,513 Ft. Hamilton Av.
Smely, Elmer J., 350 60th St.
Sarasen, Emel, 767 41st St.
Liberg, Edwin, 417 69th St.
Spencer, James C., 914 62d St.
Papake, Peter, 751 54th St.
Minikhine, Herman, 633 73d St.
Groth, John J., 7,209 5th Av.
Gould, Willard C., 332 75th St.
Delau, John, 850 89th St.
Groth, Arnold, 952 58th St.
Tomau, John, 953 69th St.
Keene, Wm. J., 626 59th St.
Wiggenhauser, Carl, 628 74th St.
Viggiano, Frank, 753 41st St.
Seery, John S., 622 59th St.
De Guira, Joseph, 950 41st St.
Langstoff, John T., 517 72d St.
McConnell, Edmund P., 415 72d St.
Wagner, Gustave C., 6,822 5th Av.
Busolni, Louis, 490 Fort Hamilton Av.
Salvorsen, Gabriel, 852 42d St.
O'Rourke, John J., 7,110 Fort Hamilton Av.
Hurley, Edgar, 4,121 7th Av.
Kline, Roy, 746 39th St.
Abbey, Louis, 573 Ovington Av.

DISTRICT NO. 52.
P. S. 50, 183d Street and S. Third Street.
QUOTA, 169. ACCEPTED, 64.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 69 | Claiming exempt'n 40
Excused..... 23 | Enrolled 6

MEN ENROLLED.
Dillon, John E., Jr., 95 South 2d St.
McCarthy, Edward, 172 South 4th St.
Warskaw, Luke, 81 South 3d St.
Malamowski, Michael, 76 South 3d St.
Prince, Max, 225 South 3d St.

DISTRICT NO. 55.
87 Herbert Street.
QUOTA 226. ACCEPTED, 90.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 5

MEN ENROLLED.
Bogdanowies, Alex., 67 Newell St.
Starke, Theodore, 30 Russell St.
Gilroy, Thomas, 66 Sutton St.
Pontinato, Matteo, 205 Richardson St.
Frythorch, Thomas H., 97 Russell St.

DISTRICT NO. 58.
Coney Island Avenue and Avenue O.
QUOTA, 215. ACCEPTED, 215.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 17 | Claiming exempt'n 11
Excused..... 2 | Enrolled 4

MEN ENROLLED.
Sausville, Edgar J., 1,458 E. 4th St.
Messina, James, 1,806 W. 3d St.
Lewis, Frank G., 1,043 E. 16th St.
Barry, John R., 2,611 Cropsey Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 61.
Ocean Parkway and Ft. Hamilton Av.
QUOTA, 240. ACCEPTED, 124.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 80

MEN ENROLLED.
Cooper, John C., 534 E. 4th St.
Heaslip, Walter E., 540 Coney Island Av.
Downey, William S., 274 Windsor Place.
Reilly, Francis S., 1,428 58th St.
Randazzo, Charles A., 523 Greenwood Av.
Hershovitz, Isidor, 1,866 40th St.
Loftin, Thomas P., 558 E. 2d St.
Markes, Everett W., 584 Rugby Road.
Blau, William E., 580 E. 8th St.
Cestone, Canio, 2,711 13th Av.
Himelstock, David S., 1,321 41st St.
Spinalla, Joseph, 218 West St.
Riley, Thomas H., 318 E. 2d St.
Conley, George, 3,011 Ft. Hamilton Av.
Anguss, Bernard, 4,213 15th Av.
Patterson, Robert, 594 E. 5th St.
Furian, Victor J., 378 E. 9th St.
Sammond, Herbert C., 610 20th St.
Radnitz, Samuel E., Jr., 820 Avenue C West.
Morrisson, Oscar, 1,110 39th St.
Skidmore, Wilbur K., 844 E. 4th St.
Greenberg, David, 1,031 42d St.
Weber, Edwin J., 315 E. 5th St.
Swenson, George A., 240 Seeley St.
De Rinaldi, Giuseppe, 105 Seeley St.
Trzcinski, Anthony S., 4,315 16th St.
Cortes, Harold T., 1,684 43d St.
Sheff, Henry W., 1,088 42d St.
De Santis, John, 1,458 38th St.
Cypallina, Philip J., 1,209 39th St.
Doolan, Patrick J., 190 Lawrence Av.
Koch, William, 404 E. 9th St.
Ahlers, Herman A., 214 E. 9th St.
De Veau, Albert W., 796 E. 4th St.
Soncini, Ernest, 497 Gravesend Av.
Bolsky, Henry, 4,118 13th Av.
Stiehler, Edward, 520 Gravesend Av.
Celia, James F., 306 Avenue C.
Jones, John, 328 E. 9th St.
Johnston, Harold, 597 E. 3d St.
Bielevitz, John, 1,366 40th St.
Liccardi, John S., 493 Gravesend Av.
Sugar, Henry A., 419 E. 9th St.
Noble, Hesh E., 674 18th Av.
Berges, Walter, 498 E. 7th St.
Coleman, Lester, 208 Avenue F.
Lowenthal, Charles, 424 Caton Av.
Maymon, Harry S., 293 E. 2d St.
Isaacs, Harry, 1,411 35th St.
Wilson, Paul, 604 E. 3d St.
Field, Francis L., 523 Beverly Road.
Dolowitch, Maurice, 4,017 14th Av.
Cartledge, Archibald, 221 Temple Court.
Hobkirk, Robert J., 635 19th St.
Scurica, Salvatore, 1,711 38th St.
Lynch, William, 291 E. 2d St.
Kell, Magnus J., 122 West St.
Christoffers, Bernhardt, 299 E. 4th St.
Johnson, Carl O., 116 Seeley St.
Lifschitz, Morris, 3,819 15th St.
Wigl, William K., 452 E. 5th St.
Carroll, Christopher F., 128 E. 3d St.
Desantis, Domenico, 1,208 38th St.
Chaimowitz, William, 276 E. 2d St.
Waclaski, Stanley, 1,727 44th St.
Mensa, Alfred, 318 Beverly Road.
Brown, Charles A., 52 E. 9th St.
Dyner, Leo, 104 E. 3d St.
Palisi, Antonio, 788 Gravesend Av.
Miller, Joseph F., 212 E. 9th St.

The following men failed to appear for examination, and, therefore, have been enrolled in the draft army, according to the board:

Minnen, Henry B., 513 E. 5th St.
Dunlop, Thomas C., 26 E. 24 St.
Hinckley, George, 185 West St.
Fitzgerald, Edward J., 107 E. 4th St.
Dean, Walter, 377 Webster Av.
Schlickaup, Harold, 414 E. 2d St.
Fernandez, Marceline, 139 South 9th St.
Hahn, Rudolph, 51 Ocean Parkway.
Apiustillo, Albert, 60 E. 5th St.
Webster, William, 26 E. 24 St.

DISTRICT NO. 62.
1,121 Bedford Avenue.
QUOTA, 196. ACCEPTED, 85.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 1 | Claiming exempt'n 0
Excused..... 0 | Enrolled 1

MEN ENROLLED.
Keating, Robert, 74 Macon St.

DISTRICT NO. 66.
Erasmus Hall High School.
QUOTA, 216. ACCEPTED, 210.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 54 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... 14 | Enrolled 40

MEN ENROLLED.
Von Eltzen, Carl, 13 Raleigh Place.
Middlekoop, Frank, 52 E. 22d St.
Vigliante, Giuseppe, 489 Lincoln Road.
Babant, Thomas F., 312 Linden Av.
Schmidt, August W., 4,306 Church Av.
Yevowitz, Solomon, 798 Rogers Av.
Preese, Rudolph J., 192 E. 35th St.
Platt, Douglas, 2,911 Beverly Road.
Langabeer, Harvey T., 1,146 E. 37th St.
Malone, Andrew, 2,168 Nostrand Av.
Bonaguro, Tony, 406 Lefferts Av.
Sapper, Charles H., 906 Martense St.
Brown, Harry P., 226 E. 42d St.
Shanolt, Harry, 4,422 Snyder Av.
Lawrence, John J., 880 E. 35th St.
Gemundt, Charles, 1,005 E. 40th St.
O'Connor, Edward L., 185 E. 43d St.
Goebel, Louis, 2,170 Bedford Av.
Urff, Paul W., 38 Martense St.
Montenario, Quinto, 466 Midwood St.
Jacobs, Harold F., 3,125 Snyder Av.
Downing, Timothy, 404 Clarkson St.
Wynn, William A., 600 E. 34th St.
De Flore, Joseph, 701 Rutland Road.
Miller, Edmund, 221 E. 37th St.
Lyster, William, 449 E. 34th St.
Tracy, Conn, 421 Maple St.
Milligan, Walter A., 488 E. 48th St.
Terell, Raye P., 1,520 Brooklyn Av.
Gassano, George, 496 Maple St.
Telling, Samuel W., 50 Snyder Av.
Saccone, Raeffaelo, 417 Maple St.
Shortke, William, 1,560 Nostrand Av.
Meyer, William H., 451 E. 34th St.
Meyenhouse, Gerard, 941 E. 34th St.
Cimino, Angelo, 499 Rutland Road.
Hierveller, John, 171 E. 31st St.
Anello, Salvatore, 480 Maple St.
Goss, John J., 81 Lott St.
Waltgenbach, Harry, 2,411 Albemarle Road.

DISTRICT NO. 68.
Arlon Place and Beaver Street.
QUOTA, 179. ACCEPTED, 169.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 114 | Claiming exempt'n. 46
Excused..... 22 | Enrolled 75

MEN ENROLLED.
Herghes, James C., 41 Troutman St.
Fenn, Peter A., 92 Evergreen Av.
Marascia, Natale, 148 Evergreen Av.
Lippay, Sam, 32 Morrell St.
Gonsky, Philip, 17 Garden St.
Shorsen, Samuel B., 535 Bushwick Av.
Eisendorfer, Morris, 214 Moore St.
Stampf, John, 186 Melrose St.
Faub, Louis, 40 Beaver St.
Medin, Mathuss, 936 Flushing Av.
Abramson, Sam, 230 Moore St.
Kornblatt, Harry, 30 Monteith St.
Miller, Hyman, 478 Bushwick Av.
Robinson, John T., 18 George St.
Goldberg, Samuel, 117 Debevoise St.
Lehr, Charles V., 8 George St.
Feldman, David S., 202 Varet St.
Kudnik, Shlome, 41 Jefferson St.
Baskin, Louis, 181 Debevoise St.
Freedman, Louis, 190 Varet St.
Liborio, Guria, 906 Flushing Av.
Montucid, Francesco, 84 Central Av.
Thelling, Louis, 91 Evergreen Av.
Romansky, Isador, 375 Bushwick Av.
Bauer, John Jr., Jr.,

Enrolled in the National Army

MANHATTAN.

Continued from Preceding Page.

DISTRICT NO. 125.
361 Amsterdam Avenue.
QUOTA, 168. ACCEPTED, 168.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 1 | Claiming exempt'n 0
Excused..... 0 | Enrolled 1

MAN ENROLLED.
Rosengarten, Harry, 9 W. 76th St.

DISTRICT NO. 126.
Amsterdam Avenue and 93d Street.
QUOTA, 158. ACCEPTED, 158.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 47

MEN ENROLLED.
Finn, Norman Ire, 267 W. 89th St.
Mann, Frank J., 563 Amsterdam Av.
Shanahan, Walter A., 251 W. 87th St.
Finan, John A., 206 W. 86th St.
Ullmann, Charles S., 574 West End Av.
Donelon, Terrance, 626 Amsterdam Av.
Lauricella, Anthony R., 114 W. 90th St.
Whitefield, Edgar Warren, 102 W. 92d St.
Momand, Arthur R., 150 W. 87th St.
Raymond, George Donovan, 400 West End Av.
Glenn, Guy G., 101 W. 84th St.
Bates, Earl G., 202 West 92d St.
Cloughly, David S., 122 W. 90th St.
Hollander, Lewis E., 161 W. 86th St.
Harris, Herbert H., 307 W. 90th St.
Schneider, Lawrence J., 623 Amsterdam Av.
Frohlich, Monroe, 160 W. 87th St.
Kirk, Frederick A., 138 W. 91st St.
Arnstein, Alexander E., 226 W. 86th St.
O'Meara, Dennis, 103 W. 88th St.
Kops, Waldemar, 490 West End Av.
Loftus, Matthew R., 127 Riverside Drive.
Listman, Joseph J., 146 W. 94th St.
Ennis, John P., 505 Amsterdam Av.
Houlihan, Walter, 126 W. 91st St.
Cole, John N., 308 W. 86th St.
Elsman, Alfred, 150 W. 97th St.
Pearson, Peter C., 104 W. 85th St.
Hayden, Thomas F., 205 W. 88th St.
Dobrin, Paul, 207 W. 87th St.
Alexander, Oscar H., 353 W. 65th St.
Hoolahan, Frank C., 2,394 Broadway.
Minzerhelmer, Walter, 250 W. 88th St.
Conley, Arthur F., 111 W. 90th St.
Ross, Albert Maurice, 142 W. 91st St.
Donnelly, William A., 585 Amsterdam Av.
Elfenbein, Abrahm, 104 W. 89th St.
Gordon, Stephen H., 101 W. 93d St.
Bowen, R. L., 100 W. 88th St.
McKaig, Alvin W., 174 W. 58th St.
Mederios, Roger, 205 W. 84th St.
Heinmann, Darcy M., 129 W. 103d St.
Boeyle, F., 127 W. 90th St.
Silverling, Gustav, 631 Amsterdam Av.
Butler, Carl E., 110 W. 90th St.
Horton, Ralph, 328 W. 84th St.
Meyer, Z. E., 214 W. 94th St.

DISTRICT NO. 128.
First Avenue and 51st Street.
QUOTA, 197. ACCEPTED, 89.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 5

MEN ENROLLED.
Campo, Benjamin, 348 E. 51st St.
Klages, Ernest, 315 E. 50th St.
Kirby, William, 134 E. 55th St.
Fiala, Rudolph, 970 1st Av.
Heyman, Samuel, 431 E. 51st St.

DISTRICT NO. 129.
247 Central Park West.
QUOTA, 230. ACCEPTED, 153.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 70

MEN ENROLLED.
Wainwright, F. J., 128 W. 98th St.
Ward, William J., 707 Columbus Av.
Mattheys, John Peter, 240 Riverside Drive.
Schneble, Allan John, 311 W. 95th St.
Steckler, Edward L., 61 W. 88th St.
Dunne, John, 240 Central Park West.
Mitchell, Irwin, 10 W. 93d St.
Kennedy, John, 490 Amsterdam Av.
Clones, Nicholas Heiste, 77 W. 89th St.
Bernstein, Arthur A., 921 W. 92d St.
Rothfeld, Lawrence, 210 Riverside Drive.
Underhill, Rawson K., 207 W. 98th St.
Oppenheimer, Edward Samuel, 8 W. 91st St.
Hoopingarner, Dwight L., 315 W. 97th St.
North, William R., 41 W. 96th St.
Bernheim, George, 611 Columbus Av.
Brush, Joshua C., 255 W. 97th St.
Klauber, Edward, 210 Riverside Drive.
Davidow, Leonard H., 202 Riverside Drive.
Ohlsen, William A., 50 W. 91st St.
Friedsell, Arthur, 23 W. 96th St.
Farrell, Hiliary S., 18 W. 86th St.
Hambrack, Herman, 52 W. 94th St.
Dolan, Daniel, 80 W. 91st St.
Weil, Mortimer Ferdinand, 319 W. 94th St.
Harwood, Franklin A., 29 W. 84th St.
Miller, Edward L., 50 W. 96th St.
Dingerson, Henry August, 110 W. 95th St.
Machay, Hugh, 35 W. 85th St.
King, John Newton, 207 W. 95th St.
Church, Edwin H., 24 W. 84th St.
Domenico, English, 731 Columbus Av.
Poppe, John S., 58 W. 85th St.
Craeven, Patrick, 711 Columbus Av.
Grimm, John Alfred, 695 Columbus Av.
McCormick, Edward Lewis, 52 W. 97th St.
Bunzel, E. Everitt, 302 W. 92d St.
Duffy, Edward, 216 W. 98th St.
Von, Pietro A., 71 W. 92d St.
Hanck, Arthur Ernest, 204 W. 96th St.
Conrad, James Mitchell, 50 W. 93d St.
Manne, Isidore, 202 Riverside Drive.
Mulqueen, Gilroy, 43 W. 85th St.
McKenna, John F., 127 W. 96th St.
Metzger, Alfred, 22 W. 84th St.
Hillborn, Lloyd Topiltzi, 40 W. 96th St.
Gethin, Stanley Alfred, 2,409 Broadway.
Mulqueen, Gilroy, 43 W. 85th St.
Leary, Warren Dennis, 38 W. 97th St.
Bloom, Lewis, 230 Riverside Drive.
May, Harry, 37 W. 84th St.
Smith, William S., 140 W. 96th St.
Heilman, Warren B., 704 W. 42nd Av.
Reed, Edward C., 106 W. 98th St.
May, Louis Walton, 311 W. 97th St.
Davis, Ausley George, 206 W. 90th St.
Lynch, Joseph V., 175 W. 95th St.
Ziber, Eugene Roy, 21 W. 91st St.
Wolf, Arthur David, 916 W. 95th St.
Schreikhart, George T., 794 W. End Av.
Perez, Lopez Dinas, 66 W. 89th St.
Leonard, William Lawrence, 53 W. 92d St.
Wilkinson, Peter A., Jr., 829 W. End Av.
Lowen, Samuel, 74 W. 89th St.
Carroll, Thomas Francis, 169 W. 94th St.
Stern, Herman Frederick, 324 W. 100th St.
McIntyre, Claudius F., 751 Amsterdam Av.
Lee, Fred, Joseph, 316 W. 97th St.
Gibbons, Charles Howard, 2,612 Broadway.
Asch, Sylvan G., 226 W. 97th St.

DISTRICT NO. 130.
2,745 Broadway.
QUOTA, 253. ACCEPTED, 125.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 125

MEN ENROLLED.
Abagian, Agzar, 133 W. 100th St.
Adams, Allen, 68 W. 102d St.
Angrisane, Angelo, 187 W. 100th St.
Ashley, John, 46 W. 89th St.
Aylesworth, Earl, 26 Manhattan Av.
Bennett, Thomas W., 14 W. 98th St.
Best, Clifford, 446 Central Park West.
Birch, Reginald, 18 W. 89th St.
Bowles, Joseph, 9 and 11 W. 98th St.
Brennan, Oliver J., 884 Amsterdam Av.
Brey, David, 22 Manhattan Av.
Brennels, Frederick, 155 W. 103d St.
Brown, Edwin Henry, 67 West 99th St.
Brown, Theophelle, 71 W. 103d St.
Burkhard, Arnold P., 112 W. 103d St.
Burke, Frank W., 118 W. 99th St.
Campi, Frank, 74 W. 101st St.
Canin, Edward, 24 W. 99th St.
Caulfield, Ernest, 823 Amsterdam Av.
Coleman, Nee, 101 W. 98th St.
Colove, Lazarus, 128 W. 100th St.
Cook, Harry, 845 Columbus Av.
Cullen, Richard W., 951 Amsterdam Av.
Cyphers, John L., 22 Manhattan Av.
Dahlquist, George, 100 W. 100th St.
Davis, George, 848 Columbus Av.
Delaney, Thomas, 135 W. 100th St.
Dolan, Phillip, 110 W. 100th St.
Dolan, James A., 32 W. 98th St.
Duffy, Thomas, 67 W. 100th St.
Ehrvick, Samuel, 41 W. 99th St.
Fiore, Orlando, 187 W. 100th St.
Farrell, William, 75 W. 100th St.
Fenning, John, 783 Amsterdam Av.
Feorita, Rocco J., 49 W. 97th St.
Ferrone, William, 187 W. 100th St.
Flynn, John, Jr., 50 W. 98th St.
Garimaldi, Edward J., 14 W. 100th St.
Geraty, James J., 100 W. 102d St.
Gillig, James, 140 W. 104th St.
Gould, George D., 131 W. 103d St.
Gerstner, Robert, 63 W. 102d St.
Grippe, George, 72 W. 101st St.
Haddad, Constantine, 148 W. 103d St.
Halloran, John, 109 W. 100th St.
Hebron, James, 137 W. 103d St.
Heely, George, 38 W. 98th St.
Hegerich, Henry, 57 W. 106th St.
Henderson, James, 82 W. 105th St.
Laird, Hepburn, 54 W. 99th St.
Heron, James, 80 W. 102d St.
Holder, Casper, 26 W. 99th St.
Holland, Daniel, 832 Columbus Av.
Horan, Thomas F., 163 W. 102d St.
Isaacs, Harry, 113 W. 102d St.
Jackson, Thomas, 145 W. 98th St.
Ives, Harry, 169 W. 99th St.
Kaplan, Harry, 70 W. 100th St.
Kealy, Lawrence, 151 W. 102d St.
Kiesel, Walter C., 6 W. 103d St.
Kizer, Irving, 141 W. 98th St.
Kling, Edward A., Jr., 33 W. 98th St.
Langone, Joseph, 124 W. 101st St.
Levine, Sydney, 81 W. 102d St.
Lunin, Ben, 124 W. 99th St.
Loughran, James, 140 W. 103d St.
Leo, Joseph P., 52 W. 98th St.
Larson, Herman, 66 W. 107th St.
Laruass, Peter, 138 W. 100th St.
Lydon, James, 105 W. 101st St.
McCullagh, James, 113 W. 103d St.
McEllan, John F., 73 W. 104th St.
McCrea, Joseph, 72 W. 98th St.
McKernan, Thomas, 111 W. 103th St.
McLean, James, 823 Amsterdam Av.
McLoughlin, Timothy, 79 W. 101st St.
McMerran, Patrick, 873 Columbus Av.
Malan, Louis, 81 W. 101st St.
Maloney, David, 118 W. 103d St.
Manfredo, George, 48 W. 109th St.

MANHATTAN.

Matteson, Sumner, 80 W. 105th St.
Melick, Frank, 144 W. 97th St.
Messickian, Levon, 101 W. 100th St.
Meyers, Hawthorne, 418 Central Park West.
Miletich, Joseph, 153 W. 98th St.
Moon, Clement L., 115 W. 104th St.
Moore, Richard, 37 W. 98th St.
Oppenheimer, Loney M., 109 W. 101st St.
O'Neill, Basil, 78 Manhattan Av.
Patterson, Charles C., 129 W. 98th St.
Pelton, Charles, 63 W. 99th St.
Prevelezianos, Christ, 75 W. 102d St.
Quigley, Peter, 16 W. 104th St.
Reid, Henry, 76 W. 102d St.
Richards, Wellesley, 44 W. 99th St.
Reid, Salnave, 23 W. 99th St.
Ridge, Thomas, 169 W. 98th St.
Ross, Leo G., 18 W. 99th St.
Sanabria, Manuel, 18 W. 107th St.
Schwarz, Gustav A., 150 W. 103d St.
Scott, John, 216 W. 100th St.
Shannon, Thomas, 927 Columbus Av.
Shine, Patrick, 163½ W. 102d St.
Shine, Thomas J., 155 W. 102d St.
Simpkins, Thomas, 145 W. 98th St.
Smith, James, 33 W. 99th St.
Smith, Marion D., 8 W. 99th St.
Smith, Thiarn G., 22 W. 103d St.
Steen, John F., 126 W. 102d St.
Steinfeld, Walter, 446 Central Park West.
Stultz, William, 106 W. 105th St.
Sullivan, Frank, 138 W. 100th St.
Talamo, Michael, 827 Columbus Av.
Tallas, George, 74 W. 101st St.
Thacoumacas, Constantina, 165 W. 102d St.
Thiele, Edward K., 832 Amsterdam Av.
Thomas, Edmund, 17 W. 99th St.
Thorne, Glover, 67 W. 99th St.
Trayers, Lawrence, 169 W. 102d St.
Turner, William, 138 W. 99th St.
Vanvouris, Stephanos, 165 W. 102d St.
Vonnes, Harold J., 68 W. 107th St.
Vreeland, Franklin K., 58 Manhattan Av.
Wade, George, 65 W. 102d St.
Walsh, John J., 118 W. 102d St.
Walsh, William, 160 Columbus Av.
Waring, Alfred, 56 W. 98th St.
Whelan, James, 112 W. 102d St.
Whitehead, William, 610 Columbus Av.
Wolfsiel, Joseph, 48 W. 86th St.
Wood, Adolphus T., 46 W. 90th St.
Zarbales, Costos, 155 W. 103d St.
Martin, Henry F., 128 W. 100th St.
Whittaker, James Rowland, 150 W. 104th St.
Minth, Harry, 4 W. 103d St.
Wickerschein, Lyle, 61 W. 104th St.
Quick, Ray Stuart, 61 W. 104th St.

DISTRICT NO. 131.
236 East 57th Street.
QUOTA, 172. ACCEPTED, 121.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 94 | Claiming exempt'n.. 53
Excused..... 20 | Enrolled 39

MEN ENROLLED.
Mitalordonda, Francesso, 957 3d Av.
McEnroe, James J., 421 E. 63d St.
Giacopanelli, John, 340 E. 62d St.
Angrisano, William, 316 E. 62d St.
McCormack, Patrick, 445 E. 58th St.
Gaffney, Michael, 407 E. 63d St.
Meiselman, Isidor B., 419 E. 56th St.
Richman, August, 413 E. 60th St.
Giles, Frederick, 430 E. 65th St.
Gotthelf, Philip, 200 E. 61st St.
Farrell, Robert, 215 E. 56th St.
Bracker, James T., 419 E. 56th St.
Lezolio, Jerome, 247 E. 56th St.
Lupo, Vincent, 409 E. 60th St.
Gasper, Stephen, 1,194 1st Av.
Veldle, Charles M., 310 E. 59th St.
Lenstrom, Conrad, 224 E. 60th St.
Wohlk, Alfred, 227 E. 57th St.
Kelly, John J., 1,073 2d Av.
Hughes, John G., 226 E. 58th St.
Faturos, Nick, 226 E. 62d St.
Stievenert, Maurice, 1,075 1st Av.
Polizzi, Emanules, 1,144 1st Av.
Brundage, Frank, 822 E. 58th St.
Hourican, Philip, 437 E. 58th St.
Davith, Frank, 1,067 2d Av.
Samuel, Edward, 310 E. 57th St.
Corr, Andrew, 410 E. 59th St.
Emmes, Franklin S., 201 E. 81st St.
Schoffmann, Charles, 202 E. 58th St.
Marte, Joseph A., 218 E. 56th St.
Redmond, Joseph F., 410 E. 64th St.
Arango, Michael, 200 E. 61st St.
Santoro, Agostino, 949 3d Av.
Greally, Michael J., 339 E. 57th St.
Lemmon, John, 347 E. 60th St.
Matono, Antonio, 237 E. 58th St.
Johnson, Fritz, 205 E. 58th St.
Perrono, Benjamin, 213 E. 58th St.

DISTRICT NO. 136.
212 West 120th Street.
QUOTA, 234. ACCEPTED, 71.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 5

MEN ENROLLED.
Bernard, Lewis, 20 Morningside Av.
Guerin, William, 814 W. 117th St.
Zimmerman, Max, 375 Manhattan Av.
Severinghaus, Aura, 417 West 120th St.
Lowenstein, Carl, 820 Manhattan Av.

DISTRICT NO. 138.
213 E. 79th St.
QUOTA, 256. ACCEPTED, 121.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 18

MEN ENROLLED.
Prucha, Charles, 447 E. 77th St.
Miller, Charles W., Jr., 205 E. 82d St.
Oswald, Nelson, 520 E. 82d St.
Hluck, John Jacob, 302 E. 80th St.
Shanahan, Daniel J., 241 E. 81st St.
Shea, Cornelius J., 1,503 2d Av.
Hodgins, James, 332 E. 79th St.
Brooke, Arthur, 500-E. 81st St.
Schmidt, William, 140 E. 83d St.
Relsenbach, Morris, 217 E. 81st St.
Keane, Andrew, 341 E. 78th St.
Haurand, Frank, 243 E. 79th St.
O'Rourke, Dennis J., 220 E. 80th St.
Horowitz, Harry H., 427 E. 79th St.
Eschbacher, August, 516 E. 81st St.
Langer, Eugene, 512 E. 81st St.
Dubb, Jacob, 813 E. 79th St.
Siebert, Rudolph, 171 E. 81st St.

DISTRICT NO. 139.
100 West 127th Street.
QUOTA, 186. ACCEPTED, 182.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 26

MEN ENROLLED.
Wedemeyer, William J., 420 St. Nicholas Av.
Wyatt, Frank H., 105 W. 129th St.
Rosenblum, Isidore, 41 Convent Av.
Cherin, Nathan, 209 W. 129th St.
Brown, Edwin, 216 W. 130th St.
Clunn, Chester F., 142 W. 120th St.
Einhorn, Samuel, 446 St. Nicholas Av.
Martin, Raymond, 420 W. 129th St.
Moorehead, Paul W., 203 W. 131st St.
Polodestro, Penny, 359 W. 126th St.
Roedig, John W., 2,434 8th Av.
Solomon, Samuel, 101 W. 130th St.
Schmidt, Fred, 144 W. 130th St.
Sobel, Joseph, 413 W. 129th St.
Vertolomo, Giuseppe, 102 W. 129th St.
Galewski, David, 409 W. 129th St.
Smith, Harold Wilbur, 2,170 7th Av.
Carsey, William A., 279 W. 127th St.
Schom, Louis, 276 W. 128th St.
Cronin, John, 2,010 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
Edis, Harry, 73 W. 131st St.
Nolan, Thomas J., 152 W. 87th St.
Huntmann, J. W., 58 W. 130th St.
Spencer, John H., 53 W. 128th St.
Hanyen, Harold J., 168 Sherman Av.
Goodman, Maurice S., 41 Convent Av.

DISTRICT NO. 142.
P. S. 77, 1st Avenue and 86th Street.
QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 128.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 64 | Claiming exempt'n 33
Excused..... 19 | Enrolled 12

MEN ENROLLED.
Brennan, Michael J., 163 E. 87th St.
Weston, Bartley, 165 E. 87th St.
Moore, Alex, 163 E. 86th St.
Ehrmann, Morris E., 217 E. 83d St.
Meringer, Adrian, 445 E. 85d St.
John, John H., 432 E. 83d St.
Hapter, Charles, 1,591 1st Av.
Cusick, John B., 358 E. 85th St.
Kalman, Bela, 1,619 1st Av.
Ott, Peter W., 1,582 1st Av.
Pilger, Henry, 156 E. 86th St.
Quadaro, Giacomo, 1,806 1st Av.

DISTRICT NO. 145.
City College.
QUOTA, 212. ACCEPTED, 207.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 41 | Claiming exempt'n 15
Excused..... 15 | Enrolled 11

MEN ENROLLED.
Ostertag, Paul R., 151 Edgecombe Av.
Clear, Charles F., 2,528 7th Av.
Van Pelt, Ralph W., 478 W. 145th St.
Mendel, Jerome C., 541 W. 142d St.
Wist, Albert, 299 W. 153d St.
Curran, Patrick, 2,899 8th Av.
Kessler, Alexander, 266 W. 154th St.
Blackett, James, 301 W. 151st St.
Walsh, Frank, 324 W. 145th St.
Kelleher, Patrick, 304 W. 146th St.
Martino, Cosimo, 2,010 8th Av.

DISTRICT NO. 147.
550 West 155th Street.
QUOTA, 214. ACCEPTED, 207.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 122 | Claiming exempt'n. 76
Excused..... 21 | Enrolled 25

MEN ENROLLED.
Hynes, Edward J., Jr., 418 W. 156th St.
Hamilton, Walter A., 518 W. 156th St.
Meehan, George R., 570 W. 176th St.
Franklin, Alexander G., 425 W. 160th St.
Israel, Jerome, 580 W. 161st St.
Martin, John M., 450 W. 189d St.
Boler, Thomas A., 516 W. 162d St.
Cooke, Oliver P., 605 W. 156th St.
Jacobs, Edward D., 461 W. 159th St.
Dengler, George C., 539 W. 163d St.
Cohen, Benjamin H., 790 Riverside Drive.
Threadkoll, Alan V., 541 W. 158th St.
Kienzle, William, 543 W. 160th St.

MANHATTAN.

Sessler, Max, 900 Riverside Drive.
Hamilton, John F., 468 W. 157th St.
Roth, Alexander J., 588 W. 150th St.
Pope, John H., 442 W. 163d St.
Thompson, George, 457 W. 164th St.
Martha, Thomas, 461 W. 159th St.
Williams, Thomas A., 21 Jumel Place.
Wing, Frederick J., 512 W. 156th St.
Peter, Rozel, 988 St. Nicholas Av.
Sanft, Henry S., 560 W. 163d St.
Malone, George, 611 W. 126th St.
Van Voorhis, John G., 506 W. 151st St.

DISTRICT NO. 148.
23d Regiment Armory, W. 168th St.
QUOTA, 212. ACCEPTED, 137.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.....155 | Claiming exempt'n 70
Excused..... — | Enrolled 25

MEN ENROLLED.
Hansen, Gustave, 80 Wadsworth Av.
Brandreth, Joseph F., 63 Audubon Av.
Appelbaum, Paul, 1,233 St. Nicholas Av.
Curry, David, 510 W. 171st St.
O'Hara, Dennis, 1,000 St. Nicholas Av.
Gannon, Leonard D., 250 Audubon Av.
Plimack, Emanuel, 300 W. 176th St.
Rosoff, Harry, 2,185 Amsterdam Av.
Klott, John C., 560 W. 170th St.
Bramson, James, 280 Fort Washington Av.
Schiefler, Joseph B., 514 W. 170th St.
Grebiner, Benjamin, 500 W. 174th St.
Bronstein, Sigmund, 506 W. 176th St.
Manning, Wm. P., 469 W. 166th St.
Lonesker, Julius, (also known as Maurice Keyes,) 1,306 St. Nicholas Av.
Burbes, George C., 2,145 Amsterdam Av.
Cantwell, Thomas, 506 W. 171st St.
Cilsauros, Trifer D., 1,906 St. Nicholas Av.
Masi, Frank S., 117 Wadsworth Av.
Grey, Daniel, 645 W. 171st St.
Von Lempe, Wilhelm F., 501 W. 170th St.
Nagel, Samuel, 236 Fort Washington Av.
Fullerton, Stephen, 531 W. 172d St.
Ferguson, Elmer F., 500 W. 173d St.
Pots, Thomas, 516 W. 168th St.

DISTRICT NO. 149.
P. S. 185, Wadsworth Av. and 182d St.
QUOTA, 171. ACCEPTED, 171.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 99 | Claiming exempt'n. 25
Excused..... 86 | Enrolled 88

MEN ENROLLED.
Blumberg, Robert V., 108 Vermilyea Av.
Rogers, George M., 22 Post Av.
Sepolsky, Joseph, 408 Audubon Av.
Vordenbaumen, Walter E., 511 W. 179th St.
Buechmeyer, Henry, 151 Nagle Av.
Cohn, Samuel, 804 W. 180th St.
Ward, Frank T., 600 W. 192d St.
Morrison, George A., 282 Sherman Av.
Makoff, Samuel, 786 W. 181st St.
Burdick, Harry, 75 Post Av.
Herson, John, 16 Washington Terrace.
Thompson, James R., 427 W. 214th St.
Fisk, Sidney W., 374 Wadsworth Av.
Dalton, John J., 575 W. 181st St.
Zwetow, Alvin O., 2 Pinehurst Av.
Sternblad, Theddore, 207 Dyckman St.
Lewis, Jacob, 523 W. 187th St.
Wood, John S., 521 W. 182d St.
Snyder, Frank L., 516 W. 180th St.
Pulumbo, Mickela, 2,529 Amsterdam Av.
Gesner, Frank W., 4,441 Broadway.
Schmidt, James, 625 W. 170th St.
Rost, Charles F., 48 Post Av.
Campagna, Michael, 615 W. 181st St.
Utter, Clyde D., 232 Sherman Av.
McConnell, Walter L., 699 W. 19th St.
Nelson, Elliss, 22 Post Av.
Lowenstein, Morton D., 851 W. 181st St.
Ryan, Robert G., 605 W. 184th St.
Barry, Walter A., 140 Vermilyea Av.
Milbank, Edgar D., 1052 W. 185th St.
Griffin, Gelvin, 854 W. 180th St.
Ferro, Blaso, 2,461 Amsterdam Av.
Florentine, Leo J., 21 Bennett Av.
Freeman, Mortimer S., 535 W. 187th St.
Daly, Richard, 552 W. 185th St.
Kratck, Frank S., 603 W. 184th St.
Adams, Dunbar W., 220 Wadsworth Av.

DISTRICT NO. 153.
12 West 11th St.
QUOTA, 142. ACCEPTED, 136.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 10

MEN ENROLLED.
Speakman, Harold, 43 Washington Square.
Hoxie, Fairchild, 38 W. 12th St.
Hately, Arthur, 27 W. 11th St.
Ethridge, James M., Jr., 27 5th Av.
Reece, B. C., 32 Waverly Place.
Barnard, Horace F., 82 Bank St.
Boyle, Edward A., 194 W. 10th St.
Collins, Gabriel, 30 7th Av.
Cohen, Louis, 57 Perry St.
Schreiner, Charles F., 279 W. 11th St.

DISTRICT NO. 156.
Lexington Av. & 105th St.
QUOTA, 215. ACCEPTED, 81.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 63 | Claiming exempt'n 40
Excused..... 18 | Enrolled 10

MEN ENROLLED.
Auerbach, Sidney, 22 E. 106th St.
Hochstein, Edward A., 1,580 Madison Av.
Petrocelli, Nicolo, 116 E. 108th St.
Mendelsohn, Morris, 57 E. 105th St.
Greenblatt, Isadore, 74 E. 106th St.
Berkowitz, Hyman, 62 E. 112th St.
Farum, Louis, 57 E. 104th St.
Zabarsky, Morris, 10 E. 108th St.
Klansky, Meyer, 1,588 Madison Av.
Tobias, Israel, 75 E. 111th St.

DISTRICT NO. 163.
Hunter College, Parke Ave. and 68th St.
QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 195.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 84 | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 40

MEN ENROLLED.
Newman, Jacob, 14 W. 65th St.
Spitzzi, James, 863 W. 58th St.
Nelson, Arvid, 102 3d Av.
Deering, Henri L., 675 Madison Av.
Luquire, Charles C. O., 169 E. 63d St.
Barthelemy, Henry, 108 E. 58th St.
Wise, Alfred L., 28 E. 63d St.
Bircher, Sidney, 755 Park Av.
Riley, William D., 570 Park Av.
Bibb, Frank, 137 E. 57th St.
Howell, Alphonsus A., 36 W. 67th St.
Canth, Morris, 30 W. 60th St.
West., Randolph, 70th St. and Madison Av.
Jacob, Isidor, 172 E. 74th St.
Curran, Joseph, 114 W. 68th St.
Zucker, Maurice, 43 W. 60th St.
Simas, Antonio J., 366 W. 58th St.
Fischer, Frank C., 25 Columbus Av.
Kursman, Harold M., 828 Lexington Av.
Day, Bertram A., 338 W. 58th St.
Higgins, Campbell, 339 W. 58th St.
Papas, William, 56 W. 65th St.
Zimmerman, Harold, N., 7 W. 65th St.
Vagrolopus, Constantine, 35 W. 65th St.
Jenkins, Walter, 342 W. 56th St.
Dutton, Herbert E., 62 W. 60th St.
Franklin, James, 34 W. 64th St.
Norbert, Pietro V., 24 E. 62d St.
Chalmers, Alexander C., 101 E. 55th St.
Szarnecky, Stephen, 168 W. 58th St.
Mautner, Otto, 977 Lexington Av.
Bannon, Joseph, 8 E. 68th St.
Cohen, Herbert R., 1,928 Broadway.
Nelson, John, 68 W. 65th St.
Carmichael, James L., 15 W. 57th St.
Devine, James, 189 E. 64th St.
Bridgeman, Joseph, 363 W. 58th St.
Robinson, William J., 685 Lexington Av.
Schierabaum, Frederick N., 142 E. 57th St.
Cummins, Daniel F., 14 Central Park West.

DISTRICT NO. 166.
2d Av. and 125th St.
QUOTA, 222. ACCEPTED, 128.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... 6 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... 2 | Enrolled 4

MEN ENROLLED.
Kane, John, 330 E. 123d St.
White, George, 2,428 2d Av.
Cuinan, George, 155 E. 127th St.
Miller, George R., 406 E. 123d St.

DISTRICT NO. 168.
220 West 115th Street.
QUOTA, 159. ACCEPTED, 58.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined..... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 12

MEN ENROLLED.
Abrams, Henry, 36 W. 111th St.
Strauss, Charles, 101 W. 114th St.
Kurland, Albert, 67 St. Nicholas Av.
Weintraub, Benjamin H., 80 W. 111th St.
Cummings, David, 64 W. 115th St.
Cohen, Solomon, 25 W. 114th St.
Bloom, Abraham, 9 W. 114th St.
Levine, Oscar, 45 W. 114th St.
Pelser, Abraham E., 1,851 Seventh Av.
Earler, Moe, 129 W. 112th St.
Leiberman, Abel B., 111 W. 114th St.
Bloch, Samuel, 102 W. 115th St.

ORDER AIRPLANES ABROAD.

Our Aviation Service Places Large Contracts in Allied Countries.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The American Aviation Service announces that large contracts for airplanes have been placed in allied countries, and that deliveries will begin soon.

The American aviation observers who were sent to the British, French, Italian, and Russian fronts are prepared to make a detailed report on aerial warfare as carried on by allied aviators.

ASKS MR. DANIELS TO QUIT WITH HIM

President Thompson of Navy League Replies to Secretary in Mare Island Dispute.

FOR JOINT RESIGNATION

Daniels Leaving the Navy Department and Thompson the League Called "a Sporting Proposition."

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League of the United States, made public yesterday a letter he had written to Secretary of the Navy Daniels in the controversy growing out of the charge made by the League that the Navy Department had failed to make an adequate investigation of the recent explosion at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard. In this letter Colonel Thompson offered to resign as head of the organization if the Secretary would quit his place in the Navy Department.

The letter was given to the press before it could reach the Secretary of the Navy. It was an answer to a letter sent by Secretary Daniels to Colonel Thompson remonstrating against the statement made by officers of the League that they had been credibly informed that the explosion at Mare Island, in which five persons were killed, was caused by a time fuse attached to the black powder magazine, and that the inquiry into the incident had been blocked by labor influences. Secretary Daniels wrote that the chief service Colonel Thompson and the other officials of the Navy League could give to the navy would be to "resign at once and permit the League to be directed by those who in a crisis like the present could not permit a statement to be given out which attempts to discredit the entire Navy Department, and which will be read with contempt and disgust by every honest citizen in America."

Colonel Thompson's answer follows:

Southampton, L. I., Aug. 16, 1917.
The Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Daniels: I have received through the columns of the daily press your letter dated Aug. 14.

It is true that Mr. Staton (the Secretary of the Navy League) and I, in order to insure cordial co-operation between the Navy Department and the Navy League, offered to give way to persons who might be selected by you for the purpose. We knew that we had committed the grave offense of being right when you were wrong, and that, to some minds, this is an unforgivable offense.

So, in the interests of the service that we love and the country we are working for, we were ready to sacrifice ourselves. If it were necessary for you to remain as Secretary of the Navy, it would probably be better to have some one other than myself as head of the Navy League, for I find it difficult to respect the Navy Department when that department is represented by you.

In your interview you substantially admit the important fact in our statement, namely, that the explosion was the result of a conspiracy, but do not explain to the public why you have failed to take action.

There is a reason. What is it? You were very angry with us for telling the American people this important fact. Why? Quoting from your letter to me, the chief service which you can render the navy is to resign at once.

I make you a sporting proposition—if you do, I shall. Faithfully yours,

ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
President of the Navy League of the U. S.

Colonel Thompson telephoned the letter to the newspapers from his Summer home at Southampton, L. I.

The Mare Island explosion occurred on July 9 last, and in addition to killing five persons, injured thirty-five others. The Navy League contended that it had received its information that it was the result of a conspiracy "from an official source," but never disclosed what this source was.

AWAITS THOMPSON'S EXIT.

Daniels Says He Will Ignore Present Heads of Navy League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Daniels today renewed his attack on the Navy League for circulating a report that the recent fatal explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard was caused by a time fuse, and that the department's inquiry into the explosion had been blocked by labor interests. He declared that he would have nothing to do with the Navy League as at present officered. He added that he expected the resignation of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the league, to be forthcoming, in accordance with the Secretary's written suggestion.

Mr. Daniels declared that the charge made by the Navy League that the inquiry into the explosion at Mare Island had been hampered through powerful labor influence was "vile and vicious."

"If what they say was true," said Mr. Daniels, "I ought to be indicted and impeached. If any officer of the navy blocked the investigation he would be courtmartialed. The only statement I should accept would be resignations, a housecleaning. Otherwise, I will have to take other steps."

Mr. Daniels said he would not indicate what the other steps might be. He said that, after its publication of a statement attacking the navy, without first informing the Navy Department of the charge made, the league ought to call itself an "anti-navy" league. He expressed the conviction that the officers of the league alone were responsible for the charge, and that the membership of the league, "composed of so many excellent people," would be so outraged by it as to require a housecleaning. He reiterated that he had no doubt Colonel Thompson would resign.

PLEA FOR LEGAL AID.

Society Needs $5,000 to Meet Deficit in Expenses.

The Legal Aid Society, of which Charles E. Hughes is President and which looks out for the legal interests of the poor, issued an appeal yesterday for $5,000 to meet a deficit in current expenses. In a statement issued on behalf of the society, John T. Pratt, the acting Treasurer, said:

"There is so little spectacular about the work of this society that it often becomes difficult to interest the public generally in its activities. That it has many good and generous friends is evidenced from the fact that it receives over $30,000 yearly. But even this is inadequate, as the calls upon us number about 40,000 a year. The protection of these 40,000 poor of the city and obtaining for them their just earnings and the rightings or their wrongs may seem small and insignificant to some, but the relief and satisfaction which it brings to the client is like the healing of a wound.

"Many believe that in our courts the poor working man or woman has no right. The Legal Aid Society proves the contrary is the fact. Our society judges the merits of their claims before becoming their advocates and always aims to be a peacemaker, discouraging litigation whenever it can be fairly avoided. This society believes it is doing its part in fighting the battles of the poor against fraud, chicanery and oppression."

The offices of the society are at 239 Broadway.

Returns Wounded from France.

J. J. O'Reardon, who went away in the Fall of 1915

SPLIT OVER PERKINS IMPERILS FOOD BILL

Opposition to New Yorker for Food Controller Shown in Legislative Caucuses.

FINAL VOTE IS DELAYED

No Action Probable Until Wednesday — Many Up-State Assemblymen Oppose Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—With Republican lawmakers from rural districts in open revolt, the proposed food control legislation is tonight in distinct danger. After the Republican Senators and Assemblymen had caucused without getting anywhere, the legislative leaders who at recent conferences with Governor Whitman were active in arranging a "harmony program" abandoned their plan of putting the compromise bill, agreed upon at their meetings with the Governor, to a final vote this week.

It was announced this evening that final action on food control had been postponed by agreement until a week from today. The legislative leaders, after sounding the sentiment among their colleagues, refused to venture any prediction as to the fate of the pending bill.

Governor Whitman said tonight that he was not by any means through fighting for real food control, which he believes can be obtained through the compromise measure agreed upon at the conferences between him and the legislative leaders. He insisted that everything he had contended for was embodied in that bill, adding: "I am of the opinion that the bill will be enacted."

Split Over Perkins.

From all appearances, George W. Perkins is the rock on which food control may go to smash. Only six Republican Senators, out of twenty-eight who attended a secret conference today, voted in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Perkins, in the event of his nomination as Food Control Commissioner. Eleven voted against Mr. Perkins and eleven are recorded as undecided. Every Republican Senator from New York City who attended the conference, with the exception of Albert Ottinger, was placed in the doubtful column. Senator Ottinger said he would oppose Mr. Perkins's confirmation.

Seventy-four of the ninety-nine Republican Assemblymen attended the Assembly caucus. Of these, forty-five declared their willingness to accept the bill, if assurances were forthcoming that Mr. Perkins would not be named on the Food Control Commission. On the last rollcall, however, thirty-two were recorded as opposed to food control legislation, Perkins or no Perkins.

In the Assembly seventy-six votes are required for the passage of a bill. The attitude of the Republican Assemblymen who were absent from the caucus today is not known at the Capitol. But even though they should vote for the bill in a body it would not be enough to make up the required majority. The Governor, it was definitely stated today, will not receive any support from the Democrats in the Senate and Assembly.

The Republican insurgents against food control were astir early. Before the Legislature met, Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Oneida presided at a conference of thirty-five Republican Assemblymen from up-State, who pledged themselves to oppose to the end any food legislation whatsoever. After this conference it was stated that the conferees were acting under mandates from their rural constituents, who threatened to "butcher" them in the primaries, where most of them will be candidates for renomination, should they vote for the pending Food Control bill.

Tries to Eliminate Perkins.

The feature of the Assembly caucus was opposition to George W. Perkins, which culminated in a proposal from Assemblyman Martin of Oneida for an amendment to the Food Control bill to prevent any person ever identified with the manufacture or sale of harvesting machinery or agricultural implements from becoming a member of the Food Control Commission. Action on this motion, obviously made to eliminate Mr. Perkins, because of his connection with the Harvester Trust, was postponed.

After the Senate conference Elon R. Brown, President pro tem of the Senate, issued a statement in part as follows:

"An informal expression showed that a large number of Senators were opposed to the appointment and confirmation of Mr. Perkins. Another subject of discussion was the markets provision in the bill, to which exception has been taken by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York. This matter is also held in abeyance, the New York Senators being at present opposed, while the conference of the Assembly is strongly in favor of the retention of the provision. It is hoped that the authorities of the City of New York will withdraw opposition to such a desirable provision."

Senator Brown told the New York City Senators, however, that if objection was made on the floor by any Senator representing a New York City district he would assent to eliminating the entire provision for terminal markets in the Food Control bill.

Prendergast Wires Lawmakers.

Controller Prendergast sent telegrams to all the lawmakers from New York City urging them to oppose the terminal market plan, which provides for the State paying half and the cities half the cost of their terminal markets, on the ground that it would involve the payment by taxpayers in New York City, of half of the cost of markets for all the cities of the State, in addition to half the cost of the city's own markets. A vote taken in the Assembly caucus on a motion to eliminate this provision from the bill was beaten, 50 to 18, up-State Assemblymen contending for leaving it in.

A statement from the Dairymen's League which appeared on the desks of the lawmakers this morning attacked Mr. Perkins.

"The bill as a whole," the statement read, "is obviously designed to result in the appointment as food dictator in this State of one who is hostile to farmers' co-operative associations and who, by reason of his monopolistic associations, is temperamentally unable to view the problems involved from the standpoint of either the producer or the consumer, but only from that of the middleman."

Representatives of the Dairymen's League and other organizations of farmers who have been haunting the legislative halls during the extraordinary session said tonight that they would carry their fight on Perkins further and try to block the bill that would enable him to become Market Commissioner for New York City without giving up his place at the head of the Palisades Park Commission.

COLBY TO CONTROL RATES.

Shipping Board Takes Steps to Control Transatlantic Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The initial step toward fixing an arbitrary transatlantic freight rate upon American vessels was taken today by the Shipping Board, when Bainbridge Colby, the new member, was placed in control of the rate-fixing program. Mr. Colby left for New York to confer with shipping interests, and, in conjunction with them, work out a basis for rates to be put into effect later by the Shipping Board.

Control of all ocean freight rates in trade between the United States and the Allies is embraced in the program. Up to this time, efforts of the Shipping Board to reach a general international agreement for control of these freight rates and of the world's available tonnage have failed. The Shipping Board now intends to handle its own tonnage problem and fix its own rates, hoping that the Allies will follow the rates decided upon.

A survey of available American tonnage is being made by the Shipping Board and will be completed within a few days. Chairman Hurley will use this survey as a basis to fix the distribution of tonnage to the various ocean trades which must be maintained in addition to the transatlantic war commerce. The tonnage will be divided to provide accommodations for import shipments which are vitally necessary to the conduct of the war, such as ntrates from Chile, and to provide for American shipping representation in the trades where after-the-war commerce must be considered.

I. W. W. THREATENS STRIKE.

Will Call Out Men in Four States If Demands Are Refused.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 15.—Unless five specific demands are granted by Aug. 20, the Industrial Workers of the World will call a general strike in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, according to a statement today by James Rowan, District Secretary of the organization.

Rowan said the Governors of the States mentioned had been notified of the determination to strike. The strike is addressed to agricultural and construction workers and enumerates the following demands:

Release of all I. W. W. members now in custody; a ten-hour day in the harvest fields; better sanitary conditions; no discrimination against the organization, and various locals to be allowed to conduct business without interference.

The call recites "that for the last few weeks a systematic persecution has been carried on against our members. Halls have been closed. Our members arrested by hundreds and thrown into jail and held there without trial and without any charges being preferred against them. The treatment accorded our fellow workers in these places is nothing short of barbarous."

The lynching of Frank Little in Butte is cited as "an example of tactics used against the organization."

Elevated Trains Collide.

Two men were injured slightly when a northbound train on theThird Avenue elevated road at Sixty-second Street crashed into the rear car of another northbound train. The damage to the platforms of the cars was slight. The injured were Nathan Kleiner of 5 Willett Street and Harry Greenwald of 684 East 137th Street, the Bronx. Both went home after being attended by Dr. Williams of Flower Hospital. Michael Costello, motorman of the colliding train, said the forward train, in charge of Michael McDonald, stopped short, and he was unable to apply his brakes in time to avoid the crash. Both trains were able to proceed after the collision.

PLAN NEW FORD BUILDING.

Hotel Project Abandoned for a Business Structure.

Plans filed in the Building Bureau yesterday revealed the fact that the Ford Motor Company will erect a six-story building for its offices and showrooms on the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, instead of the sixteen-story hotel projected a year ago as an addition to the Hotel Woodward on the Fifty-fifth Street corner of Broadway. The old buildings on the Fifty-fourth Street corner were torn down several months ago.

The Ford Motor Company purchased the property in June, 1916, for about $500,000, the assessed value being $423,000. Albert Kahn of Detroit, the Ford architect, drew plans for a sixteen-story hotel, the upper thirteen stories of which were to connect with the Hotel Woodward, and it was said that a long lease of the new hotel had been taken by the Hotel Woodward. The projected building would have cost about $1,000,000.

Owing to the upset condition of the labor and building market the hotel project has been temporarily abandoned. The new Ford building is estimated to cost $300,000 by the architects, A. Kahn and E. Wilby. It was said that work would begin at an early date.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Railway Mail Service, Second Division, has issued a new edition of the publishers' list of mail separations for dispatching daily newspapers to early morning railway Post Office trains. The list embraces all the States and Territories and Canada. For convenience it has been arranged in alphabetical form by States, with special instructions given opposite each. A special feature is the "Sunday Service" table. The guide is prepared under the supervision of E. N. Norris, Superintendent of the Second Division.

Leslie J. Cannon, 22 years old, living at the Y. M. C. A. at 229 West Twenty-third Street, was arrested last night by Detectives Beers and Miller of the A. Schulte Cigar Stores Company and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street station on a charge of petty larceny.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Peabody<Eisner.
Uranium S S Co<Loeb
N W Transp Co<same
Sargent<Auto Blue Book Co.
Un Motors Co<Keystone Tire, &c., Co.
J B Bunting Co<Lukeno Iron, &c. Co
Barber<Lighter Key West.
Trainer<Bonner.
Sauer<Florida Ry.
US<Perlman.
Newport Plaster, &c. Co<Tug J S Packard
Carr School, &c<Doll.
Grasselli Chem Co<Aetna Expl Co.
McBean<CNY.
Gear Grind Mach Co<Studebaker Corp.
Johnston<Peerless Wheel Co.
Michelin Tire Co<Mason-Seaman Tr.
Am Dyewood Co<Schr Chas G Endicott.
Comm'l Acetylene Co<Prest-O-Lote.
Blauner<Reisler Iron Works.
Hanbury<Hotel Oper Associates.
Edwards<Hustis.
Re Storfer-Spooner Co
Pocahontas Nav Co<Federal Forwarding.
Cook<Flagg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Shallenberger<Porter.
Brandt<Schreiber.
Kassler<Chalken.
Eggleston<Seamans.
Jones<Gorham Mfg.
Friedman<Union Mfg.
Triangle Waist Co<Terman.
Lee Lash Co<Felber.
Schapiro<Schapiro.
Re US Fid & Guar.
Silverman<Shereshevsky.
Rutchik<Goodman.
Schwartz<Diston.
Ames<Krieger.
Rappaport<Nat Casket
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Moses<Moses.
Gilson<Airy.
Johnson<Frank.
Bell<Gordon & Halperin, Inc.
Todd<Nicol.
Bell<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Bonath<Althouse.
Slutzk<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
Marinbach<Lichtenstein.
Gales<Y Inv & Imp.
Roberts<B & O RR.
Keyser<Rice.
Same<Monster Chief Mining Co.
Same<Golpin Ore, &c.
Same<Emma Con Min
O'Reilly<Buckmann.
Groen<Groen.
Aaronson & S<Gervanter.
Damiano<Damiano.
Jamieson<Jamieson.
Block<Block.
Rutchik<Goodman.
Guar Trust Co<2d Av RR, (Goldberg.)
Same<Sesame, (Beecker.)
Same<same (Caggiano)
Atlas Nitrated Prod Co<Contact Process
Nat Surety Co<Ellison
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank<Titus.
Columbia Tr Co<Silverman.
Margilensky<B H RR
Madow<Manheimer.
Cortland Sav Bank<Wahlers.
Patten<Harper.
Re M Desnaye Co.
Re Washington Sav Bk, (Supt of Banks)
Am Wet Wash Lndry Co<Richter.
Wilansky<Wilansky.
Nussbaum<Swanson.
Di Marzo<Di Marzo.
Friend<Welkowitz.
Sullivan<Pusey & Jones Co.
Di Marzo<Di Marzo.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Cohen.
Moore<Voss.
Seamen's Bk for Savs<Prince, &c.
Ludwig<Herman, (2,)
Morgan<Breier.
Carbone<Corbone.
CNY<Burrows Metal Mfg Co.
Re Schlesinger.
Orlando<Orlando.
Speer<Steinfeld.
Steindler<Steindler.
Brush<Dowling.
Dupuy<same.
Leschhorn<Kuphal.
Re Sherwood.
Ludwig<Hermann.
Brown<Sutton.
Senka<Senka.
Rappaport<Crosby.
Toothill<Heffernan.
Weitzenkorn<Weitzenkorn.
Denlevelle<Denlevelle.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(Extraordinary Term)—Shaw, J.—Adjourned to Sept. 11.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Margaret E Murray,
Sarah Silverman,
William H Locke,
Mary E Higgins,

Alfred P Wilkens,
Louis Blau,
James F Olcott,
John H P Hodgson.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Haynes Auto<Bock.
Godfrey<Topper.
Eisenberg<Haynes.
Bernstein<Deutsch.
Pearl<Solomon.
Dalton<Rider & Driver Pub Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co<Bader—Julius Miller.
Gillies<Gillies—Alfred A. Townley.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Broadway Savings Institution<Lantry—George W. Collins. Remsen<Levy—Murray Hulbert.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re C. C. Premium System—Richard J. D. Keating.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Louise P. Norton<Simon Herrman—Alfred J. Kohn.
Louise M. Pollock<Rachel Shenfeld—Herbert J. Godwin. Famella Lowerre<Charles Wilder—Eugene A. Donohue.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—U. S. Trust Co. <George B. Vanderpool—Saul E. Rogers.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. & Z. CORD CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 149 Wooster St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of braids, trimmings, yarn, cotton, raw material, large plant of machinery for the manufacture of yarns and trimmings, motors, spinning wheels, office fixtures, safe, etc. MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TESSIE SITTENFIELD, doing business as SITTENFIELD PAPER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 420 6th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general stock of stationery, books, etc., also printing plant, fixtures, typewriter, safe, etc.
EDWARD A. McSHAINE, Receiver.
HENRY A. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS APFELBAUM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, sells Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 78 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' nightgowns, finished and in the course of manufacture, piece goods, laces, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, etc.
WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY, Receiver.
ALLEN R. MENHARD, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENEDETTO CLARK & NUENT, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 423 East 113th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office fixtures, safe, etc.
JOHN H. DELANEY, Receiver.
HENRY A. BLUMENTHAL, Attorney for Receiver, 238 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., August 28, 1917, for delivering bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, cotton canvas, cotton waste, dry goods, hardware, and telescopes and gunsights at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply offices, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 8-16-17.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Rothschild<Hart.
Re Netcong Av.
Napier<NY Mun Ry.
Re Newbury.
Cohen<N E RR.
Gitman<same, (2.)
Mailman<same.
Kennedy<same, (2.)
Chief<C I & B RR.
Lombardi<same.
Molinaro<same.
Luken<NY Con RR.
Anderson<B H RR.
Boch<B H RR.
Kenny<same.
Levy<same.
McCarthy<same.
Weber<Weber, (2.)
Hall<Hall.
Noe<Brooks.
McNulty Bros<Offerman.
Re Belmont Av, (Boynton.)
Mutterperl<D of I Orphan Asy Socy.
McKay<Ridout.
Re Riverdale Av, (Met Trust Co.)
Re Queens Bvard.

Lubarsky<Rosebrock & Co.
White<Oloisio.
Kelly<Kelly.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
O'Connor<Gibbons.
Re 62d St-24th Av, (Vanderpool.)
J & D Lehman Co<Nov Fabric Glove.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Brinberg<Sirota.
Dersdon<Edis El Ill.
Mendlovitz<Rosenheim
Saitta<Riggio.
Zennanti<Zennanti.
MacCutcheon<Donavin
Stryker<Stryker.
Marsh<Consum Pk Br.
Richards<Scharmann, (2.)
Levine<Barnett.
Gillespie<Gillespie.
Schwartzberg<Boneparth.
Melvin<Melvin.
Panzer<Panzer.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Smith<Edis El Ill Co.
Derison<same.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Edward Lapsley,
Esther Markovsky,
Isaac Gartenlaub,
Harrus Davidson.

Administration of:
Fannie Friedman.
Accounting of:
Michael J Donnelly,
Luciano Margulits.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,769.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS LEVINE and MAX LEVINE and the firm of LEVINE BROS., Bankrupts.

Morris Levine and Max Levine were duly adjudicated bankrupts on July 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 27th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24894.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS RUBIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Rubin are hereby given notice that on August 8th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Building, New York City, August 29th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24,585.—In Bankruptcy.—THE CARLBERT MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

The Carlbert Mfg. Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 24th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24900.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY U. HUBBS, Bankrupt.

Harry U. Hubbs was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 28th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24841.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW YORK PURE FOOD MARKET, INC., Bankrupt.

New York Pure Food Market, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 7th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 27, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24898.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM HAMMER, Bankrupt.

Abraham Hammer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 8th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24907.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES SABSEVITZ, Bankrupt.

Charles Sabsevitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 30th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24872.—In Bankruptcy.—LEOPOLD GANS, Bankrupt.

Leopold Gans was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 3d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 27, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24874.—In Bankruptcy.—SARA GANS, Bankrupt.

Sara Gans was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 3d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 27, 1917, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24437.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN GLATZER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

INSTRUCTION.

Four Years' Work In One

From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following records:

Chemistry 87	Cicero 63
English I.....60	Advanced Latin Composition 62
English II.....60	Physics 70
Physiography 60	American History..60
Algebra I.....60	Plane Geometry....88
Algebra II.....74	

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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GOVERNMENT TO BUY WOOL.

Committees Appointed to Discuss Matter with Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Appointment of committees to collaborate with the Government Buying Committee was the most important event in the wool market last week. These committees will determine which lots of wools offered the Government shall buy. A letter was delivered yesterday from the Committee on Wool Supplies of the Council of National Defense, stating that samples for inspection may be sent to the committee rooms, at 273 Summer Street, together with a form of agreement between the different members of the trade and the Government for the wool dealers to sign and return.

With conditions as they are and the crop progressing favorably, there is bound to be a bearish influence on the cotton market. There are some who fear that cotton may be hard to ship North from the South on account of the freight congestion. It may be six months on the road, which will mean a higher price for spots. In the event of congestion we shall probably see New York markets at a very high premium over the Southern market.

Woolens have been much more active than worsteds. There is a tendency to avoid moderate-priced goods of a mixture character because high-paid goods contain greater values than those available at lower prices. This is a usual development when prices are exceptionally high. Ever since the quotations upon serges and other staple fabrics have been made there has been somewhat better buying upon Summer fabrics.

The retailer is doing only a moderate business at prices from 50 to 100 per cent. lower than those which will actually be necessary in the comparatively near future or on the basis of manufacturing quotations today. Undoubtedly, the retailers in the large centres are not so well supplied with merchandise as retailers in smaller centres, but so far as can be learned the supply is entirely sufficient, even in the larger centres for some time to come.

CORRECTING TRADE EVILS.

Agreement of Garment Makers and Retailers Will Do This.

The discount controversy in the women's wear trade has reached final settlement in an agreement signed by representatives of the various organizations of retailers and wholesalers. Upon the manufacturers' decision to permit dual discounts, the retail store owners and buyers have put their names to a set of resolutions that will mean, if they are carried out, the elimination of many of the irregular methods that have been practiced in the trade. While the questions of discounts was the paramount issue with the retailers, the wholesale interests have obtained some important concessions in other directions.

To help carry out the terms of the agreement reached between the wholesalers and their customers, a body to be known as the Tribunal of Commerce will shortly be organized at a meeting early next week. This board will take up grievances submitted to it by members of the wholesale and retail organizations. It will consist of sixteen members, eight from the manufacturers' associations and eight from the retail organizations.

The text of the agreement entered into by the two interests is as follows:

From July 10, 1917, all manufactured goods are to be sold by the members of the manufacturers' associations free on board New York City.

This order is subject to labor conditions and unforeseen circumstances preventing compliation. If any garments are not delivered by us within the time specified such garments shall remain on order until canceled, such cancellations to be in writing, and shall give three days' extension of time from its receipt to complete delivery.

No rebates of any nature.

No commissions to resident buyers; such remuneration must be paid by the retail firm employing resident buyers.

To file with the manufacturers' associations an authorization of the employment of resident buyers by the firms that they represent.

Eliminating E. O. M. payment.

The resolution regarding terms adopted by the Manufacturers' Association is as follows:

Resolved, That the communication of the retailers' associations, accepting the regulation of trade abuses and terms of sale and agreeing to co-operate in maintaining standards so established be accepted; and be it further

Resolved, That, in accordance with their suggestions, the uniform terms to be maintained shall be 2 per cent. ten days, 1 per cent. thirty days, net sixty days, with option to the manufacturer on request of the retailer of selling 8 per cent. ten days, 7 per cent. thirty days, 6 per cent. sixty days, by advancing the prices to meet the difference in discount.

One of the most important features to the regulations that have been adopted, in the opinion of the manufacturers, is the part dealing with commissions to the resident buyers. It was customary with some buying firms of questionable standing to depend upon commissions extracted from manufacturers for their income, at the same time furnishing their services free to retail accounts. This practice was the source of much dissatisfaction on the part of the manufacturers, who felt, not unnaturally, that that form of commission taking should be severed, so as to have the retailer pay for service rendered to him. More often than not, the manufacturer was forced to pay these commissions from his legitimate profits.

The organizations whose representatives signed the agreement are the following: National Retail Dry Goods Association, Retail Dry Goods Association, National Garment Retailers' Association, the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, and the New York Separate Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

APPLE SHIPPERS MEET.

Association to Co-operate with Government Food Administrator.

Nearly 1,000 members of the International Apple Shippers' Association, representing all parts of the United States and Canada, gathered yesterday at the Hotel Astor for the twenty-third annual convention and massed their forces for a big drive to add to the popularity of the American apple. Besides conducting an educational campaign to increase the domestic consumption of the "King of Fruits," as the apple was designated by its enthusiastic distributers, the convention will formulate a plan for close co-operation of the apple men with Herbert Hoover, the Government Food Administrator.

Controller Prendergast greeted the delegates. E. W. J. Hearty of Boston, President of the association, read an address in which he traced the problems of the apple men the last year and spoke of prospects for the coming season. R. G. Phillips of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary of the association, made a plea for a publicity campaign to push the sale of the apple. He urged the use of the newspaper as a powerful adjunct to the general educational campaign.

Information placed before the convention was to the effect that there was no likelihood that England would lift the embargo on the importation of apples placed on this fruit last February, this action shutting off the American growers' best foreign market. No very serious results, it was predicted, would follow the Government's action in restricting exports to Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Switzerland under the export license plan, as only about 5 per cent. of the domestic apple crop went to those countries in the fiscal year 1917.

While no definite action was taken, it was reported that the association would name Secretary Phillips to represent the organization on Food Administrator Hoover's staff.

To Operate Sheffield Plants.

The Sheffield Iron Corporation, chartered in Albany on Tuesday, was formed to operate the plants of the Sheffield Iron and Steel Corporation. James Gayley, formerly Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, is President of the new concern. The stock of the company has been underwritten by Luke, Banks & Weeks, and will be on the curb, it is reported, some time in September.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; H. Zeigenfuss, furniture; Park Av.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros. Co.; C. E. Hedberg, silks, millinery; 23 East 26th.

ATHENS, Ga.—J. S. Boley Co.; J. S. Boley, dress goods, silks, gloves, hosiery, ribbons, laces; Imperial.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; C. E. Diehl, knit, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 353 4th Av., Latham.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; Mrs. R. E. Culhing, hosiery, underwear; 20 E. 46th.

ATLANTA—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, women's garments, millinery; 1,161 B'way; Albermarle.

ATLANTA—George Bros.; H. C. George, furn. goods; Cumberland.

AUGUSTA—Edwards Bros. Co.; A. S. Edwards, clothing; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; O. W. Sebold, stationery; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; W. M. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters, furn. goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE — Hardesty, Collins Co.; J. Peterson, carpets; Herald Square.

BIRMINGHAM—Markstein Bros. Millinery Co.; S. Markstein, trimmed hats; 584 B'way; Wallick's.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 97 Grand.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 248 Church.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Mr. Michaels, leather goods only; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; C. Henry, cotton waists; F. A. Burdick, women's coats; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, children's dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. Hayden, women's petticoats, kimonos; Miss Snyder, misses' petticoats, kimonos; Miss O'Reagan, women's suits; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Miss E. Murphy, misses' dresses; Mrs. Barnett, serge dresses; Miss Carroll, infants', millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss M. Wall, girls' wear; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; J. D. Duggan, millinery, veilings; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; Cumberland.

BOWLING GREEN—J. E. Burch, clothing, millinery; Albert.

BRADDOCK—Katz & Goldsmith; Mr. Adler, jobs silk serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, embroideries, leather goods, jewelry; Miss E. Leveen, women's neckwear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—L. Slotkin & Co., L. Slotkin, millinery; Breslin.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. Wechsler, millinery, flowers, feathers; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; L. Stegmaier, notions; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; R. H. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard

CHARLOTTE—H. C. Long Co.; H. C. Long, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Goshen Shirt Mfg. Co.; M. A. Goldberg, shirtings; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. B. Freeman, bedding, blankets; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. J. Delaney, toys; 13 E. 22d. Hermitage.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss T. Keefer, waists; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—M. B. Schwenker; M. M. Solomon, ready-to-wear; B'way Central.

CINCINNATI — McAlpin Co.; L. Scherer, housefurn. goods; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss M. E. Gibson, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co., J. J. Kelly, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway, Park Av.

CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists; Miss M. Sullivan, dresses; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss M. Berg, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Breslin.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. C. Moore & Son; W. C. Moore, women's garments; Prince George.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—Raynes & Wolf; L. Cornbleth, dry goods; Breslin.

DAVENPORT—B. & H. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av; Sherman Square.

DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; A. K. Heller, art goods, novelties; 220 5th Av.

DENVER—[illegible] G. Co.; A. F. Rohlman, housefurn.; 23 E. 26th.

DENVER—Daniels' & Fisher Stores Co., Miss [illegible], art needlework, yarns, silks; 71 West 23d St., Great Northern.

DETROIT—Robinson & Cohen; H. Cohen, men's, women's, children's wear; Wallick's.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co., J. A. Gleason, hats, Navarre.

DETROIT—J. Silverstein, M. Abrams, men's women's sweaters; 1,133 B'way.

DULUTH—J. Oreck & Son; Mrs. Oreck, general millinery; 1,190 B way.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. H. Allerton, coats, suits; Sherman Square.

GALVESTON—Garbode, Elband & Co.; V. Claiborne, E Sheldon, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS—Chas. Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.

[illegible]—[illegible] Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, muslin underwear, satteen petticoats, bath robes; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

HOT SPRINGS—Roth Dry Goods Co.; E. W. Roth, general mdse.; Hargrave.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Famous; T. T. Terry, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way. Park Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. D. Brosman; Mr. Samuels, millinery; 1,130 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss Rappaport, waists; 116 West 32d St.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; T. S. Travis, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; G. C. Watt, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

LEAVENWORTH—Wm. Small & Co.; L. Vanderschmidt, millinery; F. Vanderschmidt, coats, suits; Prince George.

LINCOLN—S. M. Fogelson Co.; S. M. Fogelson, dry goods; Park Av.

LOGANSPORT—Seybold Dry Goods Co.; D. E. Miller, millinery, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

LOUISVILLE—David Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 B'way.

McKEESPORT—The Famous; J. O'Dea, jobs silk serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS—The Peoples Store; S. M. Levitch, ladies', gent's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gerrettson Co.; G. A. Robinson, dress goods, silks; Continental.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss Bena, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

MISSOULA—Missoula Mercantile Co., C. A. Barnes, furn. goods, clothing; 308 5th Av., Marie Antoinette.

MONROE, Ga.—M. Mendel, clothing; 1,128 B'way; Arlington.

MONROE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; Miss Belk, Miss Hudson, ladies' wear; Aberdeen.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; D. S. Dosser, general mdse.; Miss J. Hooke, ladies' wear; Flanders.

NASHVILLE—Miss E. A. Iser, millinery; 892 West End Av.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson, Mrs. M. Fitts, muslin underwear, corsets; O. C. Herman, rugs; H. Galligan, gloves, laces, trimmings; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN—Goldman Co., Mr. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Wallick's.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, leather goods; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Fellman, S. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard St.

NEW ORLEANS—Leon Fellman; S. G. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

NORFOLK—Sanderlin Co.; G. S. Rubenstein, coats, suits, millinery; Herald Square.

NORFOLK—L. Snyder, women's wear; Herald Square.

PAWTUCKET—David Harley Co.; Miss McVey, Miss McKenna, millinery; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros.; B. Ullman, skirtings; Imperial.

PHOENIX—C. Korrick & Bro.; Mrs. R. J. Hill, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept Store; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. C. Ludden, trimmed hats; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—McCreary & Co.; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Coyne, coats; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Mates, muslin underwear, infants' wear, basement; Miss Wallaston, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. J. Seder, Mrs. L. Schrier, Miss Taylor, Miss Berkowitz, flowers, fancies; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer; H. Katzman, jobs silk dresses; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Nelman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. A. Ward, millinery; 1,270 B'way, Brogfell.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; F. E. Eastman, mdse. mgr.; 1,270 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—Browning, King & Co., J. B. Leeman, clothing, 16 Cooper Sq.

RICHMOND, Ind.—L. B. Nusbaum Co.; R. Nusbaum, millinery; Flanders.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhodes; W. M. Didonhover, coats, suits; Miss Turner, Miss Lockett, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND—The Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hall-Covell Co.; J. A. Hall, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; Albert.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levy, Wallenstein & Harris; J. Harris, men's neckwear; Great Northern.

SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co., W. B. Mansfield, general mdse.; Miss O'Keefe, fancy goods; 404 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; A. H. Rauhof, linens, cotton goods, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

SALUCA—L. L. White & Co.; Miss E. E. Ramey, millinery; J. W. Pitts, notions; Churchill.

SELMA—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; M. F. Gosdorf, gen'l mdse.; 43 Leonard.

SIOUX CITY—Sibley Bros Co., C. H. Hess, W. E. Sibley, dry goods; Bretton Hall.

ST. JOSEPH—Marlin Barnes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Actenberg, coats, suits; 1,161 B'way.

TAMPA—Maas Bros.; Mrs. G. W. Sparkman, Miss Scofield, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

TRINIDAD—R. Hammerslough, Merc Co.; Mr. Freirsch, waists, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; E. Q. Lassels, rugs; Imperial.

UNION CITY, Ind.—Wolf & Sons; M. E. Wolf, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

WABASH—Beitman & Wolf Co.; Miss Wendling, coats, suits; Prince George.

WACO—Sanger Bros., A. H. Gross, ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th St.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Mack, linens, white goods; C. L. Bast, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—J. E. Cunningham & Co.; J. E. Cunningham, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way; Imperial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Belk, Williams Co.; J. C. Williams, men's, women's garments; 1,140 B'way; Grand.

WORCESTER—W. J. Woods Co., J. A. Wynn, boys', children's clothing; Grand.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; W. T. Cosgrove, silks; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. S. Marsden, women's hosiery, gloves, underwear, 280 5th Av.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Forecasts for Thurs. and Friday: N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy, light variable winds.

Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Occasional thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except thunder showers in s.; light variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair in w., showers in e. Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

W. Vir.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except thunder showers in e.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs.; cooler along Lake Superior. Fri., fair; light w. winds.

Ark., Okla., E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except showers in s. e.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers in w.

Ill., Miss., Wis., Minn., Iowa, S. Dak., Neb., N. Dak., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MONARCH VENTILATOR CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Monarch Ventilator Co., manufacturer of a ventilating system, 30 Church Street, by these creditors: Merchant & Evans, Inc., $710; Mersteid & White, $692, and Eck Dynamo and motor Co., $4,750. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $12,000. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Jesse Knight and Arthur H. Bissell receivers at the request of creditors. The company has built up a large business in installing a system of ventilation in schools throughout the country, and has taken many contracts to complete, for which they expect to raise the money. The trouble is ascribed to inability to get raw materials.

TROEGERLITH TILE CO., manufacturer of composition flooring, 103 Park Av., with a factory at 507 Newark Av., Hoboken, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $49,586 and assets of $19,486, consisting of stock, $1,499; automobile, $1,500; machinery, $7,484; accounts, $9,502, and cash, $1. Among the creditors are James B. Cheney, $21,126; Lillian B. Hyde, $8,641; Allen Wardell, $3,700, and the Battery Park National Bank, $3,300. The company has taken contracts for $78,490, on which no work has been done. They include the Country Club at Garden City, Home for Aged in Brooklyn, Home for Blind, Bronx; Sea View Hospital, New Hampton Reformatory, Middlesex County Jail, and the United States Post Office at Hornell.

IRVING CUMMINGS PICTURES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Irving Cummings Pictures, Inc., moving picture film play producer, 729 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Ruth Sinclair, $550; Sadie Zwicker, $500, and Jeannette Rosenthal, $33.

FRAAD TALKING MACHINE CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fraad Talking Machine Co., manufacturer of phonographs, 224 West Twenty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Standard Utility Co., $1,676; Louis Halperin, $845, and Ands Koch, inc., $232. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

REINIS CAFE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Reinis Cafe, Inc., restaurant, 416 Grand Street, by these creditors: M. H. Bernstein, $99; Hyman Weingarten, $365, and Louis Mank, $92. It made an assignment on June 23.

JACOB M. OLSHANSKY.—Another petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob M. Olshansky, furniture dealer, 136 Essex Street, by these creditors: Continental Furniture Co., $135; Henry Grenberg, $200; Louis Bloker, $35, and L. McCarthy, $140.

LOUIS ZEOLI, chauffeur, 309 East Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,407 and no assets. Of the liabilities $12,617 is for damages for personal injuries to David Arnow in an automobile accident.

FLORENCE C. DEGELMAN, private secretary, 60 Morningside Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,800 and no assets. The only creditor is the New York Produce Exchange Bank on a judgment as indorser on notes.

ANDREW BROSE.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Andrew Brose, builder, 1 Madison Avenue, with creditors. He turns over to the trustees to hold for the creditors two apartment houses at 259 West Ninety-second Street and 309 West 101st Street. By this means the creditors expect to be paid in full.

HENRY THORN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Henry Thorn, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 37 Maiden Lane, with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar cash.

BLAINE, INC., dressmaker and importer of gowns, 1 East Fifty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $28,488 and assets of $16,198, consisting of stock, $9,700; fixtures, $2,000; accounts, $4,482, and cash in bank, $16. Of the liabilities about $10,000 is due to creditors in Paris, and there is $1,500 customs duties. Among the creditors are the Union Exchange National Bank, $2,760, and J. W. Grayhurst, $1,645.

JOSEPH TOCH, dealer in women's wear, 1,020 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,145 and assets of $800 in stock.

PHILIP MANDELMAN, saloon, 409 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,048 and no assets.

JOHN H. MONSEES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John H. Monsees of Cedarhurst, N. Y., by the following creditors: F. E. Boehmcke & Co., $442.92; Isaac Bishop, Inc., $50, and Pabst Brewing Company, $16.75.

H. & P. CAMINEZ, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against H. & P. Caminez, Inc., 1,029 Broadway, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Dvorkin Parlor Suit Company, $632.62; New York American Red Company, $206.20, and Abraham & Tobias Seigal, $23. They have made an assignment to William Austin Moore, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Harold B. Abrams, salesman, 34 West 204th Street; Frank Schellhammer, butcher, 480 West 183d Street; Harry McNally, builder, 603 Beach Terrace; James W. White, head manager, 268 Madison Avenue; Max Silver, clerk, 147 West 143d Street; Charles Schwartz, grocer, 268 Audubon Avenue; Alfred Cane, 400 Whitlock Avenue; Daniel H. Morey, cosmetic dermatologist; Martin E. Halvordsen, tailor, 320 Fifth Avenue; George E. Wetherby, steamfitter, Mount Vernon; George W. Halstead, Mount Kisco.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Albany Bargain Co., dry goods, through Harry M. Fleishman, Secretary, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $21,735 and assets of $8,472.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Louis H. Whyland has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,869 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Bernstein, Alexis L.—R. P. Lewis	$1,366.61
Brodsky, Henry—W. G. Covert et al.	118.01
Bincarowsky, Makari, and Simon Gaydosh—E. H. Schiffer et al.	2,852.02
Durenbaum, Oscar, and Morris Greenwald—W. G. Covert et al.	325.16
Donovan, Dennis—S. C. Bennett et al.	899.81
Duncan, Henry S.—C. E. Tetts	133.93
Eldering, Anna L.—H. B. Simmons	396.46
Fishman, Barnet—P. Hellinger	355.16
Fried, Jacob—S. Levy	101.96
Friefule, Louis—I. Hantel	165.90
Fortier, Clarence E.—S. Echelman	3,140.99
Fitzgerald, Rose R., and James F. Carroll—M. J. Packard et al.	383.47
Forrester, Robert R.—S. Echelman	2,375.91
Feingold, Harry—Eagle Investing Corp.	188.73
Groha, Charles—S. Wetzler et al.	225.41
Gillespie, Henry L.—D. A. Mondell	117.93
Hempstead House and Home Co.—T. Ivory	1,061.92
John Milnes Co.—Bogert & Carlough	245.91
Kenney, John—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co.	140.98
Liebes, Arthur—C. H. Field	150.96
Lenox Arcade, Inc.—Foster Pump Wks.	429.20
Melbourne, Alfred—H. S. Sisson	1,816.75
McCalmont, M. Elizabeth—Gotham Realty Co.	219.08
McCarthy, James F.—C. McCorkell	227.65
Pritchard, Herbert T.—O. A. Gordon	180.15
Passegiato, Anthony—W. G. Covert et al.	138.26
Parkhurst, Arthur—W. F. Hamblin	146.41
Rothbart, Louis—Martha Schmohl Co.	131.79
Siebert, Julius H.—Lotos Garage Co. Inc.	100.47
Schoenfeld, Philip, and Sam Goldstein—C. Steinhauser	112.15
Shaw, John B., and John H. Martin—M. Baer et al.	108.19
Seeley, Elw. A.—W. H. Remington	9,309.38
Sissersen, William—S. Katzenstein	143.82
United Dressed Beef Co.—M. Meyer	1,172.82
Watson Contracting Co.—National Surety Co.	181.41
White, Joseph J.—Chalmers Motor Co. of N. Y., Inc.	281.98
Wolf, Ermen—H. Isenberg	120.85
Zimmerman, Llilian—J. Rowland et al.	8,023.72

In Bronx County.

Brightenstein, Gilbert—N. Gaines	$160.73
Harrison Av. Building Co., Inc., Thomas J. Bunt, and Samuel Wallenstein—Cullo Marble & Tile Works, Inc.	123.16
Hartman, Lina—H. S. Sisson	1,816.75
John W. Dick Co., Inc., and John W. Dick—C. E. Gated & Co., Inc.	340.75
Lush, Abraham—B. Silberman	72.36
Mann, David T.—M. Knauer	81.97
Reynolds, James, and John T. McMahon—I. Mayer et al.	861.08
Stola, Frank, and 183d St. & Morris Av. Corpn.—Bronx Roofing & Waterproofing Co.	107.38
Schreiber, Herman—Rigri Bros., Inc.	231.61
Tench, Frank M.—Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc.	59.90
Wolf, Charles—H. S. Sisson, as Commissioner	1,816.75

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cahill, William—H. Eising et al., Oct. 10, 1916	$448.41
Clark, Rose L.—H. B. Goff et al., June 15, 1917	147.69
Hanan, Alfred P., Jr.—C. E. Theeford, May 22, 1917	112.11
Hammerstein, Oscar and Arthur—Metropolitan Opera Co., June 4, 1917	178.83
Kaufman, Benjamin H.—United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., July 23, 1917	649.94
Lorraine, Lillian—Lewis Publishing Co., July 18, 1917	131.41
McGarry, Joseph A.—City of New York, July 27, 1916	206.78
Manhattan Athletic Club of America, Inc.—L. C. Wallach, Jan. 27, 1917	1,130.87

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They all come back!

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92% ORDERS

When you visit us—ask to see our

$8.90 Special

It has pleased so many—it is sure to please you!

FOR THE BEST VALUES in Popular Priced Coats

$5.75 and better see

WEINREB & HOROWITZ

1140 Broadway, Cor. 26th St., N. Y. C.

Tune Up

your separate skirt business with the styles and values shown in our Fall line of

STAR SKIRTS

Styled to the Minute

The greatest display we have ever shown—and be ready for the big separate skirt season this Fall will bring.

STAR SKIRT CO.

15-19 East 26th St., N. Y.

Monarch Saves You 20%

By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profit

See Monarch Dresses and convince yourself

SILKS $6.75 to $25.00
SERGES $6.25 to $18.50

Monarch Waist & Dress Co.
6 W. 32d St., New York

Popular Priced DRESSES

Silk Party and Evening Dresses
$7.50 to $12.50

Serge Dresses
$3.75 to $12.50

New styles coming "THRU" every day.

Visit our showroom and be convinced.

BRODER & CO.
48-54 West 25th St.
NEW YORK

SILK AND SERGE DRESSES

$6.75 AND UP

PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO.

6-8 West 32nd Street

PACIFIC COAST SALESMAN WANTED

to travel exclusively for us from Denver to the coast, beginning Dec. 1st. We require one who has covered this territory continuously for a number of years selling coats or suits, (preferably Coats.) Must have a well established trade throughout the territory. Apply

WM. FISCHMAN,
15 EAST 26TH ST.

LITTLE DUCHESS DRESSES

For SMALL WOMEN, MISSES, JUNIORS AND GIRLS

In Serges, Satins, and other Seasonable Fall Fabrics.

$6.75 TO $25.00 EACH

DRESSES FOR SMALL WOMEN

Designed especially to become the slight, petite figure.

Trim but not prim; youthful but not "school girlish"—just the sort of styles little women want but find so difficult to procure.

Many models ready for prompt shipment—see them!

The Little Duchess Dress Co., Inc.,
115 West 29th Street, New York

CROMPTON VELVETEENS

There's more than satisfaction in dealing with the largest manufacturer of Velveteens and Corduroys in the United States. There's a saving in dollars and cents.

Crompton Velveteens
Crompton Dress Corduroys
Crompton Corduroys "Cravenette" Finished.
All kinds, colors, grades and prices for immediate delivery.

Crompton - Richmond Co., Inc.
31 E. 31st Street, New York.

FELTEEN

resembles Felt in appearance and wearing qualities, but

EXCELS IN VALUE!

Denzer-Nathan
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WONDER of WONDERS

Juniors' Misses' and Ladies' Poplin Suit $10.00
and Velour Coat $8.75
Plush Collar

IRVING FINKELSTEIN
THE HOUSE OF LIVE WIRES
POPULAR PRICED COATS & SUITS
12-14-16 WEST 32ND ST., NEW YORK

DRESSES

of Serge, Satin, Crepe de Meteor and Taffeta at
$6.75 to $12.75

Juilliards and Botany Serges only

BRONNER BROS AND HADRA

18 W. 27th St.

COME UP

And see my F and H Broadcloth Suit, fancy trimmed,
$16.50

M. KANANACK
129 West 27th St.
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BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING WEAR

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen,
38-40 WEST 32D STREET.

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Twill Backs *Best Dyes*
All Widths *All Shades*

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SATIN IMPERIAL

Sumptuous Quality
Superb Appearance
Moderate in Price

All the charming changeable combinations and every color that finds favor in the eyes of Fashion.

Immediate Delivery

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.,
114-120 East 23d St.
Tel. Gramercy 6204.

CHRISTMAS THANKSGIVING HALLOWEEN

Buyers, Attention! All ready with a store just chuck full of Novelties for the holidays; 10,000 different numbers to select from. Goods are in the house now, and if you desire, immediate shipment can be made.

Glass Balls, Christmas Trees, Tinsel, Candles, Garlands, Pumpkin Lanterns, Witches, Black Cats, Turkey Gobblers, Snapping Mottoes, Paper Hats, Noise Makers, Celluloid Novelties, Kewpies, Metal Novelties, China Favors, Dinner and Tally Cards, Fancy Boxes, Mechanical Toys, Dolls, Jack Horner Pies, Flags, Paper Bells, Souvenirs for Openings.

B. SHACKMAN & CO.

906 Broadway, 20th and 21st Sts. New York City

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS

Style for style, quality for quality, value for value, HA-KU-RA Silk Waists cannot be excelled within the price range of

$18.00 to $36.00 DOZEN

See them!

HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB

JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1270 BROADWAY NEW YORK

COATS and SUITS

First Showing Now Ready

DEPENDABLE GARMENTS
CLEVER NEW DESIGNS

MUTUAL GARMENT CO.

16-18-20 West 32d Street
NEW YORK

Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.

SPECIALISTS ON

$5.50 to $13.50 — All Wool French — $5.50 to $13.50

SERGE DRESSES

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG

129-133 WEST 27th STREET

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NEW FALL SHOWING OF DECORATIVE ART NOVELTIES.

SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
49-53 East 21st St.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COAT AND SUIT HOUSE OF BIG VALUES

Dooring and Millikaas Broadcloth Suit, yarn dyed, Satin lined..... $11.50

Desirable
Public Utility
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Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Electric Auto-Lite Corp.
Gold 6% Notes

Secured by collateral having a market value of more than three times the amount of these Notes.

Annual income from earnings and dividends places these notes in an exceptional position.

One-year Notes yielding over
6.75%
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7.00%

Send for complete descriptive Circular AG-134

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
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Tax Exempt
in New York State
$100,000
City of
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Registered 5s
Due 1922-1926 inclusive
Price on application
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Government and Municipal
Bonds
Yield 5¼% to 6½%
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Send for circular A-63
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

To Yield Over 7%
Chesapeake & Ohio
Convertible 4½s
Due February, 1930.

Prices of good bonds have depreciated in many cases to the lowest point in their history due to market conditions of supply and demand and not to shrinkage of real security value.

There is nothing to indicate that the future will detrimentally affect the real value of good bonds.

Therefore the investor who hesitates to buy now and prefers to wait until "conditions are more settled" will find that the settling of these conditions will quickly make prices return to their former levels.

The shrewd investor buys when others wait.

Blodget & Co.
34 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST. Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Marine Shares Lead in Activity and Strength in an Irregular Market.

Although there was a slight increase in activity on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, the market is still looking on at the important war developments at Washington without attempting to discount their ultimate results. Most of the dealings yesterday were based on conditions created by the traders themselves and had to do with expectations of corporation happenings that are independent of price fixing or Government control of industries. Thus, in General Motors the professionals turned bearish, following the unofficial action taken by the Exchange authorities to defeat the purposes of a pool which had sought to corner enough of the floating supply to embarass the short interest. With the prospect of being able to borrow the stock freely again, traders resumed their selling, with the result that the price broke from 115¼ at the opening to 110¾, from which figure it recovered to 112⅝, or within 3¼ of the previous closing price. There was greater activity yesterday in the Marine shares than in United States Steel, with transactions totaling nearly 70,000 shares in Marine common alone. This issue advanced a full point to 33¼, while the preferred moved up ½ on reports that interests close to the company have been accumulating the stock. Marine is one of the comparatively few issues regarding whose future under peace conditions the Street entertains no doubt. It has advantages as a peace stock that account for the large interest being built up in it by traders who are fearful that something may come, after all, out of the sporadic peace suggestions.

The Street is beyond being thrown into panicky conditions with each new outcropping of the peace stories. The Pope's proposals were taken as possibly the forerunner of the beginning of a serious exchange of views looking to the end of the war. The impression in banking cirles seems to be that while the proposition put out from Rome may serve to bring more practical offers from the Teutonic nations, there is not likely to result any immediate counter suggestions from the Allies, who have everything to gain by continuing the struggle which had begun to yield important gains. The advance on Lens, begun months ago, is apparently near enough to accomplishment to promise an early victory of far-reaching significance. The market is governed by the expectation that with every day showing an increase in the advantage of the Allies, the successive steps toward peace will be so plainly indicated that security holders will have ample warning before that happy event materializes.

Yesterday's market was again highly irregular, but with the list displaying on the whole a fair degree of strength. Steel common got down to 122⅞, but closed with an advance of 1⅛, and numerous other issues, notably Bethlehem, Smelters, Corn Products, Great Northern Ore certificates, and Industrial Alcohol, made satisfactory gains.

The successive steps which the Government is taking to control necessities and prevent their dissipation through waste and to check excessive price advances due to competitive buying are regarded complacently by traders. It is recognized that the crisis justifies all of the measures that are being taken to keep prices within bounds.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Threatened Labor Trouble Affects Home Rail Issues.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The stock market had a satisfactory tendency today. Home rails were dull owing to threatened labor trouble, but the offerings were unimportant. The demand for Mexican securities exceeded the supply and Scandinavian issues were strong. South American railways receded on unfavorable traffic returns. Oil and shipping shares rallied.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were steady. The national receipts were smaller last week and the falling off is attributed to the holidays. The Treasury bills issued amounted to £46,441,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Renewals	3½
Low	3	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4¼@4¼	Sixty days	4¾@5
Ninety days	4¼@4¾	Ninety days	5 @5¼
Four months	4¾@5	Four months	5¼@5½
Five months	5	Five months	5½
Six months	5	Six months	5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3	@3¼
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½	@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½	@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¼	
4 to 6 months	4½	@5
Other Names.		
4 to 6 months	5¼	@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.78½	5.78½	5.78½	—.00¼
Cables	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½	—.00¾
Rubles—				
Demand	20.85	20.75	20.80	—.05
Cables	20.95	20.85	20.90	—.05

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8660	London	4.7655	4.75½
5.1823	Paris	5.78½	5.77½
	China—		
	Hongkong	68.50	68.60
	Peking	105.50	105.625
	Shanghai	99.00	99.125
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.85
40.10	Holland	41.75	41.93¾
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.42¾	7.41¾
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.125	51.25
	Yokohama	51.125	51.125
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	20.80	20.90
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.12½	33.25
	Copenhagen	30.00	30.12½
	Christiania	30.50	30.62½
19.295	Spain	22.60	22.75
	South America—		
42.41	Rio	25.875	26.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.25	43.375
5.1826	Switzerland	4.45	4.43

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $508,989,460; balance, $36,797,573; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $868,526; Federal Reserve credit balance, $16,442,283.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44d, up 1⅛; in New York, 86¾c, up 3c; Mexican dollar, 67¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs receipts	$7,161,550	$22,968,980
Ord. int rev	21,925,961	72,821,921
Income tax	2,029,083	11,507,944
Miscellaneous	2,820,288	10,394,268
Total receipts	$33,936,885	$117,692,814
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	79,238,880	208,771,902
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	83,732,963	260,511,668
Expenditures	113,165,745	$321,464,770

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	515,242	813,824	982,500
Year to date	119,389,527	99,359,328	88,303,474

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12⅜	14½	200	Advance Rumely	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
5¼	5½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	4½	100	Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
29⅝	29½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ½
90	91	100	Am. Agr. Chemical	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
95	95¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar	94¾	95	94¾	95	+1
48¾	48	1,000	Am. Can	46½	46½	46	45⅞	...
75½	76	100	Am. Car & F'dry	75½	75½	75½	75⅝	...
13⅞	14	1,100	Am. Hide & Leath	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
65½	66	1,100	Am. Hide & L. pf	65¾	66½	64½	65¾	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	100	Am. Ice	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
60	60¼	3,000	Am. International	61	61¼	60	60	—1
28⅜	28½	7,400	Am. Linseed	27½	28¾	27½	28½	+1
64	64½	800	Am. Linseed pf	63½	64	63¾	64	+ ¼
70	71	500	Am. Locomotive	70½	70½	70	70½	+ ⅜
103	103	100	Am. Loco. pf	104	104	104	104	...
102¾	102⅞	6,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅜	103	101⅜	102⅜	+1⅜
112½	113	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	113	113	113	113	—1
70	71	100	Am. Steel F'dries	70	70	70	70	+ ½
121⅝	122	300	Am. Sugar Refin	122	122	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅝
54	54¾	4,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	54	54½	53⅝	54	...
119⅝	120	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	— ⅛
92½	...	100	Do sub. rcts.3d pd	92½	92¾	92½	92½	— ⅛
52½	53¼	200	Am. Woolen	52¾	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
97⅞	98½	300	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98½	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
39	40	200	Am. Writ. Paper pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
76½	76¾	3,500	Anaconda Copper	75¾	76⅞	75¼	76⅝	+ ⅞
...	...	100	As.Dry Goods 2d pf	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	—2⅝
99½	100	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛
14	15	100	Atl., Birm. & At	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1
105	106	2,600	Atl. Gulf & W. I	106½	107¼	104½	105½	— ⅛
71	71¼	1,000	Baldwin Loco	70⅝	71⅝	70⅜	71⅛	+ ⅜
99¾	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	...
69½	69⅝	200	Balt. & Ohio	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
69	69¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
106	106⅝	200	Barrett Co	106⅜	106⅜	106½	106½	— ⅝
106	196¾	22	Do., odd lot	106⅜	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	...
117	122	800	Bethlehem Steel	118½	118½	115½	118½	+2
115¼	115½	52,700	B.Steel class B tcfs	114	115½	112	113½	+1⅝
60½	61	400	Brklyn Rap. Trans	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
10⅝	11⅛	500	Bruns. T. & Ry.Sec	11¼	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
37½	38	200	Butte & Superior	38	38	38	38	—1
19	19¼	300	California Petrol	18½	19	18½	19	—1
19	19½	50	Do., odd lot	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	...
49½	50½	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
160	161	200	Canadian Pacific	160½	160½	160¼	160½	+ ½
84	85	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	84	84	80	84	+ ¾
52	53	400	Central Foundry pf	52	53	52	53	+2
93	93¼	3,800	Central Leather Co	92¾	93⅜	92½	93	+ ¼
114	116	40	Cent. & S. Am. Tel	114	114	114	114	...
35½	36¾	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	36½	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
60	60¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ⅜
10¼	10½	200	Chi. Great Western	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	...
31½	33½	100	Chi. Great W. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+1⅛
66⅝	67¼	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	67⅛	67¼	67	67	— ⅛
106	108	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
100	110	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	109½	109½	109	109	— ¼
32⅜	32⅝	600	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	...
70½	71	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	71¼	71¼	71	71	...
53½	56	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	56½	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	20	600	Chile Copper	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
56	56¼	1,800	Chino Copper	55⅞	56¼	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅞	600	Colorado Fuel & Ir	49¼	49¼	49	49	...
43¼	43¾	5,500	Columbia Gas & El	43¾	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅛
107½	108	800	Consolidated Gas	107½	108	107½	108	+ ½
35¾	35⅞	18,500	Corn Prod. Refin	33¾	35⅝	33½	35⅝	+1⅝
98	99½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
81	81¼	6,600	Crucible Steel	80⅞	81⅝	80¼	81¼	— ⅛
38½	39	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
192	195	700	Cuban Am. Sugar	196	196	195	195	...
29⅝	29⅞	20,800	Distillers Securities	28½	30½	28¼	29⅝	+1⅝
30	31	500	Elk Horn Coal	30¼	30¾	30	30	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅝	300	Erie	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
36½	37½	100	Erie 1st pf	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	...
37½	38	400	Gaston, Will. & W	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1
207	219	200	General Chemical	210	210	210	210	—11
36	40	100	General Cigar	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
112¼	112⅝	10,200	Gen. Mot. t. cfs	115¼	115¼	110¾	112⅝	—3¼
104⅜	105	100	Goodrich pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅝
106	106½	600	Great Northern pf	106½	106½	106	106	— ⅝
36¼	36¼	28,240	Gt. N. ctfs. for o. p	34	36⅝	34	36⅛	+2⅛
40½	41	100	Greene-Can.Cop.x d	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
38⅝	39¼	100	Haskell & Barker	39	39	39	39	...
56	56⅛	2,600	Inspiration Copper	55⅜	56¼	55⅜	56	+ ⅛
55⅛	56½	12	Interboro Con. pf	55⅛	55½	55½	55½	...
57½	58	100	Int. Agric. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	71,200	Int. Mer. Marine	32¾	34⅝	32⅝	33¼	+1
92⅝	92⅝	31,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	92⅜	93⅝	92	92½	+ ½
40¼	40½	4,000	Int. Nickel	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40½	+ ¼
103	103	100	Int. Nickel pf	103	103	103	103	...
38	38	100	Int. Paper	35	35	35	35	...
21½	21½	300	Kan. City Southern	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
43	...	700	Kennecott Copper	43	43¼	43	43⅛	— ⅛
90⅝	91	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	91	91½	90⅝	90⅞	— ⅛
97	99	100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98	...
...	...	1,900	Liggett & Myers rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
111	114	200	Liggett & Myers pf	112	112	112	112	...
124	125	200	Louisville & Nashv	124	124¼	124	124½	+ ⅛
78½	82	100	Mackay Co	80	80	80	80	...
30¾	30⅞	2,600	Maxwell Motors	30⅜	31	30¼	30¾	—1⅜
67	67⅜	200	Maxwell M. 1st pf	66	67¼	66	67¼	+1¼
22¼	22½	900	Maxwell M. 2d pf	22¼	22⅝	21⅜	22¼	+1
96½	96½	2,100	Mexican Petroleum	96	97⅜	96	96	+ ⅜
38	38	800	Miami Copper	37¾	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
57½	58	1,100	Midvale Steel	57½	58	57½	58	+ ¼
32¼	32½	600	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
90	90	200	Montana Power	88½	88½	88	88	— ⅝
35⅜	35⅛	300	National Cond. & Eng	35¾	36¼	35⅝	35¾	...
42⅜	42⅝	800	Nat. En. & Stamp	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
54	55	200	National Lead	55	55	54¼	54¾	— ⅜
22⅜	23	400	Nevada Con. Cop	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
87	88	4,000	New York Central	88	88	86⅞	87	—1
34½	34⅝	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
120	121	100	Norfolk & Western	121	121	121	121	— ⅜
103½	103½	900	Northern Pacific	104½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
105	106	1,300	Nova Scotia St. & C	106	106	105	106	+ ½
55⅜	56⅛	1,100	Ohio Cities G. tcfs	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56½	+ ⅛
50⅜	52	1,800	Ohio Fuel Supply	50⅜	52	50⅜	52	+1⅝
5½	6	400	Ontario Mining	5½	6¼	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	28½	1,500	Pacific Mail	28¼	28½	28	28	...
52⅜	52½	100	Pennsyl. Railroad	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
74¼	74¼	200	People's G., Chi	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
18	19	200	Pere Marquette	18	19	18	19	— ½
36	38	300	Philadelphia Co	36	38	36	36	...
39	39¼	200	Pierce Arrow	39½	39¾	39½	39½	...
97⅞	98½	100	Pierce Arrow pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	55¾	600	Pitts. Coal tr. ctfs	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
30⅝	31¼	800	Pitts. & West Va	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
66¼	66¾	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
25¼	25½	700	Pond Cr. C. t. c	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
71¾	72	400	Pressed St. C. x. d	71¼	71¾	71	71	+ ½
98	99	100	Railway St. Sp. pf	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	...
27⅜	27½	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
93¾	94	1,500	Reading	94	94¼	93¾	94	...
90	90¼	5,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	89	90¾	88¾	90¼	+ ⅝
65	65¼	900	Royal Dutch t. r	65¾	65¾	65	65	+1
30¾	30¾	300	St. Louis S. W	31½	31½	31	31	— ½
11¾	12¼	400	Seaboard Air Line	12	12	11¾	12	...
41½	42	1,100	Sinclair Oil	42	42	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
95	95¼	1,100	Southern Pacific	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	+ ¼
186	187	200	So. Porto R. Sugar	186	186	182	182	—3
28½	28⅞	3,700	Southern Railway	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ¼
58½	58⅝	731	So. Railway pf	58½	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	53½	3,100	Studebaker Co	52¼	53½	52	53½	+ ⅝
45½	45½	100	Superior Steel	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
18	18	400	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
185	187	400	Texas Co	185	187	185	186¾	...
19¾	20	3,900	Texas Co. rights	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Third Avenue	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1½
77¼	78¼	45,200	Tobacco Products	77¼	77¼	74⅝	76¼	— ⅝
105	106	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
10½	11¼	200	Un. Bag & Paper	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
137¼	137½	1,500	Union Pacific	137¼	137½	137	137½	+ ½
79⅝	80	100	Union Pacific pf	79¼	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛	+ ½
43¼	44	300	United Alloy Steel	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½	— ½
124¾	125	15,000	Un. Cigar Stores	126	126	123¼	124½	+ ½
94	95	1,600	Un. Dyewood pf	94	94½	93	94½	+ ½
134	135¼	8,437	United Fruit	136	136	134½	135½	—1
7½	9¼	300	Un. Rys. Invest	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	—1¼
7½	9¼	50	Do odd lot	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
...	19½	100	U. Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18	18	—1
162¾	163	4,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	162¾	163	162	162¾	...
100	105	100	U. S. Ind. Al. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+1⅝
64⅝	64⅝	3,900	U. S. Rubber	65¾	65¾	64¾	64½	— ½
57	58¼	200	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ⅛
123	124½	1,900	U. S. Steel	123	124½	122¾	124½	+ ⅛
117¾	118	500	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	118	117⅝	118	+ ⅛
105	105¾	1,900	Utah Copper	104⅝	106	104¾	105½	+ ⅛
39¾	40	100	Va.-Caro. Chem	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	400	Wabash pf A	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
45	48	100	Western Pacific pf	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
19¾	20	100	Western Maryland	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	800	Westingh. E. & M	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	Wheel. & Lake E	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
66	67	400	Wilson & Co	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
31¾	31¾	1,400	Willys-Overland	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛

TO EXPAND TRUCK OUTPUT.

Maxwell Motors Plans to Use Part of Chalmers Plant.

The Maxwell Motor Company is negotiating for the lease of the Chalmers Motors Corporation's plant at Detroit for the purpose of expanding its output of motor trucks. In banking quarters familiar with the affairs of the two companies it was said yesterday that the proposal had not yet developed beyond a tentative stage, and it is understood that its consummation will depend largely on truck orders the Maxwell company gets from the Government.

The arrangement, if carried out, will not interfere with the production of Chalmers automobiles. The plant is larger than the Chalmers management can utilize under its present manufacturing schedule, and would supply room enough for the Maxwell enterprise as well. Presumably, a working agreement between the companies would result in the lowering of costs for both trucks and passenger cars, as overhead charges could be reduced substantially.

An official statement by the Maxwell company relative to the passing of the common and second preferred stock dividends, indicated plans for increased production in the current fiscal year. It was thought best to conserve cash resources, the statement said, partly to provide a larger inventory of raw materials. The company's motor truck business is said to be expanding rapidly, and, according to the statement, sales contracts for automobiles for the current year have been closed to a greater total than last year. Profits in the year ended July 31 were in the neighborhood of $5,400,000, without reservation being made for the excess profits tax.

PITTSBURGH TICKER BACK.

Stock Exchange Decides Carelessness Penalty Has Been Paid.

Secretary Ely of the New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday that the Governors of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, having petitioned for the restoration of their ticker service, of which they were deprived by order of the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Quotations, the petition had been granted, and the ticker, which, as announced on Tuesday, had been removed from the Pittsburgh Exchange, would be restored.

"The ticker was removed from the Pittsburgh Exchange because of evidence that through carelessness, quotations had been permitted to leak out to bucket shops," said Mr. Ely. "There was no evidence of anything worse than carelessness on the part of the Pittsburgh Exchange itself, but with the thousands of tickers on the New York Exchange service, great care has to be exercised. They have promised to be more careful in the future, and it was decided that the temporary removal of the ticker would be sufficient warning to them. In the past we have found that the removal of the ticker, even when it is put back again immediately, has always been sufficient to cause offenders against the rules to mend their ways."

A New Poor's Manual.

A new Poor's Manual of Industrials for 1917 has been issued, with statistics of the industrial companies revised to Aug. 1. The book is the largest of its kind and contains the latest income accounts and balance sheets of all of the important companies. The information is particularly timely in view of the many changes worked in the finances of the corporations by the forced development of the last year.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.73	70.49	70.60	...
25 Industrials	90.84	89.81	90.49	+ .27
50 stocks	80.78	80.15	80.54	+ .13

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 15	80.78	80.15	80.54	+ .13
Aug. 14	81.26	80.26	80.41	— .52
Aug. 13	81.18	80.40	80.93	+ .52
Aug. 11	80.83	80.20	80.41	— .01
Aug. 10	80.87	80.12	80.40	— .43
Aug. 9	81.03	80.23	80.83	+ .41
Aug. 8	81.49	80.27	80.42	—1.13

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.07	Aug. 6	80.12	Aug. 10	80.54
1916	88.72	Aug. 23	83.45	Aug. 3	87.84
1915	78.79	Aug. 17	78.18	Aug. 28	77.54
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	71.65	Aug. 15	68.85	Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.66	Aug. 14	81.92	Aug. 1	83.47
1911	82.34	Aug. 1	73.40	Aug. 20	73.77

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.54
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	87.39

Full Years.

1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.23
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 15	82.73	—.01	Aug. 8	82.77	+.02
Aug. 14	82.74	—.03

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COTTON GOES LOWER AFTER BRISK RALLY

Weakening Conditions Control at the Close After Much Irregularity.

CROP NEWS FAVORABLE

Bad Prospects In Texas, Dealers Believe, Are More Than Offset by Conditions Elsewhere.

The cotton market yesterday showed considerable irregularity, and on the whole was lower, closing 14 to 22 points under the final figures of Tuesday. At one time the market represented a loss of 45 to 48 points, compared with the previous day's closing quotations, but from this low level, reached during the afternoon, there was an active rally which carried prices in some instances a shade above the previous close, followed by weakening conditions again in the last few minutes.

Regarding crop conditions sentiment was mainly bearish, on the idea that whatever unfavorable prospects existed in Texas, south of Waco, were more than made up in a promising outlook over the remainder of the belt. Further peace comment, based on a resolution offered in the Senate, confused sentiment and caused a very erratic market. As to the peace proposals in circulation on Tuesday, there was an almost unanimous impression that they would not amount to much. At the same time many who have closely followed the trend of foreign peace news in the last few months felt that they at least pointed toward a definite peace program on the part of Germany that would develop progressively until it reached a basis acceptable to the Allies.

The most important feature of crop news was the weekly weather and crop report of the Government which was considered as generally very favorable. It noted an almost entire absence of rain in the cotton-growing districts of Texas during the week just ended, except in the Red River Valley counties and the rainfall was heavy to excessive in Oklahoma. Cotton made good growth in the latter State, however, and was fruiting well.

The report noted marked improvement in South Carolina and continued improvement in North Carolina; in fact, was especially favorable in all States east of the Mississippi. It said the weevil damage had been kept down and was serious only in limited districts.

Private advices regarding crop prospects were somewhat mixed, one dispatch asserting that in the entire Memphis territory the crop was so late that it had matured very little and that deterioration was expected soon. On the other hand, advices from Alabama were to the effect that the crop was opening rapidly and that the yield promised to be highly satisfactory as the season had been propitious and the weevil damage was insignificent. The situation in Texas gave rise to a number of unfavorable reports, one of which, from Waco, said that the best informed men there were asserting that under favorable conditions the State would not make over 3,000,000 bales. Some hope was held out by the Government forecast which indicated cloudy conditions over Texas and possibly showers in the western part of the State.

The census report had little effect on the market. It showed that in July, 341,496 bales had been consumed in this country, against 489,528 last year and in the twelve months ended July 31, a total of 6,801,188 bales, against 6,397,613 last year. The quantity on hand on July 31 in consuming establishments was 1,498,939 bales, against 1,632,245 last year, and in public storage and at compresses, 888,117, against 1,107,467 last year. Linters not included above were 84,387 bales consumed during July.

Exports for the day were 39,412 bales making 144,030 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
Aug....	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.40
Sept....	25.45	25.55	25.45	25.50	25.65
Oct....	25.35	25.37	24.92	25.15@25.18	25.30
Nov....	...	...	...	24.99	25.20
Dec....	25.18	25.23	24.72	24.90@25.00	25.20
Jan....	25.08	25.22	24.73	24.99@25.00	25.18
March..	25.23	25.38	24.85	25.15@25.17	25.35
April...	...	...	...	25.18	25.40
May....	25.35	25.35	25.07	25.29	25.48
July....	25.21	25.21	25.21	25.38	25.56

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 26.70 cents for middling upland. The Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27¼c.; New Orleans, 25¾c.; Savannah, 26c.; Augusta, 25.38c.; Memphis, 26¾c., and Houston, 27¼c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	6,880	7,286	10,692
Exports	39,412	.....	15,096
Port stocks.....	481,067	568,715	456,760
N. Y. arrivals....	1,958	3,039	5,077
N. Y. stocks.....	47,559	47,523	60,139

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 40 points advance; mid-upland, 19.95d. Sales, 4,000; American, 3,000. Imports, nil. Futures, 40 points higher; August-September, 18.37; October-November, 17.65; January-February, 17.00; March-April, 16.82.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross....	$8,283,465	$5,076,914	$1,206,551
Net aft. tax...	1,206,577	1,488,987	*280,410
6 mos. gross..	35,896,340	31,062,751	4,845,589
Net aft. tax...	9,259,516	9,489,009	*229,493

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

UNION NATURAL GAS CORPORATION for six months ended June 30—

Six months gross	$4,828,849
Net after taxes	2,861,023
Balance after dividends	1,740,013

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT and subsidiary companies, eliminating inter-company items, (based upon earnings officially reported by subsidiary companies;) for July—

	1917.	1916.	Increase
Gross earnings	$388,002	$326,707	$61,294
Net earnings..	130,019	129,840	179
Gross income..	140,363	130,164	10,199
Net income...	56,142	61,348	*5,205
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	30,185	35,391	*5,205
For twelve months ended July 31—			
Gross earnings	4,844,883	3,674,096	670,267
Net earnings..	1,594,444	1,508,470	85,974
Gross income.	1,637,635	1,520,850	116,784
Net income....	714,554	753,975	*39,620
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	402,870	442,491	*39,620

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio.	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.10	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Canadian North...	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	5.00	5.10
Ches. & Ohio....	1917-'27	4½	5.50	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.90	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.08	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.80	5.20
Cuba Railroad ..	1917-'26	6	6.20	5.10
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	5.08	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.80	5.25
Illinois Central..	1917-'26	4½@5	5.08	4.85
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	4.98	4.70
Michigan Central.	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1917-'22	5	6.25	5.30
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.10	5.20
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Nort. & Western.	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'54	4½@5	5.70	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.60
St. Louis S. W..	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L....	1917-'26	5	5.60	5.10
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	5.20	4.90
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.40	5.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	...	62.75	63.50	...
Lead	10.75	11.00	10.75	11.00
Spelter	8.70	...	8.70	...
Antimony	*15.00	*15.50	*15.00	*15.50
Quicksilver	115.00	...	115.00	...
Aluminium	*50.00	...	*50.00	...
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27@27½c, carload lots, spot delivery, 26½@26c, third quarter, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	244	0	0	242	5	0
Tin, futures	242	5	0	238	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The effects of the Food Commission are already being felt in the wheat market, and apparently the trade believes that a much lower level of values than has prevailed recently is to be established. At any rate, holders were more desirous of selling, and cash prices both in the Northwest and in the Southwest experienced a sharp break, losing 15 to 20 cents from Tuesday's quotation. Crop accounts continue favorable, but have no bearing on values. The local cash market was easier; No. 2 red quoted at $2.32 and No. 2 hard at $2.02, cost, insurance and freight export. Exporters were said to have taken about 50,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close. Year.
September	2.06	2.00	2.00	1.41	

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CORN.

Sentiment in the corn market is still divided, but during yesterday's session the price for the new crop positions was easier, closing with net losses of ¾c to 1c cent. The record price for hogs is looked upon as a strong bull feature in corn, as farmers are not expected to sell their cash corn at lower prices than they can turn it into hogs. The local cash market was firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.04½ and No. 2 mixed at $2.02½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Yr.
December ...	1.15⅞	1.15	1.15	1.16⅝	71¼
May	1.13⅝	1.12¼	1.12½	1.13⅝	74⅝

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were not important, but the undertone was easier in sympathy with corn. Receipts at primary points were again liberal, and the increasing movement has disturbed those who have been taking a bullish stand on the belief that transportation facilities were against heavy receipts. The local cash market was weak, standard quoted at 79½@80c.; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79c; No. 4 white, 77@78c; fancy clipped white, 81c; ordinary clipped white, 78@79c, nominal, in elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Yr.
September	58	57¼	57¾	57⅛	43⅝
December	58	57⅝	57⅝	57¾	40½
May	61¼	60⅝	60⅞	61⅝	49⅝

PROVISIONS.

An advance to the 18-cent level for live hogs, a new high record, and the peace talk had a further stimulating influence on the provision list, and prices advanced with a fairly active demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 5,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Sept.	22.85	22.75	22.82	22.67	13.45
Oct.	23.02	22.87	22.97	22.82	13.47
Ribs—					
Sept.	23.90	23.75	23.85	23.67	14.25
Oct.	23.67	23.42	23.60	23.40	13.95
Pork—					
Sept.	43.20	43.00	43.20	42.90	28.65
Oct.	43.20	43.00	43.15	42.90	25.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp upturn in lard and the record price for live hogs brought about renewed buying in the cottonseed oil market, and prices were strong, closing with net gains of 14 to 30 points. Total sales were 35,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	15.20@	14.80
August	15.55	15.35	15.50@15.75	15.20
September	15.63	15.45	15.58@15.60	15.32
October	15.58	15.40	15.49@15.50	15.31
November	15.26	15.13	15.16@15.20	15.01
December	15.18	15.10	15.15@15.19	14.99
January	15.25	15.09	15.17@15.20	15.00
February	15.19	15.18	15.16@15.21	15.02
March	15.35	15.17	15.28@15.31	15.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was higher yesterday on scattered buying promoted by the renewed talk of peace prospects and reports of some improvement in trade demand. Closing prices showed a net advance of 6 to 8 points. Sales were reported of 39,250 bags.

The market was irregular at the opening with prices 2 points lower to 4 points higher. Near months were relatively easy under further liquidation, but this was mostly in the way of exchanges, and September rallied to 7.70, or 4 points above Tuesday's closing figures. Later active months sold 11 to 12 points net higher, with May touching 8.28. The close was a little off from the best under realizing. A little improvement was reported in spot demand, but prices were unchanged on the basis of 9½ for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	7.68@7.70	7.60
September	7.70	7.65	7.72@7.74	7.66
October	..	..	7.79@7.81	7.72
November	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.78
December	7.96	7.84	7.91@7.94	7.85
January	..	..	7.98@8.00	7.92
February	..	..	8.05@8.07	7.99
March	8.18	8.10	8.13@8.15	8.06
April	..	..	8.18@8.20	8.11
May	8.28	8.20	8.23@8.25	8.16
June	..	..	8.29@8.31	8.22
July	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.28

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market ruled sensitive, and, after opening at advances of 6 to 14 points, there were wide fluctuations, with trading very unsettled. Recent sellers became active buyers, and short covering sent values at the close 9 to 20 points net higher, with sales for the day 9,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.35@6.45	6.20
September	6.26	6.15	6.25@6.27	6.09
October	6.08	5.96	6.05@6.07	5.88
November	5.81	5.72	5.81@5.82	5.61
December	5.48	5.36	5.46@5.47	5.33
January	5.03	4.97	5.00@5.02	4.91
February	4.85	4.84	4.86@4.88	4.76
March	4.87	4.82	4.86@4.88	4.76
April	..	..	4.88@4.90	4.78
May	..	..	4.90@4.92	4.80
June	..	..	4.92@4.94	4.82
July	..	..	4.94@4.96	4.84

The local market for refined sugar was unchanged at 8.40 to 9.15 for fine granulated, although two Philadelphia refiners reduced prices 25 points, to the basis of 8.75 for fine granulated. Business was again light, but this was due more to the inability of refiners to handle the business than to any lack of demand. Raw sugar ruled very quiet but steady, with buyers and sellers more or less apart. There was a sale, however, of 10,000 bags August shipment Cubas at 6.25 free on board, equal to about 6⅝ cost and freight, New York. This sugar went to Galveston. There was a rumor that Cubas, August, and September shipment, had sold at 6¼ cost and freight, but there was no full confirmation of such sales having been made. September shipment Cubas were available at 6½ cost and freight, and August could be had at 6⅝ cost and freight, with the possibility that 6¼ cost and freight, could be obtained for August shipment. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 7.52c; molasses, 6.64c; cost and freight, 6¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,073 packages. Increased activity and a somewhat higher and firm market for all grades of table butter. Large sales of extras at 41c and some business reported at the close at 41¼c. Quite strong demand for qualities from 38½@40¼c. Renovated doing a little better, and ladles and packing stock steadier. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 41¼@42¼c; extras, (92 score,) 41c@41¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39¼@40¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@39c; thirds, 36½@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¾@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 38½@39¾c; State, dairy, tubs, finest 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 35@37½c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 35@36½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 34½c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 32½@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,212 cases. There is continued scarcity of high quality fresh gathered eggs and prices are fully sustained with a prompt demand for all lots showing a fair to large proportion fit for the best class of trade. Medium and lower qualities are still freely offered and have very irregular and widely ranging value. High grades of dirties and checks in light supply and firmer; undergrades freely offered at easy prices. Nearby white eggs in light supply. Fancy newlaid heat free stock very scarce and commanding extreme prices; undergrades move slowly with a wide range. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 42c; extra firsts, 40@41c; firsts, 37@39c; seconds, 34@36c; thirds and poorer, 28@33c; dirties, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@30c; undergrades, 15@27c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37@37½c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34½@35½c; refrigerator, State whites, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@54c; ordinary to good, 42@51c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@52c; poor to fair, 35@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 43@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c.

COTTON FLUCTUATION LIMIT

Price May Not Rise or Fall More Than 3 Cents in a Day.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday approved an amendment to the rules providing for a restriction in price fluctuations. The new rule, which is to be known as "No. 30," reads:

"To avoid abnormal fluctuations of price caused by conditions created by the European war and injurious speculation incident thereto trades for future delivery in any one month shall during any one day not be made at prices varying more than 3 cents per pound above or below the closing bid price of such month of the preceding business session of the exchange. Nor shall trades in any month be made in any one day at an advance of more than 3 cents a pound above the lowest previous price for such month on that day, nor at a decline of more than 3 cents per pound below the highest previous price for such month on that day. For the purposes of this rule the closing price shall be not less than the minimum price prescribed herein. This rule shall be in effect during the period of the war and for such period after the declaraton of peace as the Board of Managers may hereafter determine."

The new rule becomes effectve on Aug. 27.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The feature of the week in the steel trade is the increase of orders from Government sources, which the manufacturers are accepting without a definite understanding in regard to prices. Much of this steel is for the Allies abroad. In domestic lines dullness continues chiefly because of uncertainty over the price-fixing schedule. The draft is reported to be making heavy inroads upon workers in the steel and iron trades, causing considerable concern among employers who are already short of labor. The Iron Age says:

Without taking a final position on the question of selling to the Allies at the same prices as to the Government, steel manufacturers have accepted orders from officials at Washington this week applying on 10,000 tons of annealed wire and 20,000 tons of wire rods for Italy, prices to be fixed after the Trade Commission's findings are made up. When these Italian inquiries first appeared some weeks ago 4.50 was quoted on the wire and $85 on the rods.

While the general question is in abeyance, it is understood that some steel interests have expressed a willingness to take business from the Government at prices to be determined later, even though the material is for an ally.

For the American Army in France a 20,000-ton inquiry for 25-pound rails has come out for use in portable tracks. Unlike the recent contracts for 150,000 tons of 80-pound sections, no price is fixed, but bids are asked. Contrary to reports, none of the 80-pound rails were refused by the mills, but on two of the lots, concerning which a question was raised as to price, orders to go ahead with the rolling have not yet been given, though all these rails are wanted in six weeks.

What is generally known as to the effect of present high prices on construction is definitely indicated in the report of July bookings, representing 41.5 per cent. of the country's fabricated steel capacity. This is the smallest total reported since February, 1915.

The outcome of efforts to secure exemptions for workers in iron and steel and metal-working plants has been disappointing to employers. It is of vastly more consequence to the Government than cost finding that there be adequate working forces at coke ovens, blast furnaces, and steel works. Eastern steel company has been seriously affected by the large drafts made upon its working forces. Only special intervention from Washington, even to the extent of new legislation, seems likely to avert an acute situation.

The Iron Trade Review says:

While the iron and steel industry is carrying along in its own way a readjustment to the new and unprecedented conditions which recently have developed, proposals for even more extraordinary Government interference are looming before it. Through the Pomerene bill introduced in the Senate last week the industry faces the most radical form of Federal control yet concretely put forth. Enactment of this measure as originally drawn would place the production, sales, and distribution of products of the industry completely in the hands of the Government. The purpose of the bill apparently is to delegate to the Government greater authority in connection with the approaching determination of production cost by the Federal Trade Commission.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Atlas Powder	2	Q	Sept. 10	Aug. 31
Do pf	2	Ex	Sept. 10	Aug. 31
Beth. Steel A & B.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Cuban-Am. Sugar..	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Do	10	Ex	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Do pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Fed. Sugar Ref....	1¾	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 12
National Grocer....	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Pitts. Brew. pf....	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Do	¼	Ac	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Potomska Mills....	$1.50	Q	....	....
Do	$1	Ex	....	....
Stand. Oil of N. J.	5	Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
Wayland Oil & Gas	2	—	Sept. 11	Sept. 1
White K. Cop. pf.	100	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 17

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

10 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 600.

$5,000 Yosemite Lumber Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1919, 94.

10 shares Seattle Film Company 8 per cent cumulative preferred, $100 each, $5 per share.

20 shares Thomas & Bliss, $100 each, $50 lot.

300 shares Tropical Timber Company, Inc., common, $340 lot.

200 shares Equitable Trust Company, $100 each, $53.

CURTISS AIRPLANE CONTROL

Details of Willys-Overland Purchase of Trusteed Stock.

Further details of the manner in which the Willys-Overland Company recently acquired control of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corporation were obtained yesterday from a reliable source.

It appears that in addition to securing two out of the three voting Trustees—the Curtiss stock is all in a voting trust—the Willys-Overland Company, by selling $3,475,000 of its 7 per cent. preferred stock, authorized for issue two years ago, but since remaining in the treasury, and by giving Curtiss interests $1,600,000 worth of 6 per cent. notes maturing Aug. 1, 1918, obtained in return 24,000 shares of 7 per cent. Curtiss Aeroplane preferred at $75 a share, 60,000 shares of Curtiss Aeroplane common at $25 a share, and $1,000,000 of Curtiss ten-year 6 per cent. notes, convertible into common stock at $50 a share.

Most of this stock was deposited in the Willys-Overland Company treasury, but about 20 per cent., it is understood, has been sold to interests friendly to the present management of both companies. The purchasers of the Willys-Overland notes and stock did so under agreement not to sell inside one year from Aug. 1.

To Safeguard Bondholders.

A committee has been formed to safeguard the interests of the holders of first general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the United Railways Company of St. Louis in the controversy between the company and the city over taxes, extensions of franchise, and other questions, which is expected to result in a readjustment of the company's capitalization. The committee asks holders to notify either the St. Louis Union Trust Company or the Union Trust Company of New York of their addresses and amount of holdings. N. A. McMillen, President of the St. Louis Union Bank, is Chairman of the committee.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada and $300,000 for shipment to Spain. Gold bars to the amount of $1,000,000 were withdrawn from the Assay Office for shipment to Peru.

Engraved certificates representing new stock of the Liberty National Bank of New York will be exchanged for interim certificates on application.

H. Mercer Walker has been appointed a Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company and Herman J. Cook Treasurer. Mr. Walker has been Treasurer of the company for several years, and Mr. Cook has been advanced from the Assistant Treasurership.

Authority has been obtained from the Missouri Public Service Commission by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company to issue $6,440,000 of 5 per cent. prior lien bonds. The application states that $4,576,000 will be used to reimburse the company for moneys expended in acquisition of property and betterments of system and $1,862,000 for refunding obligations secured by lien.

Worcester, Mass., has sold $250,000 temporary notes, dated today, and maturing Nov. 7, 1917, to Bond & Goodwin at 4.04 per cent. discount plus $1.75.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that transactions in the over-the-counter stocks of the Liggett & Myers Company on Sept. 10, unless made specifically for cash, shall be ex rights; that rights may be dealt in on and after Aug. 13, and that transactions in rights must be settled on Sept. 20, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right to subscribe expires Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1917.

The Western Grocer Company has paid a common stock dividend of 10 per cent. from surplus, adding $304,000 to the outstanding common stock, making it now $2,204,000.

The Southern Montana Railroad has filed a mortgage at Spokane, Wash., in favor of the South Trust Company of Boston, securing a $500,000 bond issue for construction purposes.

The Pittsburgh Brewing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and one-quarter of 1 per cent. on account of back dividends on that issue.

The Union Trust Company of Chicago Directors have authorized an immediate application for membership in the Federal Reserve system. This is the fifth large Chicago State institution to join.

Potomska Mills of New Bedford, Mass., has declared an extra dividend of $6 per share in addition to regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share.

The American Bankers' Association will hold its annual convention in Atlantic City during the week beginning Sept. 24.

The Guaranty Trust Company announces the formation of a managing committee, headed by President Charles H. Sabin, with six Vice Presidents, whose function will be to decide all matters of current business, office policy, loan and financing negotiations, reorganizations, &c.

The statement of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the six months ended June 30, 1917, shows an increase in operating revenue of $4,843,599, but also an increase in expenses and taxes of $3,073,082, so that net revenue fell off $229,492.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil....	32	34	Iron C Pf.	17¼	18
B & Gas..	8	10	Iron Blos.	80	100
Bingham...	12⅝	12¾	Jerome V..	1⅛	1⅛
Begole	50	75	La Rose..	42	48
Bohemia...	1¼	1½	Majestic...	40	42
Boston Ely	80	83	Mex Mets.	27	29
Bos & Mon	72	74	Mol Tun...	46	50
Butte & L.	15	16	N Baltic..	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1¼
Bos Ariz..	1¾	2	N U Bing..	.50	.60
Calaveras..	3	4	Nixon	82	84
Chief Con.	2¼	2⅝	N Cornelia	18¼	18⅝
Crown R..	25	30	Nat Z & L	35	36
Con Ariz..	2½	2⅝	Ohio Cop..	1⅛	1½
Cortez	15	20	Oneco	....	45
Champ Cop	6	7	Onondaga..	30	40
Cal Corbin.	1	2	Pion'r Con	1¼	1⅞
Cal Tonopah	15	17	Rilla	2	4
E & B B..	2⅜	2½	Ray Hero.	3¾	4
Fortuna ..	5	6	S W Miami,		
Gold Lake.	2	5	full paid.	1	2
Gila C S..	10¼	10⅝	S W Miami,		
Houghton..	75	95	part paid	1	1⅜
Homa Oil..	1⅛	1¼	Truro	1¼	1½
Humboldt..	80	90	Un V Ext.	87	87½
Iron Cap..	17½	18	Yuk Gold.	1⅝	2

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Twenty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $749,400, were chartered today. They include:

Norman Button Works, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture buttons, $20,000; S. and M. and S. Norman, 1,278 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

Julius Cahn, Inc., Manhattan, moving pictures and theatricals, $50,000; J. and F. Cahn, W. Oshaughnessy, 501 Fifth Av.

The Direct Publicity Co., Inc., Manhattan, general advertising and manufacturing devices and novelties, $50,000; J. M. AHan, J. E. Powell, O. F. Ochs, 262 West 21st St.

Long Island Textile Co., Inc., Freeport, manufacture silk, linen, and all kinds textile fabrics, $9,000; W. F. and J. E. Need, M. G. Wendler, North Tonawanda.

Charles, Gilbert, Phelps Co., Inc., Valatie, general printing, publishing, and stationery business, $12,500; C. and H. G. and N. P. Wild, Valatie.

Ceramic Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ceramic products and devices, &c., $25,000; J. C. Turnbull, H. A. Pike, I. A. Call, 310 West 111th St.

Associated Import and Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and brokerage, $5,000; J. G. Gladstone, G. W. and T. Steiger, 204 Franklin St.

The Boulies Garage Co., Inc., New Rochelle, general garage business, $5,000; W. L. Cunningham, E. J. Boulle, P. A. Neff, 959 Tinton Av., Bronx.

Tiffany Never-Wind Clock Corp'n., Buffalo, manufacture electric clocks, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each; 10,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $150,000; W. C. Newcomb, F. M. Gunnison, L. L. Fisk, Buffalo.

Boulevard Clothing Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture clothing, 100 shares preferred stock $100 each, 900 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $11,500; H. T. Williams, A. Kodzeisen, A. J. Brock, 27 William St.

Safety Machinery Corp., Manhattan, clutch and brake mechanism and devices for sewing machines, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 10,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $150,000; J. J. Axilrod and H. and H. Frankel, 818 East 23d St.

Nametco Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture metal and elect

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Beckers Aniline Dye & Chemical
100 Childs Rest. Com.
10 Central R. R. of N. J.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Kentucky Block Cannel Coal
100 Penn Coal & Coke
100 R. J. Reynolds Com. & Pfd.
100 Taylor-Wharton Iron & S. Com.
50 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd
25 White Rock Water Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Canada Fdy. & Forg. Ltd.
35 Equitable Trust
100 Holly Sugar
100 Interbor. Rapid Trans. old
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
5 Liberty Bank
10 Newlin-Haines Co.
25 Phelps Dodge
100 Texas & Pacific Coal
200 White Rock Water Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

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MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
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50 Hupp Motor Pfd.	50 Atlantic Sugar Pfd.
5 Curtiss Aeroplane 8s	50 Otto Eisenlohr & Bro.
100 Atlantic Steel	100 Republic Motor Truck
20 Amer. Light & Trac.	75 Fisk Rubber

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100 Pacific Coast Com.
100 United States Worsted
100 Dayton Pow. & Lt. Com.

FOR SALE

5M Gt. Western Pow. 6s, 1925

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Common & Preferred

H. W. Johns-Manville

Common & Preferred

Edmunds & Jones

Theodore L. Bronson

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$6,000

Louisiana Oil 6s

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Amer. Gas & Electric Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

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25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

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I wish to meet parties who can finance a new and large airplane and engine factory on a solid business basis. I have organized the plant and managed one of the largest airplane companies, and can better past results. There is an enormous permanent business ahead at large profits for active producers.

M. B. HOPKINS, Williamsville, N. Y.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alpha	.04		Jacket	.10	
Alta	.05		Justice	.06	
Andes	.10		Mexican	.08	
Best & Belcher	.02		Occidental	.60	
Bullion	.01		Ophir	.08	
Caledonia	.11		Overman	.01	
Challenge Con.	.01		Potosi	.04	
Chollar	.04		Savage	.03	
Confidence	.06		Seg. Belcher	.01	
Con. Imperial	.01		Sierra Nevada	.06	
Con. Virginia	.16		Union Con	.11	
Gould & Curry	.02		Utah	.01	
Hale & Noroross	.03		Mexican dollars	.47	

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Fraction	.06
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Con	.53
Jim Butler	.30	Goldfield Merger	.05
McNamara	.14	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.12	Jumbo Extension	.30
Mizpah	.11	Kewanna	.12
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.09	Speculator	.65
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.22	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Ext	2.55½	Consolidated	.22
Tonopah Nevada	4.25	Morning Glory	.19
West End	.68	Pilot	.03
West Tonopah	.21	White Caps	1.45
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.07	Packard	.01
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.04
Florence	.13	Round Mountain	.25
		United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	6	McKinney	.10	.17
Gold Sov	4½	5½	Findlay	4	5
Dr. Jackpot	4½	Portland	.140	143	
Granite	.45	.50	Gold Cycle	.200	211
Elkton	5½	6	U. Gold M.	19¾	20½
Isabelle	9¾	9¾	Vindicator	.65	71
El Paso	.25	.29			

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP CO.

Stock all Common

$10.00 Par

Financial Statement on Request

Listed on N. Y. Curb

THE BOUGHTON COMPANY

Incorporated

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Wright Martin Aircraft Com.

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The Wizardry of the Rails.

A timely editorial by Louis Guenther in the current issue. A copy and an attractive subscription offer "A" is obtainable by writing to THE

FINANCIAL WORLD

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General Motors

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Moody Investors Service

John Moody, President.

35 Nassau Street, New York.

Notice to Holders of Bonds of BOSTON-VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

Dated April 1st, 1912.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Boston-Virginia Transportation Company Bonds, denominated Equipment Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds, of the issue dated April 1st, 1912, that under the terms of the Mortgage Deed of Trust to The Cleveland Trust Company as Trustee, securing said bonds, all of the outstanding bond numbers: Series F, Nos. 271 to 300, April 1, 1913, $30,000 Series K, Nos. 301 to 330, Oct. 1, 1918, $30,000 Series L, Nos. 331 to 349, April 1, 1919, $19,000 are hereby called for payment on October 1st, 1917, at the principal office of The Cleveland Trust Company, Euclid Avenue and East 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, when the principal and six months' interest then accrued, together with the premium of 2% of the par value of said bonds, will be paid on presentation and surrender of said bonds with all unpaid coupons attached. Interest on all such bonds will terminate October 1st, 1917.

THE CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

71 Broadway, New York, July 18th, 1917.

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Pensacola Division of this Company, the following thirty-three (33) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

4	172	266	337	506	550
50	217	277	369	508	590
77	221	285	418	519	592
122	234	295	475	534	
149	236	307	476	540	
156	254	324	481	542	

The interest on same will cease September 1st, 1917, and the principal of the bonds, plus five per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

C. E. AMBLER, Assistant Treasurer.

BOND MAN.

STREET TRADER FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH LARGE WIRE HOUSE DESIRES POSITION. SOME STOCK TRADE.

N 389 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HUBBELL, FIGGATT & CO.

The above firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

New York, Aug. 15, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held August 14, 1917, a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share (1¾%) upon the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 1917, without the closing of the transfer books.

Dated New York, August 14, 1917.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividend therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on October 1, 1917, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on September 10, 1917, without the closing of the transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated, New York, August 14, 1917.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

New York, August 14, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 10, 1917.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

A quarterly dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) was declared this day on the outstanding preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record September 12, 1917.

Checks for the payment of the dividend will be mailed. Transfer books will not be closed.

A. J. AKIN, Secretary.

New York, August 15, 1917.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
2s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
2s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '31, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100
4½s July, 1957	101¼	101¾	102
4½s June, 1965	101¼	102	101¼
4½s Nov., 1957	101¼	102¼	101¼
4½s Mar., 1963	101¼	102	101¼
4½s May, 1957	101¼	102¼	101¼
4½s Nov., 1917	90¾		90¾
4½s April, 1966	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1990-30	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅝	97⅞	97½
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅜	97¾	97⅜
4s May, 1959	93¾	94½	93¾
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	94½	93¾
4s May, 1957	93¾	94½	93¾
4s Nov., 1956	93	94	93
4s Nov., 1955	93	94	93

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1934	84	86	84
3½s May, 1954	83½	..	83¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1932	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1933	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1930-1929	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜
1,200 ‡Air Reduc.	96	93½	96
500 ‡Am L. & P.	3½	3⅜	3½
600 ‡Am Tel. & Cable	98	98	98
450 ‡Cities Serv., w. i.	29¼	•28¾	29
2,000 Curtiss Aero.	49½	47	49½
680 Emer. Phon.	6⅝	6	6¼
400 Ely-Hes.	25	24⅞	25
400 ‡Havana T.	2⅞	2½	2⅞
50 ‡ Do pf.	4	4	4
100 Inter. Rub.	11	11	11
100 ‡LakeTor. B., 1st pf.	8½	8½	8½
2,500 Mar. of Am.	3½	2⅝	3
1,400 Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	121	116	121
5,000 ‡Maxim Mu.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

STANDARD OIL

100 Anglo-Am	19½	19½	19½
70 Buckeye P.L.	103	101	103

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,000 ‡Allen Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝
15,000 ‡Barn't'O.&G.	1⅞	1½	1⅝
150,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo., (a pros.)	50	35	46
340 †Con. Mex., (a pros.)	40	40	40
3,500 ‡Cosden Oil	11	10⅞	10⅞
1,810 ‡CrossPet., (a pros.)	58	53	53
2,100 Cumb.P.& R.	1	1⅛	1
5,000 ‡Elk Basin	11⅜	11	11¼
1,500 ‡Elkland O. & G.,(a pros.)	⅝	⅜	⅜
1,260 ‡Esmeralda	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 ‡Federal Oil	5	4⅞	5
300 ‡Int. Petrol.	13¼	13	13
4,200 Kenner Oil, (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,800 ‡Knick.-Wyo.	5¼	5	5
400 ‡ Do pf	10½	10¼	10½
1,400 ‡Lost City	½	½	½
2,000 ‡Merritt Oil	40¾	39	40¼
1,700 Met. Petrol.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
30,000 ‡‡Midw. Oil	143	138	142
5,000 ‡ Do pf	1½	1½	1½
1,600 Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000 ††Ariz.-Corn., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ††Atlanta	10¼	10¼	10½
2,900 Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,100 †Bos. & Mon.	75	73	74
1,500 Butte C.& Z., v. t. ctfs.	10	9¾	9¾
600 Butte Det.	..	⅞	⅞
2,500 ††Caledonia	73	71	72
3,800 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,600 Canada Cop.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
8,000 ‡ Do rights.	10	7	7
1,000 †Cashboy	6¾	6½	6½
2,300 ‡Coco R.	11	7	7
17,000 Con.Ariz.Sm.	2¾	2½	2⅝
500 Con.-H'st'd.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,600 ‡Denbigh M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
31,600 ‡Emma Con.	67	67	67
1,000 ‡‡Gold. Sun M.	6	6	6
1,000 ††Gt. Bend	11½	11½	11½
735 Hecla Min.	9¼	9	9
2,700 ‡‡Jim Butler	85	83	85
8,000 ‡Jerome Ver., (a pros.)	1½	1½	1⅞
500 Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	..	..	..
3,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	28	27	28
3,000 ‡Jun. M. of M., (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
7,000 La R. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Louis. Cons.	1	1	1
800 ‡‡Manhat. C.	24	24	24
2,800 ‡Magnet C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ‡‡Marsh M.	15	15	15
200 Mason Val.	7	7	7
5,000 †McK.-Dar.	61	55	61
1,500 ‡Milford Cp.	2	1⅞	1½
1,100 ‡‡Mohican C.	⅛	⅛	⅛

SUBSIDIARIES.

10 Cumb. P. L.	190	190	190
10 Std. Oil, Cal.	267	267	267

OIL STOCKS.

1,500 ‡Midw. Ref.	185	179	184
1,500 ‡N. Y. Oklo.	⅝	⅝	⅝
35,000 ‡N. W. Oil	94	90	94
85,000 ††Okla. Oil	12	10	12
5,000 †† Do pf	50	48	50
3,100 Okla.P. & R.	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500 ‡Omar & G.	28	27	28
1,700 Osage-Hom.	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 ‡PanAm.Pet.	43	43	43
400 ‡Pawhuska.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,580 ‡Penn.-Ky.	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
2,200 ‡Penn.-Ohio O. & G.	12¼	12¼	12¼
7,700 ‡Rice Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 ‡Sapul.O.&R.	11¼	11¼	11¼
7,800 Sequoy.O.&R.	1½	1	1½
9,800 ‡TuxpamSka.	1⅜	1	1⅜
500 ‡U. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800 ‡Victoria Oil, new stock	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1,500 ‡W. StatesPet.	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,350 ‡Wyo.O.& R.	⅛	⅜	⅛
690 ‡Wyo. United Oil, new	5¼	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

5,000 ‡Moth. Lode	41	39	40
100 ††Nan.Hanks Montana	1	1	1
14,000 ‡Mon. Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200 ††Mogul Min.	75	75	76
42,000 ††Nat. Lead	19	19	20
5,000 ††Nat.Z.& L.	40	38	39
400 Nickias Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000 Nip. Mines	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
2,800 ‡OhioCopper	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700 †Port.Con.C.	34	33	34
300 ‡Red War.M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,500 ‡Rex Con.M.	22	21	22
2,800 ‡Rich. M. M., 1st pf.	55	54	55
2,500 ‡Rich. Min.	57	55	56
500 ‡San Toy	13	13	13
17,500 Silver Kg. of Mex.	67	..	..
3,700 ‡‡Silver Pick	11	10	10
400 Std.-Sil.Ld.	¾	¾	¾
500 Stewart	..	..	..
4,700 ‡Success M.	30	29	30
300 Sup. Copper, new stock	29	28	28⅝
500 ‡Ton. Belm.	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1,250 Ton. Exten.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2,000 ‡‡Troy-Ariz.	20	19	20
1,000 Un. Copper	2	1¾	2
1,000 Un. M. of A.	1½	1½	1½
1,400 ‡‡U.S.Tung.	24	24	24
400 Unity G. M.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,000 ‡Utah M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000 ‡‡Utica Min.	23	21	22
4,800 ‡Ver.Com.Cp.	95	90	95
4,300 ‡W. E. Con.	70	66	70
17,500 ‡Wilbert M.	80	28	30
3,500 ‡Yer. M. C.	26	25	26

BONDS.

$6,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98⅜	98¼	98¼
15,000 Can. Gov. 5s	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
50,000 †Gen. El. 6s notes, w. i.	102	101⅜	102

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
A. ctfs. of D.	6⅛	6⅞
Am.-Br. Mfg.	6	10
Do pf.	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15
Am. Nit. of C.	17	30
Am. Stores	30	36
Do 1st pf.	96	98
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	¾
Am. Wr. Paper	3½	4¼
Atlantic Steel	140	160
Boyd Motors (a prospect)	3⅞	4
Br.-Am. Tob., Ord.	17½	17⅝
Do. Ord. B	17½	18½
But. Judson	60	65
Carbon Steel	94	96
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜
Chalmers Mot.	10	12
Charcoal I. pf.	6	6½
Char. Iron	8½	9
Chev. Motors	90	92
Con. Motors	5	10
Cramp Ship	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	78	82
Eastern Steel	122	127
Electric Gun	⅜	⅝
Falls Motors	7	9
Free, Th.	46	49
Grant M. Car	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20
Hendee Mfg.	30	34
Holly Sugar	62	64
Holly Sug. pf.	100	103
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	30
Int. A. & F.	27½	..
Int. T. Corp.	⅜	⅝
Do pf.	1	1½
Kath. Bros.	1¼	1½
Key. T. & R.	14	15
Key. T. & R. pf.	14	15
Kresge	97	102
Lake Tor. Boat	6¾	7
Lit. Vail. C.	77	84
Lima Loco	56	58
Lukens Steel	39	43
Do 1st pf.	98	103
Man. Transit	⅝	¾
Marco. of Am.	2¾	3
Mitchell Mot.	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Nat. Auto Cp.	16	25
N. Y. Tramp	16½	19
N. Y. Ship	43	46
Peerless T. M.	13	16
Poole Engine	75	90
Pyrene Mfg.	10¾	12
Redden M. T.	13	14
Rep. Truck	53¾	60
Rep. Truck pf.	93	95
Scripps Booth	7	18
Smith (A. O.)	35	45
Do pf.	91	92½
S. & T. Tr. pf.	10	10¾
Stand. Motors	10½	11½
Strom. Car	21	30
Todd S'yards	80	83
Triangle Film	1¼	1⅜
Union Carb.	78	85
U. S. L. & H	2½	2¾
West St. Gas	40	45
World Film	⅜	¾
Zinc Concen.	2⅜	2⅝

OIL STOCKS.		
Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44
Am. Ventura	12	12
Houston Oil	19	21
Keystone Con.	5½	5¾
Nat Oil & R.	3⅜	3½
N. O. & R. pf.	5⅝	5⅞
N. Y. Oklo.	¾	⅞
Penn. Gaso.	⅛	¼
Penn Wyo.	8½	8¾
People's Oil	¾	1
Pierce Oil	12½	13
Savoy Oil	9	10
Sinclair Gulf	26	27
Vac. O. & G.	¼	½

MINING STOCKS.		
AcmeCop. Hills	1⅞	2¼
Al. Std. Cop.	25	35
Alas. Z. & C.	⅜	⅝
Arl.-Bing. Cp.	4½	5½
Aus. Amazon	⅜	⅝
Big Jim	⅛	¼
Bingham Min.	12¾	12¾
Bisbee Copper	⅞	⅞
Booth	7	8
Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1½
Cerro G. Min.	1½	2
Cons. Copper	8	8¼
Magma Cop.	50	52

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing—Asked.
45 Cities Service, ex-div	273	273	272	275
30 Cities Service pf., ex-div	85½	85	85	85½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	21
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	71	75
Am. Gas & Electric	112	115
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	47	48
Am. Light & Traction	289	292
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	107	109
Am. Power & Light	65	67
Am. Power & Light pf.	86	88
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	86	90
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7½	8¼
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	70	72
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	21	24
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	84	87
Carolina Power & Light	35	38
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	96
Cities Service, new	29	29½
Colorado Power	26	27
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Conn. Power	92	95
Consumers' Pr. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	90
Duluth Edison	70	73
Eastern Texas Electric	55	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	100
Electric Properties	63	67
El Paso Electric	101	104
El Paso Electric pf.	93	96
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	85	89
Fed. Light & Traction	12	14
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	48	52
Gas & Elec. Bergen	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	38	45
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70½	72	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	93	97	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	88	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101¾	
Denver G. & E. 1st con. 5s	94	97	
East. Ohio Gas 1st 6s	100	103	
East Tex. El. col. 5s	88	92½	
El Paso El. col. tr. 5s	94	97	
Empire Gas & Fuel 5s	90	93	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	94	96	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	88	90	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	93½	96	
Middle West U. 5s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	..	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
Nat. Sec. prior lien 4s	89½	92	
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53	
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	88½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	99	
Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	85	88	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1933	90	94	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92	
U. S. R. & R. M. 6s, '25	111	113	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market showed evidences of real activity yesterday. The upper west side furnished two good apartment house deals, both being involved in trade; an important corner at Pearl and Cedar Streets was sold, and out-of-town property was in good demand, including two important industrial transactions.

The eight-story apartment house at 615 West 113th Street, known as the Huntingfield, was purchased by the estate of Edith Bryce from the Sophdor Realty Company. It covers a plot 50 by 100 between Broadway and Riverside Drive. In part payment the Bryce estate gave the five-story loft at 327 Bowery, 25.10 by 79, adjoining the northeast corner of Second Street. The properties represented a value of about $250,000. Nassoit & Lanning were the brokers and have been appointed agents of the Huntingfield apartment house.

In the Washington Heights section the seven-story Rockliffe apartment at the southeast corner of Broadway and 141st Street, 99.11 by 70, and the adjoining six-story apartment at 672-674 West 141st Street, 50 by 99.11, were sold by the Broadedge Corporation, Albert M. Blackburne, President. The buyer gave in part payment the Hudson River estate known as the Kruger Homestead, with buildings and about 250 acres, thirty-six miles from the city. The aggregate value of the properties represented about $500,000.

Deal on Pearl Street.

George Peabody Wetmore, former United States Senator from Rhode Island, has increased his Pearl Street holdings near Cedar Street by purchasing the two four-story buildings at 187 and 189 Pearl Street, being the northeast corner of Cedar Street. The plot is 35 by 72 and irregular. It was bought from Samuel P. Tull. Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd were the brokers in the sale.

Harlem Flat in Bronx Trade.

The five-story flat at 1,449 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 86, between 117th and 118th Streets, has been sold by the Sidom Building Company, Robert E. Simon, President. The buyer gave in part payment the two-family house at 111 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, on lot 20 by 87.6, between 166th and Home Streets. The Sidom Building Company recently acquired the Fifth Avenue property in trade.

West Ninetieth Street Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 38 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100, has been purchased by Annis & Sinnott from Anna L. Martin. Robert T. McGusty was the broker.

Church Buys East Side Plot.

The vacant lot, 25.1 by 100.11, at 313 East Ninty-seventh Street, has been purchased by St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church from Annie Berkinson.

Investor Buys Old Bedford Street Dwellings.

The two old frame dwellings, 64 and 66 Bedford Street, occupying a plot 37.6 by 60, just west of the junction of Morton Street and the new Seventh Avenue Extension, have been sold by Katherine Foley of Elmhurst, L. I., to an investor.

Recent Buyers.

The Lowerre Improvement Company is the buyer of the twelve-story loft building at 132 and 134 West Twenty-second Street, sold last week by Harris & Vaughan.

R. A. McEntee is the buyer of the dwelling 554 West 113th Street.

M. Rubin and S. Vogel are the buyers of the buildings at 3,391 and 3,393 Third Avenue.

Dr. Theodorus Bailey was the buyer of the five-story flat at 159 West Seventy-eighth Street, sold at auction on Tuesday.

Bronx Sales.

Elizabeth M. Mueller sold to Mildred Roseman, 2,389 Hoffman Street, a dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Mary Kelly sold to Mary G. Sheeran the dwelling occupying a plot 26 by 79.8 by irregular on the east side of the Concourse 76.9 feet north of 165th Street.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Henry C. Katz to Bonato Ticiulo 1,493 Rosedale Avenue, a one-family dwelling on a plot 50 by 54.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for A. E. Morris to J. H. Connelly a plot 40 by 100 on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 240 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Steiner has sold to M. G. Hamburger the dwelling, 40x100, on the north side of Briarwood Road, 40 feet east of Ackroyd Avenue, Jamaica.

The Trent Realty Company sold to the Jackson-Steinway Company a plot 100 by 100 feet on the northwest side of Fourteenth Avenue, 150 feet northeast of Graham Avenue, and 50 by 100 feet on the southeast side of Thirteenth Avenue, 200 feet northeast of Graham Avenue, Long Island City. It will be improved with apartment houses.

L. Wood sold to K. G. Oppenheim a plot 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Stemler Street, 503 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue, and a plot 25 by 97 feet on the west side of Luyster Street, 515 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue.

Herman Marx purchased from Frederick Rauber of Manhattan 107 Main Street, Flushing, a two-story frame building on a lot 25 by 130.

Food Concern Buys Old Knox Factory.

The former factory of the Knox Hat Company, Inc., at Boonton, N. J., which has been vacant since the company moved its plant to Brooklyn, has been purchased by Stevenson & Co., a new concern, which will use the factory for refining coacoanut oil into edible products. The plant contains about five acres, with brick buildings, an artesian well, and railroad siding.

Pease & Elliman acted as brokers for the purchaser, Cross & Brown represented the Knox Company; Eugene B. Welch and Edward J. Cahill were also associate brokers.

Two Suburban Warehouse Sites Purchased by Mail Order House.

As a site for two four-story warehouses the International Merchandise Corporation, a mail order house with headquarters in Manhattan, has purchased two suburban plots. The properties are located at Northvale, N. J., and Hicksville, L. I.

The former is a site 140 by 100 at the southwest corner of Sunset Heights Avenue and Snedecker Place. The other consists of the lot 25 by 100 at the southwest corner of Meyers Avenue and Fourth Street.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for Theodore Kieran the three-story frame store and dwelling property, 276 Davis Avenue, Livingston, to M. Dunkel, for investment.

Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the five-story dwelling at 25 East Seventy-third Street, for the Misses A. M. and E. M. Kohlsaat to J. Searle Barclay.

M. M. Hayward & Co. leased for a long term to a new garage corporation the three-story and basement garage, 212 , 214, 216 West 124th Street, at an aggregate rental of about $75,000.

Realty Notes.

A public hearing will be held on Aug. 30 by the Board of Standards and Appeals upon amendments in connection with the recently adopted ordinance permitting the erection of non-fireproof four-story garages and the legalizing of existing converted garages.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At the request of and for the convenience of numerous city purchasers the

Brightwaters

Just This Side of Bayshore, L. I.

AUCTION

which was begun August 11th on the property, when and where over 100 plots were sold at sacrifice prices

WILL BE CONTINUED

MONDAY, AUG. 20,

at 2 P. M. in the

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM

14 VESEY ST., N. Y.

Send for descriptive map and a list of the 55 plots, all in the Lake and Bay Sections, that are still to be sold.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
1 W. 34th St., New York.
JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory Sites and Factories

Water & Rail Connections.

Full listings of available sites and factories.

81 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Phone 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at Spuyten Duyvil,

New York City.

Stone and frame house, five master's and three servants' bedrooms, baths; 1¼ acres; stone garage; shrubs, garden, fruit. On river front with long view.

Inquire MARY McKELVEY, Owner.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 199th St. Fordham 1291.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE YOU SIGN

THAT LEASE FOR YOUR APARTMENT

See our model private houses with sun parlors, in Brooklyn; latest improvements; with or without garage; one block from station; time to Manhattan, 24 minutes; fare five cents; $500 cash—rent you are now paying will pay the rest. Consult us.

BEST VALUE IN NEW YORK

CALL, WRITE OR PHONE TODAY
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
317 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.
TEL. BARCLAY 4585.

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Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE.

For Rent or For Sale—New white clapboard house, 8 rooms and 2 baths; fireplace in large living room; hot water heat; electricity. Rental $75. Sale price $9,000.

H. B. DOWNEY 232 Huguenot St., Tel. 1867, New Rochelle.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

For Sale—New Dutch Colonial House, 9 rooms, three baths; all improvements; large plot; located in Westchester's choicest home colony; near station; only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. A. Reiner, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 4500.

For Sale—Larchmont Seven rooms, tiled bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

H. M. OLCOTT, Phone Murray Hill 2326, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S HUDSON RIVER ESTATE OF 5 ACRES.

40 minutes from Grand Central; highly located, commanding picturesque views of river and surrounding country; modern dwelling, five master's rooms, two baths; garage; cottage; tennis court; beautiful shade trees, lawn, flowers; price greatly reduced. Particulars,

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St., New York.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM

Exceptionally modern and attractive new brick house; short walk to station; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; garage; rent $2,000 per year.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

OWNERS!

Our long and varied experience in exchanging real estate is at your disposal. We invite you to call at our office, or send us complete details of any properties you wish to dispose of.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42ND ST.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

TAPESTRY BRICK

Colonial house at Larchmont-on-the-Sound; nine rooms. This is a beauty and a bargain. Worth your while to inquire of S. A. Thomas, Builder, Larchmont, N. Y. Telephone Larchmont 430.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wonderful Bargain.

$12.50 Per Lot.

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

HUNTINGTON.

$25 Lots High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.

$3 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
35x100. Warranty Deed.
Free Railroad Tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 165 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS MANOR

On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.

We are offering very desirable building sites, some water frontages, at greatly reduced prices TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3408.

Biggest Country Place Bargain

Beautiful 4-acre country place, lawns, drives, South Shore, magnificent views of bay, main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $7,500, worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK

SHORE FRONT ESTATE.

SELL OR RENT—GREAT SACRIFICE.

At Huntington, very best section; handy to Country and Yacht Club; actual waterfront; beautiful grounds, trees, lawn; large dwelling, stable, garage; photos mailed. Daniel Gerard, 1270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

SMALL POULTRY FARM.

6-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour out from city; sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B., THOMAS, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Country Estate—9½ Acres

Water front, 16-room house, farm, orchard, stable, garage, ice house, lake; at Sands Point; BIG BARGAIN; quick cash. Tindall, 1761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ideal Home with Garage

Price $5,500. Cash required $600. House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot, all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell. This home was built by days' work by owner for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared. Full particulars. F. W. WAGONER, Room 518, 47 West 34th Street.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.

511 Madison Avenue

Announce that a Restaurant in conjunction with The Ritz-Carlton Hotel under the management of the

Ritz-Carlton Restaurant & Hotel Co.

will be installed at

270 PARK AVENUE

FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS

New Housekeeping Apartments
Room Service if Desired

Apartments ready for inspection August twentieth

6 to 10 Rooms, 3 to 4 Baths $9,000 to $6,500
12 to 17 Rooms, 4 to 6 Baths $7,000 to $15,000

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely Fireproof—Every Modern Improvement

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway
One Block from Subway Station
3-4-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $1,750.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th St., Two Modern Buildings. Close to Subway Station.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,550 to $1,650.

Mentone
895 West End Av.,
S. E. Corner 104th Street
One block from Subway Station
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,250 to $2,300.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One block from Subway Station
7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $1,750.

Plans can be seen on premises daily, including Sunday.
Or by writing, telephoning or calling at the main office of

PATERNO BROS., Owners,
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

WELLSMORE

77th STREET, SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200-$3,500
Also 2 & 3 Room Suites, $900 to $1,000,
Suitable for Physicians.

BONA VISTA

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 109th STREET
8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800

BEAUCLERE

109th STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY
7 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,400.

J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
'Phone Murray Hill—1481

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
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Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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IN THIS HOME and AN APARTMENT
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You Can Buy This Real Home for Only $900 Per Year.

PAYMENTS SAME AS RENT.

$900 yearly is the cost to buy this artistic, spacious home, shown, of 8 spacious rooms and 2 tiled baths—large, cool verandas, sleeping porch—fine grounds, 100 by 150 feet, in select restricted neighborhood—near lakes, golf, country club, churches and schools, with best of commutation. The $900 is entire yearly cost—includes interest, depreciation, insurance, taxes, coal for heating, and even commutation ticket.

And in a few years you own your home.

The price is $7,250; unparalleled value. IT IS CHEAPER TO BUY THAN RENT. LET ME PROVE IT. TEL. 1533—CORT.

F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CRANFORD, N. J.—TO LET
from Oct. 1, in a restricted neighborhood, all improvements, 8-room house; BARGAIN.
Ferguson & Van Name,
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BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT
ADAM DAY,
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

Price only $5,550, cash $500; balance like rent if desired. House is stucco with fieldstone trimmings; has six large, airy rooms, besides handsome tiled bathrooms, refrigerator room, plenty of closets, sanitary gas kitchen, very large fieldstone fireplace in the spacious living room. The house throughout is handsomely finished and has parquet floors, &c.; very large and attractive piazza; every convenience; select neighborhood; large plot; magnificent views; near steam road and trolley; built by owner by days' work and is most complete. Further particulars and photos, address Owner, Box 602 Times.

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Choicest Location,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.
High class, modern, fireproof building. Excellent service till 12 P. M. day and 6 P. M. Sunday. Offices and Salesrooms.
Offices from $25 up.
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I have client who will build on a 10,000 sq. ft. plot in West 60th a 4-story and basement garage for good tenant on a 21-year lease.

D. B. R. CHAPMAN,
25 Broad St.
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Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely Fireproof.—Every modern improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 90th St.
Fireproof building, conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
9 & 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator Apartment house; large, sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
Modern high-class fireproof Apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,900 to $2,000.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West,
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $3,000.

251-55 West 98th St.,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,400.
One Apartment of 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

Descriptive booklet upon request. Representative at each house, or call at office of agents.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
IN THE APTHORP. TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

ALWYN COVRT

182 W. 58th Street.
A corner residential building
Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres.
SUITES OF 10 OR 12 VERY LIGHT ROOMS, WITH 5 BATHS,
and Also a Duplex Suite, Suitable for a Small Family or a Physician.
Unusually Large Entertaining Space. Equipment and Service Unexcelled.
Resident Superintendent. Columbus—4353.

Washington Square Section

NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building
4-ROOM SUITES.....$1200-$1400
6-ROOM SUITES.....$1800-$2300

Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection. Leasing for Fall Occupancy.

Apply on Premises

Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents*, 46 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700 John.

1067 FIFTH AVENUE

New building
Ready for occupancy
Overlooking the Park
Light on all sides
Suites of 12 rooms, 4 baths
Booklet on request

WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE, Inc., Agents
9 East 46th St. Murray Hill 1000

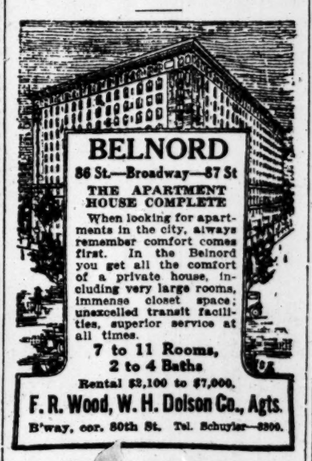
TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

15 West 34 St.

New Millinery District
50 x 114 FEET
with shipping facilities to 35th St.
Immediate possession. Brokers protected
INQUIRE ROOM 801

GARAGE For Rent
Exceptional Corner, 100x100, 1-4 Stories. Cash Security required. Low Rental. Immediate closing.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO. 17 W. 44th St. Vanderbilt 5810
AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.



BELNORD
86 St.—Broadway—87 St
THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
When looking for apartments in the city, always remember comfort comes first. In the Belnord you get all the comfort of a private house, including very large rooms, immense closet space; unexcelled transit facilities, superior service at all times.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agts.
B'way, cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler—2300.

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath
$1,350 to $1,450.
Doctor's Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath
G. B. Beaumont Co., Owners
Office, 286 Fifth Av., or Apply on Premises.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 WEST 110TH ST.
Opposite Central Park.
High Class Elevator Apartments
6 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Also 8 Room Doctor's Apartment.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply Supt. on premises, or
CLEMILT REALTY CO., 507 5th Ave.

THE BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West, at 69th St.
One—9 Room.....$4,000
One—7 Room.....$2,500
One—6 Room.....$2,100
Superintendent on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

Raymore
1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,500 to $2,200
Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. 5410 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

$85—$75—$85—$100—$115
7-8-9 ROOMS
1 & 2 Baths.
Elevators, Hall and Telephone service.
213 West 58th St., near B'way.
71 East 90th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
1 West 103d St., Cor. Central Park West.
494 Central Park West, North Cor. 103d St.
See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

40 West 84th St.

ONE FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT ON THE GROUND FLOOR.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
HERMAN AXELROD
200 West 72nd Street
Phone Col. 3957

HUDSONIA

79th St. and Riverside Drive.
313-321 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

WESTBOURNE COURT
556-558 West 140th Street.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
4-6-7 Rooms and Bath
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply on premises, or
M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5TH AVE.

"RAVENWOOD"
700 WEST 180TH ST.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY.
4 Rooms & Bath, $38.
5 Rooms & Bath, $38 & $47.
6 Rooms, bath, (two toilets,) $57 & $59.
DAY & NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Corner Apartment

7TH AVE., 1919, Corner 118th; one block to subway & L express station; don't miss this opportunity to select now a desirable 8-room corner apartment; ready for occupancy; $1,000.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.

Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
3-4-5-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near sub. & "L". $38 UP

5 ST. BRENDAN $49
High Class Elevator Apartments.
1,351-1,359 St. Nicholas Av., Southwest corner 178th St.
Rooms. Also two rooms, $28; four rooms, $38.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Garden Apartments

JUST COMPLETED

are only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via the new, comfortable Queensboro Subway.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64 7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playground, etc.

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street.
Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway, Time 20 Min., via Corona Line.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 708.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers a few desirable Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward

Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum

Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42nd ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
165th to 166th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$29 to $31
4-room	$29 to $38
5-room	$40 to $44

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $720 to $1,050 yearly.

Private Dwellings
Nos. 111-125-129-143
West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,700.
Apply on premises or to above management.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
500 WEST 140TH ST.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
$450 to $840 per year.
Exceptionally fine, new building.
See Supt. on premises.

300 Central Park West
13 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $4,000
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,100
5 ROOMS, 1 BATH, $ 900
Apply Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$2,500-$4,000
Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 96th. All-night hall service. 7 Large Rooms Ground Floors. $80

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
14 story; in this exclusive section; managed by owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT
815 PARK AVE.
SOUTHEAST CORNER 75TH ST.
6,7,8 ROOMS 3 Baths $2,500 to $3,600
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6300

Have	1186 MADISON AVE.
You	1182 MADISON AVE.
Seen	53-55 EAST 86TH ST.
	57-59 EAST 86TH ST.

6, 7, 8 Rooms, Bath, Electric Light, Etc.
RENTS $40 to $110.
Only a Few Choice Apartments Left.
PAPAE & CO.,
1186 Madison Ave., cor. 87th St.

3-Room Duplex
Modern Apartments, with bath. Large rooms, high ceilings. Rent $1,200. 25 East 80th St. Supt. on premises or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

75 EAST 81ST ST.
NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AVENUE
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

BRONX.

1400-1410 Grand Concourse
N. E. CORNER 170TH ST.
two blocks from Jerome Av. subway station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Large, light, comfortable Apartments.
NEW BUILDINGS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29, 5 ROOMS $36,
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

Times Building

Times Square

THE short spur connecting the Subway station in The Times Building with the Pennsylvania depot and the approaching completion of the Subway system increase the importance of The Times Square district as a business centre. As rents will be advancing, professional and business men will find it advantageous to inspect The Times Building without delay.

The entire twenty-second floor is vacant and it will be rented as a whole, or it will be subdivided to suit tenants. Natural light on four sides. On the 20th floor is a space 18x20 to be had at a moderate rental. Perfect light on two sides.

On the 10th floor is a spacious room to be rented for $1,000 a year which cannot be equaled in the City for equipment, light, surroundings—or price. Building open day and night—continuous elevator service.

Renting Agent in Building—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x115.2; A-1 Building Corporation to William Cumming, 290 Convent Av, Aug. 9; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$1

CHERRY ST, 454, n s, 175.8 ft e of Jackson St, 25.8x97.10; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Frederick M. Cromwell, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 13; attorney, William P. Allen, 10 Wall St.....$18,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 86 ft n of 80th St, 20.8x91.1; Marietta H. Moore to William F. Maloney, 1 West 69th St., Aug. 4, mtg $24,000; address 41 Well St.....$1

WATER ST, 630, n w corner Scammel St, 34.1x68; Atter Rosenberg to Peter Sirholm, New Haven, Conn., Aug. 6, mtg $12,000; attorneys, Weeks Bros., 52 Williams St...$1

22D ST, 152 and 154 West, s s, 404.2 ft e of 7th Av, 39.11x98.9; Victoria Building and Contracting Co. to Lowerre Improvement Co., 206 Broadway, Aug. 13, mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

104TH ST, 809 and 811 East, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Joseph Helhilf, referee, to Paula Wright, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 14; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway.....$18,000

97TH ST, 313 East, n s, 225.5 ft e of 2d Av, 25.1x100.11; Annie Berkinson to Rector, &c. Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, 2d Av and 10th St, July 19, quitclaim; attorneys, Rosenthal & Herrmance, 2 Rector St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rector, &c., Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie to William Hagedorn, 214 Mosholu Parkway, June 29; attorneys, same.....$100

113TH ST, s s, 208.9 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to R. A., McBride, 350 West 113th St, Aug. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 277 West, n s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; N. Y. Physicians Mutual Aid Association to Mary I. McCormack, 276 West 123 St., Aug. 14, mtg $3,500; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

142D ST, 353 West, n s, 43 ft w of Audubon Av, 25.8x70; F. Granville Munson, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Aug. 14; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$12,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL, AV, 643, 645, and 647, w s, 24x115; Martha Klein to Jonas West Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, July 24; attorney, B. J. Weil, 5 Beekman St.....$100

BARNES AV, w s, 73.10 ft n of Ruskin Av, 26.2x98.11x30.6x99.7; Mary McGarry to Antonio De Pellico, 762 East 214th St, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,150, e s, 24.2x172.11x24x170; Rowland W. Thomas to Antony De Grazia, 401 E. 105th St, mtg $6,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 76.9 ft n of 165th St, runs e 66.2x n 0.8x e 24.7x n 25.9x w 12x n 0.8x w 79.8 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x s 26; Mary Kelly to Mary G. Sheeran, 887 Forest Av, Aug. 14; attorney, L. E. Bliss, 3,219 36 Av.....$100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,389, n w s, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Mueller to Mildred Roseman, 984 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 9; attorney, H. Lubetkin, 253 Broadway.....$1

JEROME AV, late Parkview Terrace, e s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 100x125; Julius D. Tobias, referee, to Crown Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, Aug. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,450

KINGSBRIDGE AV, s s, 18 ft w of Morris Av, 16x80; Edw. V. Handy to Terrace Construction Co., 116 West 190th St, mtg $6,200, Aug. 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LOT 814, map of portion of Hunt estate; Mary C. Callahan to John Dooling, 179 East 80th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 13; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOT 179, map of Hunter estate; Charles H. Mundt to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Aug. 10; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

LYON AV, n e corner of Grace Av, 30x100; Matthew P. Doyle, referee, to Mary A. Walsh, 2,467 Westchester Av, Aug. 14; attorney, J. F. Condon, 1,311 Washington Av.....$350

PROSPECT AV, 675 and 677, w s, 25x95; Otto J. Kalt, referee, to Mary Van D. Corell, 85 Sickles Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 15; attorney, J. P. Herren, 154 Nassau St.....$8,000

RYER AV, e s, 110.3 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Terrace Construction Co. to Edw. V. Handy and another, 106 Field Place, mtg $5,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VILLA AV, n e corner of 205th St, 19.10x100; Francisco Morlio Construction Co. to Bartholomeo Morlio, 1,150 Villa Av, Aug. 3; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St..$100

WALES AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; Antonio Trezza to William Ruscher, 893 Trinity Av, mtg $12,500, July 21; attorney, William Ruscher, 893 Trinity Av.....$1

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x86.6; Marie A. S. or Albertina S. Eltertich to Mollie Glauber, 855 West End Av, mtg $14,000, Aug. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

178TH ST, 227 West, n s, 21x178.6x22.3x84.9; Edward C. O'Thomas, referee, to Arthur S. Taylor, Nanuet, N. Y., Aug. 9; attorneys, Reeves & T., 165 Broadway.....$4,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 50x100; Martha Building Corporation to Samson Lackman, 313 West 106th St, mtg $44,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., Aug. 15; attorneys, Lackman & G., 313 West 106th St.....$44,000

FULTON ST, n s, at w line of North Dutch Churchyard, runs n — to Ann St x w 30.7 x s — to Fulton St x e 50.2 to beginning; William F. Dornbusch to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Aug. 15, 5 years, 4½ per cent.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$30,000

GRAND ST, 357-359, s e corner of Essex St, 50x50.7; Rachel John to Samuel S. Goldberg, 1,038 Kelly St, Aug. 15, mtg $64,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mark E. Goldberg, 350 Broadway.....$9,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 345 ft w of Adrian Av, 92.8x98.9; Chancey W. Fress to Trustees of the Second Associate Church of the City of N. Y., Aug. 1, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., Bronx Office, 383 East 149th St.....$3,500

350 AV, n w corner 29th St, 24.4x100; James H. Purdy et al. to William Hayes, 64 East 123d St, Aug. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

177TH AV, 445, n s, 37 ft e of 84th St, 18.6x89; Joseph T. Brady to Isabella Loring, 39 West 72d St, Aug. 14, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

9TH AV, n w corner of 54th St, 50.3x75; Matilda B. Beinhauer, individually and as executrix of Ferdinand Beinhauer, to Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 14, 5 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$25,000

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Mary C. Donoghue to William and Josephine M. Schweizer, 665 10th Av, Aug. 6, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

118TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x100.11; R. A. McEntee Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 14, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,000

123D ST, 277 West, n s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary J. McCormack to New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association, 17 West 43d St, Aug. 14, 3 years, 5 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

23x100, five-story tenement; Carolina Kalm, individually and as admrx., against Henry Eckel et al.; Hirleman & V., attorneys; due, $7,073.14; taxes, &c., $396.07; prior mtg $5,500; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Whitlock Av, 951, w s, 120 ft n of Barretto St, 20x100, three-story house; H. J. Robertson against N. F. Tully et al.; Edw. Hymes, attorney; due, $7,000; to the plaintiff for $6,900.

By James J. Donovan.

Mapes Av, s w corner of 181st St, 26x100, four-story flat; Charles Dorn et al., exrs., against Emma Schweizer, individually and as admrx., et al.; F. J. Kuerzi, attorney; due, $4,033.18; prior liens, $25,588.90; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n e corner of 54th St, for a six-story showroom and offices, 129.6x54.7; Ford Motor Co., Long Island City, owner; A. Kahn and E. Wilby, Long Island City, architects; cost, $300,000.

Laight St, 60, for a two-story garage, 21.11x67.8; M. Kelly et al, 88 West 103d St, owner; W. A. Boyd, 208 West 14th St, architect; cost, $600.

177th St, e s, 199.58 ft n of Davidson Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20.6x24.4; John Graf, 43 West 177th St, owner; B. & J. Walther, 147 East 125th St, architects; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

56th St, 239 to 245 East, to a four-story stable; P. Weinstein & Son, Inc., 1,397 Stebbins Av, owner; I. Margon, 370 East 149th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Wall St, 55, to an eight-story bank and office building; National City Bank, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

10th St, 6th Av and Greenwich St, to a three-story city prison; city, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

100TH ST, 207 East, all; Fannie Lesser to Harry Dickman, 203 East 100th St, 3 years from Aug. 10, 1917; attorney, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$1,068

141ST ST, 600 West; 140th St, 601 West, all; Ellesille Corporation to Regina Kroopf, 619 West 143d St, 5 2-12 years from Aug. 5, 1917; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$40,250

Bronx.

MARMION AV, 1,945, store and cellar; Pauline Levy to Anna Rodnesky, 1,945 Marmion Av, 3 years from March 1, 1917; attorney, Anna Rodnesky, 1,925 Marmion Av.....$360

135TH ST, 511 East, n e corner of Brook Av, store and cellar; Samuel Grossman to Harry Lessinger, 511 East 135th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. Broadman, 1,482 Broadway.....$780

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 110; Harmon W. Hendricks against Annie Finger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

GREENWICH ST, 477, and Canal St, 600; Katherine L. Meuser against James McClenahan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. J. O'Farrell.

MACDOUGAL ST, 181; Florence Gordy against Robert A. Hicks et al., partition; attorney, C. L. Jordan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76x139.9; Frances Rosenthal against Remor Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Marks & Marks.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 65th St, 100x100; Knight & Demico against Andrew B. O'Neill et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose.

42D ST, n s, 131 ft w of 7th Av, 69x100.4; Emma S. Hammerstein against Arthur Hammerstein, action to restrain, &c.; attorneys, Ingraham, Clark, Taylor & Schenck.

88TH ST, s s, 183 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.8; Julia A. Groh against Moses Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, e s, 224.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; Barnet Sacks against G. L. S. Bldg. Co., Inc., et al., action to set aside conveyance; attorney, F. Krevoruck.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 580 and 582; Samuel Fagen against Louise Kissling, owner; Philip Mostow, contractor.....$157

72D ST, 18 East; John S. Kelly against Charles Auerbarth, owner; Walter M. Collins, contractor.....$807

122D ST, 324 East; Benjamin Gamzu against Loretta Corp, owner; Barney Nachmow, contractor.....$115

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 423, —x—; Bermann Bros. against Locono Investing Corp., owner; Alfred D. Sanna and Locono Investing Corp., contractors.....$91

WESTCHESTER AV, corner of Cauldwell Av, —x—, (Lebanon Hospital;) Adolph Mayers against Lebanon Hospital Association, owner; Ackme Construction Co. or Louis Sachs, contractor.....$119

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,362-2,364; Bermann Bros. against Filomena Salvatore, owner; Alfred Sanna and Filomena Salvatore, contractors.....$141

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 50x100; Samson Lachman loans Martha Building Corp., to erect a — story building.$40,000

Bronx.

173D ST, s e corner of Eastburn Av, 95x46.7; City Mortgage Co. loans Taroof Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$40,000

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted, $8,000 second mortgage on two five-story flats, 90s, west side; first mortgage $14,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent. Wall, 303 West 54th St.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU want to buy an old house, with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND

IS A WISE MOVE."

Loton H. Slawson Company,
Real Estate,
171 Madison Avenue.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three lots, 75x102, east side, Yorkville; suitable for garage or loft building. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PORTCHESTER

One acre, 12-room stone and shingle house, 7 bedrooms and two baths; splendid neighborhood. Price $18,000.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

AT GREENACRES, SCARSDALE,

Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths special features; price reasonable; terms to suit. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Great Bargain.—Farm, 140 acres, house; 1st. class fruit; 1¼ hours; must sell; $14,000. George Cranston, 505 Fifth Av.

Houses, Tarrytown, best neighborhoods, $40-$75; furnished, $75-150 per month. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees, make ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,150 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 289 Times Downtown.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, Complainant, against INTERSTATE COAL COMPANY, INC., Defendant.—In Equity.—E 13-323.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court made in the above entitled action on the 6th day of June, 1917, notice is hereby given requiring all the creditors of said Interstate Coal Company, Inc., and all persons having claims of any kind against said company to exhibit their claims to said Receiver at his office, Room 1,119, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which may be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment.

Dated, New York, June 6th, 1917.

WALTER PETERSON, Receiver.

KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL, CO., Freeport, L. I.

two homes in one
two family detached house in the country, 30 minutes out, close to express station, steam heat, gas and electricity,, schools etc.; very fine location; a great bargain to close; phone Mr. Briggs, 3877 Cortlandt.

Seashore Home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden, plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c.; write for further particulars, "Shore Home," Box 288 Times Downtown.

Thirty minutes from Broadway, 2 blocks from water, 1¼ blocks from station, beautiful hollow tile stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; corner plot, 100x100; terms to suit. M 64 Times.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 17-3o commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and stores; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Six-room home and garage, $3,800; $1,300 cash; 30 minutes New York; commutation $5.60; steam heat, gas and electric lights, gas water heater, gas logs in open brick fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, copper screens, glass porch, awnings, shades, and 7 tons coal. Address Owner, W 27 Times Downtown.

Modern, attractively designed house; 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam; very low coal consumption; well kept grounds; 50 by 144; fine neighborhood; shaded avenue; fine view; forty minutes, Broadway; $200 down, balance like rent. Will D. Martin, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Gentleman's country place for rent from Oct. 1, furnished or otherwise; five master bedrooms, two baths; all modern improvements; short distance from trolley and railroad station; servants' cottage and garage. Address Box 351, Tenafly, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

MONTCLAIR.—Splendid modern residence, 9 rooms, all improvements; large lot, shrubbery; worth $7,500; has been taken in foreclosure and will be sacrificed for $6,000. Murdoch, opposite Lackawanna, Montclair.

Attractive country home, eight large rooms, bath; modern improvements; half acre; beautifully shaded; convenient everything; express train service; sacrifice price. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance like rent monthly. Ilke rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Bargain.—Vineland main road, 3-acre farm, 7-room bungalow, gas, cellar; henhouse; 170 fruit trees; $2,900; $500 cash. Apply Box 802, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views, what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two good lots, near Washington Bridge, for house; no dealers. F 130 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Lofts Wanted.—Wanted, lofts for office, stockroom and light manufacturing purposes; about 18,000 to 20,000 square feet, on one, two, or three floors in a modern building having two elevators, good light and power; give all particulars, including location and rate of insurance; rent not to exceed 40c per square foot; possession wanted about January. Address M. C. D., 262 Times Downtown.

Wanted to lease, with option to purchase, on the North Shore of Long Island, a modern house, 8 or 9 rooms, with 2 baths. Address D. Kraus, 148 East 14th St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings, painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Large studio, 15x33 feet, north skylight, with private bath, electric light and gas, $30 per month; worth more but will let only to persons with best references; this studio is in building occupied by architect. Apply Poole, 13 West 30th Street. Telephone Madison Square 8696.

28TH ST., (northwest corner 1st Av.)—Lofts, also ground floor and basement, plot 100x100, light on four sides, steam heat, power, sprinklers, large elevators; suitable for manufacturing. Apply on premises, (owner,) Rieser, telephone, Mad. Sq., 5850.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement and lofts, or entire building, 5-story, 22x100, elevator, steam heat, good light. Apply on premises, or phone Rieser, (owner,) Telephone Madison Sq., 5850.

Offices and Lofts for Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate and Insurance.
414 Madison Av., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5900.

Furnished office to let, 21 Park Row; up-to-date equipment; light and airy; rent very moderate. Apply Zobel Color Works, 101 9th St., Brooklyn. South 4504.

Will sublet beautifully furnished offices in Brokaw Building, 1,457 Broadway, or will sell furniture separate at sacrifice. N 337 Times Downtown.

First floor, corner Park Row, Broadway, Ann St., for retail clothing, shoes, waists. Inquire Frisch, 11 Park Row.

Sublease office, Aeolian Building, area 900 square feet; reasonable rent. Deinniger, 1,416 Broadway.

Madison Av., 926, (784.)—Large store; inquire, 460 Bryant.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.
2,400 square feet floor space for six months for storage of crated furniture; must be south of West Houston St. and have freight elevator. Send price and description to Art Metal Construction Co., 22 Park Place, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Attractively furnished house, fully rented, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, near subway. Address R. L., M 151 Times.

Magnificently furnished residence, $450 monthly. 827 West 75th St., or your broker.

Unfurnished.

On one of the prettiest residential blocks in New York, three-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; front porches and lawn; rent $900 per annum. Inquire 24 West 130th St. or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Must rent at once, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., furnished house from September 1, twelve rooms, reception hall and bath, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, large veranda, two sides of house; lot 60 by 115, two minutes' walk to New Haven Station; will rent reasonable, $100 a month, because owner's family must leave soon to be near camp in South. 90 Cottage Av., Mt. Vernon.

For rent, furnished house, Pelham Manor, Westchester County; modern, 9 rooms, 2 baths; beginning Oct. 1. Apply Real Estates, McClellan, Phone 91 Mount Vernon, and Fish & Marvin, 1997 Pelham.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

At Mountain Station, South Orange, ten-room house, all improvements, $70 per month, or for sale. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3763 Gramercy.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Seven or eight room modern house, with garage, on New York Central or Harlem Railroad, within twenty miles of New York, near station; state rental. Y 201 Times Annex.

Wanted—Unfurnished house in New Rochelle, in Rochelle Park or vicinity; a modern 7-room house; steam heat; permanently from Oct. 1. Address X 394 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Beautiful 9-room house, furnished, every improvement and convenience; fine residential section; pine trees; 10 minutes' walk station; Bradley Beach; very reasonable. S 190 Times.

OCEAN GROVE.—Modern bungalow, attractively furnished, 2 blocks from Ocean, can be occupied till Nov. 1st, $25 per month; September, October, 118 Pilgrim Pathway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 35 EAST, (Hotel Senton.)—Attention! Apartment, luxuriously furnished for bachelor, cost $4,000 to furnish; living room 20x30; $75 a month; references.

64TH ST, (735 Madison Av.)—Large, airy rooms, private bath; Summer rates, $7, $8, $10; small, $2.50, $3.

HANDSOME ROOMS; gentlemen; references; private residence near Washington Square. Stuyvesant 1788.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 222, (also 70 Park Av.)—Single rooms, gentlemen, $4.50, $5.

West Side.

37TH ST., 55, 57, 58 WEST.—Two room and single apartments; nicely furnished; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; kitchenette; private bath; good buildings and street; $25 to $55 a month. Siltenham, 58 West 37th St.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; also small room; gentlemen; summer rates.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished room; electricity, telephone.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $8; Summer rate; small, $3.50.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-kept rooms; running water; $3 to $7; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light; running water; Summer rates.

57TH, 322 WEST.—ROOM, LAVATORY; ADJOINING BATH; GENTLEMAN, THOMPSON.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large, airy room, private house; convenient location; travelers accommodated.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside medium room, lavatory, closet, electricity, telephone, shower. Rouza.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private or adjoining bath; electricity. gentlemen; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, beautiful private bachelor home; finest location.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Cool, well furnished outside rooms; breakfast served; men; exclusive; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Front, large alcove; rear, adjoining bath; second floor.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy room, private bath; electricity; single room; quiet, refinement.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, clean beds, kitchenette; electricity.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Just opening a beautiful house; large, medium and small rooms; private baths; electricity; near subway express.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Room for gentleman; electricity; use of bath; high-class references. Owner.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; first class house.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other room; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable hall room for gentleman; select residence; bath; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; electric light; $7-$8-$10.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette, transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 55 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, cool airy room, kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; all conveniences; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50-$10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, connecting shower bath; small room; exclusive home.

80TH, 108—147 WEST.—Large and small handsome cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful front, facing park; electricity. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 83 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished, decorated; private bath; references.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Large, small rooms; private bath, electricity; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Private residence; newly decorated; large, small rooms, baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, suite; clean, quiet, refined; terms moderate.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

85TH, 186 WEST.—One large room, well furnished; individual bath; excellent location.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4; gentleman only.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive small room; electricity; references; Subway, "L."

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single or en suite; elevator. Kennedy.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with dressing room; parquet floors, electricity.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; shower baths; references. Apt. 41.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Light, comfortable, cool rooms; shower, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Rolfe.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Southern exposure, elevator; New Englanders; 1095 Morningside; fifth, south.

113TH, 523 WEST, (501 Apt.)—Beautiful room; southern exposure; kitchen. Tomlinson.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, private house, refined Jewish family; improvements; reasonable.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Two fine corner rooms; single, en suite. Apt. 108.

126TH ST., 83 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity, telephone, running water; conveniences; moderate rates.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, private family; clean, reasonable. Apt. 55. 6568 Audubon.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 37.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, small front, $5; convenient location. Turner.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

225TH, 22 Marblehill Av.—Nice room, private dwelling, one block from subway; country surroundings. Telephone Marble 791.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL, LARGE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; RUNNING WATER IN ROOM; BREAKFAST SERVED IF DESIRED. 621 W. 113, NEAR RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Exceptional suite; suitable couple, gentlemen; pianola. Meek, Apt. 32.

WEST END AV, 758, (97th.)—Private artistic home, elevator, airy, medium, double, running water; $5.50 to $9; references. Apt. 62.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Delightful large room and alcove, private bath, electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

37TH, 55 WEST.—Studios, north top light, and side light; adjoining room; kitchenette; private bath; all modern conveniences; most desirable buildings and street; $400 to $600 year. Siltenham.

37TH, 55 WEST.—Two-room and single apartments; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; kitchenette; private bath; $30 to $45 month; parlor floor, newly decorated, hard wood floors; open fireplaces; bath; $100. Siltenham, premises.

55TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant floors and single rooms; electricity, select neighborhood; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FAMILY of three want two or three furnished housekeeping rooms, electricity and bath, near school or will share flat with refined people; give full particulars; vicinity 100th St. G 142 Times.

THREE refined young men desire 3 rooms and bath, also breakfast, with private family in or around New York. M 187 Times.

Gentleman wants modern furnished room, bath; state particulars and price; references. H. R., 2,094 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; reference.

89TH, 1,345 Lexington Av.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 218, (Near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; all improvements.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; board optional.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations and board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also parlor floor.

72D, 233 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front rooms; private bath; excellent table; overlooking Hudson.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Double rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations; Park, Museum Natural History; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; excellent location; subway.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large and small rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grosvenort.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (the Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delicious home table; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Desirable light, airy rooms; all conveniences; excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 27; first-class man; eight years' experience on high-grade cars. Stafford, 111 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Have good reliable chauffeur, colored, whom I can recommend. V. C. Brown, 2 West 45th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Three years' experience, careful, reliable, wishes position. Olsen, 70 West 108th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, young man, wants good, steady position; private references. S 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent; 12 years' private reference; $25. B. L., 422 Columbus Av.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, 21, ledger clerk, office assistant, desires change; exempt. G 97 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, (22,) expert, trustworthy, congenial; 6 years' experience; college education; $20. M. Ross, 208 E, 7th St.

COUPLE, colored, chauffeur and general housework; best references. Richards, 240 West 124th St.

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical.)—Can make a first-class drawing and tracing; samples and references. H. Haber, 403 Claremont Parkway.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, structural, experienced, neat tracer, wants work home; moderate. S 378 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Brazilian electrical and mechanical engineer, married, varied experience, speaking Portuguese, French, English, well acquainted with Brazilian conditions, seeks position here or Brazil. Y 202 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Cost and efficiency engineer seeks connection; 18 years' experience; public accounting, systematizing, office and factory management; A-1 executive; references. Loyal, O 216 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, office manager, department head; able correspondent on sales and collections, mail order and manufacturing experience, systematizer, disciplinarian; progressive; age 30; mature enough to command respect of co-workers; young enough to put steam behind my stuff; best references. G 128 Times.

EXECUTIVE, American, experienced in sales and office managing, advertising, purchasing, &c., is open for position; now salesmanager for New England mill. Address Experienced, Box M 168 Times.

LAWYER, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH SUITABLE SALARY. X 381 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant; aged 34. E. Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PAYMASTER, Cashier, manufacturing, seeks opening; at present employed in big plant; long experience; best reference. Confidential, O 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, ex-collegian; exempt from draft, desires connection with future; executive and selling ability. G 128 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experience in ladies' trimmed hats, for Boston manufacturer; commission; references required. X 389 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 22, wants position as salesman; highest references. O 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, automobile accessory; salary or commission. E. R., 375 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Fourteen years' commercial legal training; able assistant to busy executive; now employed, but is seeking an opening with opportunities. D 322 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young gentleman of excellent breeding, education, and experience; barred from military service, desires connection as business or social secretary. X 393 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Unusually equipped executive; college education; excellent credentials; employed; considering change. N 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires responsible position; also banking, Wall Street experience; $25. E. W., 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Detail specialist to busy executive troubled with work. O 215 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction; capable taking full charge all mechanics; can read drawing plans, specifications, estimate. Write, interview, 120 West 116th St., Apt. 4-D.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, reliable, efficient, all mechanical branches; licensed electrician. 224 East 69th.

TRAVELING MAN, successful selling record, desires connection with reliable concern. S 188 Times.

WOULD like to represent in Maryland territory reliable proposition, on commission basis; will be in New York Thursday, Friday; communicate immediately. M 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, highly educated, 31, married, of Danish-German descent, holding responsible position with New York language paper, (advertising department,) wishes position with English publication; 15 years' experience. N 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt from draft, good knowledge bookkeeping, quick and accurate at figures, desires position. G 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) well recommended, wishes position; 8 years' business experience. Levine, 27 East 111th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21; four years' experience in advertising and publishing business; hard worker. S 184 Times.

YOUNG RUSSIAN gentleman, a graduate of university in Paris, seeks position; speaks a fair English. S 187 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND CHARGE CLERK. EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT TRADE. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC., 136 MADISON AV.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. — must be thoroughly experienced double entry, control accounts, accurate at figures; permanent position; salary $15. Phoenix Art Linen Co., 100 Grand St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, wanted by manufacturing concern; state age, salary, and business references; steady position. S. S., 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, hotel experience preferred, but not essential, neat writer, accurate; state references and salary expected. G 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant general office work. Write, stating reference and salary expected; M 178 Times.

CASHIER HOTEL FRONT OFFICE.

Young lady, thoroughly competent to act as cashier in front office at large modern hotel near New York; must be experienced in hotel work, very rapid, accurate, and courteous; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and salary to start; write quick for interview Saturday in New York. Address Hotel Post Office Box 15, New Haven, Conn.

CHAMBERMAID wanted at Meyer's Hotel, corner Hudson and 3d Sts., Hoboken; $30 per month, with meals and room, or $35 per month, with meals.

CHEMIST, (lady,) wanted in pleasant country village to control industrial dairy; must have had laboratory experience; state experience, salary desired. Dairy Chemist, G 126 Times.

CLERK in subscription department of weekly newspaper; must be accurate in figuring and understand office work; give experience, reference; salary $12. O. Box 658.

CLERKS.—Young ladies wanted for clerical positions; salary to start, $8 to $10; good opportunity for advancement. Write Box 156, 1,921 3d Av.

CLERK.—Girl, not under 16, for large publishing house; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary expected, &c. F. D., 228 Times.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

R. H. MACY & CO. have several vacancies for saleswomen who are thoroughly familiar with commercial stationery. Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT, capable in large commercial house; must be ready to commence work at once; apply, fully giving experience and salary expected. Address W. C., 829 East 134th St., Bronx.

DEMONSTRATOR for old and new Pompeian toilet preparations, behind toilet counter, large department stores; position permanent; experience necessary. Apply George Batten Co., 381 4th Av., 12 to 2, 4 to 5:30, Monday and Tuesday.

DESIGNER.

EXPERIENCED DESIGNER ON HIGH-CLASS COTTON WAISTS WANTED. NORMANDY WAIST CO., 2 West 38th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—NEAT APPEARING; PERFECT LETTERS POSITIVELY REQUIRED; GOOD SALARY. CALL 9 TO 10 A. M., AJAX RUBBER CO., 241 WEST 58TH ST.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; steady position to right party. Green Shop, 11 East 67th St.

GIRL, 17, to operate small switchboard and do clerical work; knowledge of typewriting preferred; permanent; excellent opportunity for the one qualified; state salary expected. O. E., 287 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—General housework; Riverside; outside room, private bath; good position. X 377 Times Annex.

GIRL for packing butter wanted. 5 Worth St.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent woman for general housework in country home near New Haven; no in family. Call 9-1 A. M. or evenings Goddard, 61 East 73d.

NURSE, between 25 and 35, for one-year-old infant; in private New York family; residing for Summer at seashore; write for interview, giving references, also age and nationality; wages $40 monthly. 940 Hudson Terminal.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED TO DO CLERICAL WORK. MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE; SALARY TO START $8. WRITE O. A., 200 EAST 23D.

OFFICE CLERKS.
C. KENYON CO.
754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN,
REQUIRE
TWO LEDGER CLERKS,
TWO PAYROLL CLERKS,
TWO COST CLERKS.
MUST BE ACCURATE AND QUICK AT FIGURES. GOOD HANDWRITING; EASY HOURS AND GOOD PAY.

OFFICE WORK.—Wanted, young girl, good at figures, for light office work; one who wants to begin at the very bottom, with good chance for advancement; experience unnecessary, but one who can do stenography and typewriting preferred; state salary and full particulars. Box G 147 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, well educated, expert typist, careful, accurate, speedy, for permanent position as secretary to the President of Holstein pedigree and publishing house in attractive Riverside New York village. E. M. Hastings Co., Lacona, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced saleswomen:

Tea Gowns,
Misses' Wear,
Children's Wear,
Ladies' Neckwear,
Jewelry.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day'

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced saleswomen:

Bakery,
Housefurnishings,
Drugs,
China.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. require the services of saleswomen who are thoroughly experienced in selling silver novelties or sterling and plated flat and hollow ware; also fancy metal goods. Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, to travel for wholesale house; permanent position with salary and expenses. Address, giving age, experience and references, Saleswoman, 272 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced cloaks and suits; Summer trade; good salary. Call 9:30, Krugman & Peltz, 145 West 30th.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced saleswomen:

Tea Gowns,
Misses' Wear,
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SWITCHBOARD and cashier, $75 mo.; bookkeeper, young, $20-$22; beginner, $15; steno., legal expr., $20; stenos., commercial, $18. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Hundreds; permanencies; law, $20; commercial, $20; bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 92 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

Efficiency Bureau, Inc., Ag'y., 30 E. 42d St.; immediate openings; high-grade positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; for not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
35 West 42d St.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 23-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, Broadway at 14th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced and efficient; highest prevailing wages. Call Empire City Pearl Button Works, 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, with knowledge of bookkeeping, capable of taking charge of office. Apply 8:30-9:30 A. M., Room 1302, 1,182 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young stenographer with office experience; start, $10; advancement depending on ability. 295 Lafayette St., top floor.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thoroughly capable in business; good pay; apply immediately in person. Greek Line, 20 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid and accurate; permanent position. Write Willard Storage Battery Co., 228 West 58th.

STENOGRAPHER; must be competent and familiar with office work. Address, in own handwriting, Advertiser, 62 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian firm. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, G 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; Oliver machine; accurate and quick; salary, $12; steady position. 15 William St., Room 627.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; permanent; advancement. Answer fully, stating salary beginning, E 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. French Perfume Co., 141 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER in real estate 5th Av. office; state experience and salary wanted. Box A. B., 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl wanted, one experienced on billing machine. G 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of taking full charge of office, publishing house; state full qualifications, age, salary. M 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; must be capable operator; state experience, references, and salary. Box G 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; accustomed other office duties; permanent. Babcock, perfumer, 116 West 14th.

TEACHER for special work; year's contract. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE switchboard (plug) operator wanted; must have a good memory, be experienced at filing, and also be a competent typist. Apply by letter or call with written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, with practical experience, well educated, and refined. Apply immediately in person, Greek Line, 20 Pearl St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One who is familiar with clerical work; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 173 Times.

TYPIST.—Large office near Grand Central requires services of young lady about 20 as typist; must be of neat appearance, rapid, accurate, and unquestionable character; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars and salary desired. X 145 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, with knowledge of billing; must be rapid and accurate at figures; good salary to the right party. Call at N. S. Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

TYPIST, with knowledge of dictating machine; $15. Room 708, 114 Liberty St.

TYPEWRITER.—Expert operator wanted; need not be stenographer, but willing to learn operation of dictaphone machine; excellent chance for advancement; state qualifications. Manufacturer, G 357 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, (French,) capable of writing French and taking English dictations; steady position; write stating age and salary required. G 88 Times.

UPHOLSTERY SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. require the services of thoroughly experienced upholstery saleswomen accustomed to sell shades and poles, silks, fringes, fancy nets, and scrims. Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

WANTED CASHIERS.

A large number of cashiers are required by
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
Those familiar with tube system preferred. Positions are permanent, with exceptional opportunities for advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

WOMAN.—Intelligent woman to do cooking in large employes' lunchroom catering to 250 women; must have experience in preparing and serving attractive luncheon dishes in quantity; 8:30 to 5:30 daily; Saturday half day; position requires a high-grade, efficient person, accustomed to first-class work and good surroundings; fullest particulars required as to experience and salary. N 400 Times Downtown.

WOMEN of refinement, interested in girls, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in their care and training. Apply in person Friday, 9 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN.—Experienced white woman as nurse to child three years old; references required. Apt. 8C, 270 Convent Av.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, intelligent, as invoice clerk and general office hand; accustomed to Oliver typewriter. Apply by letter only, stating salary. William Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY in charging department of wholesale house; one experienced in charging from call Underwood machine. A. Steinhardt & Bro., Broadway and 17th St.

YOUNG LADIES wanted to teach and sell Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines; salary. Apply personally at 218 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES to address envelopes on typewriter; good opportunity. Levy & Nathan, 104 5th Av., 9th floor.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS! BOOKKEEPERS! TWENTY-FIVE PERMANENT POSITIONS; SALARIES FROM $12 PER WEEK TO $1,800 PER ANNUM.
ALSO THE UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, &C., CONTINUES!
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., ROOM 725,
NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly competent; must have good record and references; publishing, printing, or advertising experience would be an advantage; write, giving previous experience and salary expected. Address Unusual Opportunity, M 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, high school graduate, for medium-sized engineering office; intelligence and industry will guarantee rapid advancement; salary small to start; give full particulars. N 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
wanted immediately; young, well educated and thoroughly experienced stenographer; reply in detail, stating religion, age, experience, and salary desired. X 397 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED OLIVER MACHINE; LARGE COMMERCIAL HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; NOMINAL SALARY TO START; EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS C. W., 829 EAST 134TH ST., BRONX.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted for office of large publishing house; first class; Oliver operator preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. M 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID, ACCURATE OPERATOR; PREFER ONE KNOWING OR WILLING TO LEARN DICTAPHONE. J. L. TAYLOR, 698 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; experienced; must be competent; permanent position with advancement; state full particulars and salary. X 388 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young lady, experienced in manufacturing office about fifteen miles from New York; reply by letter, stating age and experience. X 396 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington operator, in large manufacturing concern; state in detail education, experience, and nationality; salary $75 pe. month. O 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Must be able to take rapid shorthand and dictaphone dictation; state experience and salary expected. O 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in office; permanent position, with chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. Box O 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young woman to be generally useful in doctor's office; must live on premises; salary $50 per month and lodging. Apply Friday, 9-12, 45 East 60th St.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO YOUNG MEN TO OBTAIN PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY; NO MECHANICAL WORK; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; SALARY TO START $15.00 PER WEEK. APPLY AFTER 8 A. M. AT 182 EAST 15TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Large firm of certified public accountants in New York wants seniors of proven ability with cost experience for its permanent staff; excellent opportunity; state full particulars as to age, experience, nationality, &c. N 399 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted, salaried position, by publishing printer; wide experience in developing sales and constructing the incidental advertising; ability to originate new sales plans for large advertisers necessary; layout and sketching faculties desirable. Address M 181 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO YOUNG MEN TO OBTAIN PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY; NO MECHANICAL WORK; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; SALARY TO START $15.00 PER WEEK. APPLY AFTER 8 A. M. AT 182 EAST 15TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AN OPPORTUNITY
is offered to young men to obtain permanent positions in the Commercial Department of the Consolidated Gas Company; no mechanical work; high school graduates preferred; salary to start, $15 per week. Apply after 8 A. M. at 132 East 15th St., 3d floor.

ARCHITECT,
PLAN EXAMINER, GRADE 2.
Salary $1,050.
21 years of age and over, who has one year's experience as draftsman or in other work of a corresponding character involving a knowledge of plan reading. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until Aug. 23 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; duties, 6. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

ARE YOU ENTIRELY
SATISFIED?
We are looking for men, real men, who can do a big man's work and earn a big man's pay; if you know the selling game and can handle men and are willing to show us what abilities you have in you, we want you; sales ability, plus executive power and grit, will earn for you commission of $5,000 per year and upward; we can use at once both salesmen and sales managers. Phone Montgomery 2942 (Jersey City) for appointment.

ASSISTANT STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; BRIGHT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN FILLING ORDERS, FOR BEADS AND FANCY GOODS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. M 165 TIMES.

ASSISTANT wanted for financial paper; must have three years' experience; five particulars; confidential; good opportunity. D 310 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT wanted for perfume laboratory; experienced; first-class references. M 175 Times.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN, REPAIRMEN.—Good opportunity for men experienced on electric starters. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

BANK CLERK for family hotel. Apply 164 West 74th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent man required, (ineligible for draft;) must understand double entry books, sales and purchase ledgers and be able to take off trial balances without supervision; one accustomed to an importing business preferred; call or apply by letter, stating particulars of experience, salary expected, etc. Walpole Brothers, 373 Fifth Avenue.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly competent at double entry, not under 25 years of age; must be able to use typewriter; knowledge of stenography desirable, but not essential; must have references that will bear strictest scrutiny; salary $20 a week. Apply by letter or call with written application. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND CHARGE CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT TRADE. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC., 136 MADISON AV.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, experienced, by machinery concern, capable taking full charge of books. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, an assistant; one who has had some experience. N 348 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunities for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic; address in own handwriting, stating age and nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. G 354 Times Downtown.

BOY, high school graduate preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement offered to a young man of promise, able to present references of highest character; $7 to $8 to start, dependent on ability. O 210 Times.

BOYS.—Wanted, in very large wholesale dry goods firm, several boys; no experience necessary; excellent chance to learn the business. O 204 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, bright, clean, public school graduate preferred, for office work and errands; salary, $7. Apply 17th floor, 501 5th Av.

BOY wanted in a wholesale woolen house; bright and active. G 139 Times.

CARPENTERS, (200,) starting new camp; apply immediately ready for work. Aviation Field, Mineola, L. I.

CHECKER, experienced, for notions. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

CLERKS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.—A LARGE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DESIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL CLERKS AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS; STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, EXPERIENCE. N 371 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, junior, familiar with filing and general office work; typewriting experience preferable. Apply employment department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

CLERKS.—Production and time, machine shop experience preferred; salary $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Write Box 128, 1,921 3d Av.

CORSET DESIGNER, who knows how to make a garment right; state experience and salary expected. Address, 1,194 Fair Av., Columbus, Ohio.

CORRESPONDENT.

A thoroughly competent man experienced in handling sales correspondence required by large manufacturer; must be well educated and have had all-round business training; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. X 400 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class mechanical tracers wanted for work on aeronautical motors; location, New York City; reply, giving age, nationality, experience in full, and wages wanted; also sample of work, if possible; same will be returned; no attention can be paid to application not giving complete information. Tracer, 186 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical or electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—First-class; one who is familiar with machine tools design. Apply Himoff Machine Co., 45 Mill St., opposite East 92d St. Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

DRAFTSMEN.—Familiar with structural steel and mill building construction. Apply Fuller Engineering Co., Allentown, Penn.

DRESS SALESMAN
for office and department store trade in city only; commission or salary. Grand Dress House, 36 East Broadway.

ENGINEER for an institution, single man with license required; pay $20 a week, board and room. Address S. Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
for a young man, about 18 years of age, to learn the insurance brokerage business; some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; state salary desired. Address O 214 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN or assistant for food products factory, with shipping knowledge preferred; references and salary expected. R. R., 276 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Wanted on gentleman's place in Connecticut working gardener, all-year job; must understand vegetables, flowers, care of lawns, chickens and pigs; no hot house; must have a competent wife willing to board assistant gardener and chauffeur; gardener's house with electric light, steam heat, running water; must have best of references as to ability and responsibility. Apply Gardener, Room No. 412, 25 Broad St., New York City.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on mechanical or electrical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunity for advancement. Apply 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

MACHINIST.—A1 lathe hand or toolmaker, without foreign dialect, for nice place out of town; no labor trouble. N 367 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Wanted, by an old established house, a high-class Spanish man, thoroughly acquainted with export business; must be a good scholar, speak English, and have some knowledge of drugs and chemicals; splendid opportunity for address, stating experience, salary. N 388 Times Downtown.

MAN of wide experience in developing sales and constructing the incidental advertising wanted by publishing printer; ability to originate new sales plans for large advertisers necessary; lay-out and sketching faculties desirable. Address G. H., Box 19 Times.

MAN to attend door of silk salesroom; must be of good appearance; state salary expected; references required. M 179 Times.

MANAGER and buyer, experienced, for ladies' wear specialty shop located in large city in Western York; must not be subject to draft. X 379 Times Annex.

METAL BENCH HANDS, machinists, woodworkers, and assemblers for aeroplane work wanted. Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, bright, about 20 years, as office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures and know how to operate typewriter; state age, experience, and salary. H. H., 272 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LONG SAULT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Said company having been dissolved, all persons having claims against the same are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the company in Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, on or before August 22nd, 1917. G. R. GIBBONS,
Assistant Treasurer.
Dated, August 7th, 1917.

A. S. W.—RETURN TO ALLENTOWN; imperative; report to Fletcher and wire me, and will see you through; otherwise serious consequences from father. Fowler.

Will Alfred Whiting, formerly of Chicago, Ill., or any person knowing his whereabouts communicate with Edith G. Cheever, 4,650 Woodlawn Av., Chicago, Ill.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—BAKERY at 203 Bleecker St. will be sold Aug. 21, 1917. Vincenza Termini.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for general utility work in the office of a large jobbing house in steam supplies and engineering business; one with similar experience preferred; a man between 30 and 35 years of age; wages to start $20; chance for advancement; state full qualifications, former experience. Address G. U., 213 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Good boys are scarce, but good boys who come to us grow into positions of responsibility; we need one now for office work; reply, stating age, salary expected, &c. L. F., 223 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted; old established house; good chance for advancement; must furnish reference. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Room 1408, 140 Nassau St.

OFFICE BOY.—Able to take dictation and use machine; $7 per week; reply in own handwriting, giving references. N 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for a large office of a manufacturing Brooklyn concern; excellent chance for advancement. G 358 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY required, if possible with high school graduation. X 385 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in an import and export office; good pay and prospects. M 181 Times.

PAPER SALESMAN.—An experienced man, 30 to 35 years of age, on bonds, book, and writings for an established mill selling direct to converters, printers, and publishers; salary; state particulars fully in confidence; letters returned if requested. M 170 Times.

PAPER SALESMAN Wanted—Experienced on box boards and specialties; man, 30 to 35 years of age; salary; state experience fully; capable man only; letters in strict confidence. M 174 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced for exterior and interior commercial photography. Write, with details and experience and salary expected, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PORTER, &c.—Man of good habits, steady, reliable, for position of office porter, sweeping and general cleaning of office; hours 4 A. M. to 1 P. M.; resident of Chelsea neighborhood; give full information regarding past record, religion, age and salary expected. C. R., 276 Times Downtown.

PRINTER
For High-Class Color Work
by New York Firm.
Must be capable, experienced man, with executive ability and take charge of help. A permanent position for the right man. Applications, to be considered, must state in full detail previous experience, references, age, and salary expected. P. R., Box 238 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT SALESMEN.
Large children's wash dress manufacturer open to receive applications for 1918 Spring line; strictly commission basis; state territory. X 398 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
If you can show that you have successfully sold any line.
Why not connect yourself now with a house that does big business in a big way?
Our phenomenal success and growth in the last few years have created a constantly increasing demand for men.
We have a definite scale of advancement. If you are as good as the next man you will climb as quickly.
Our new arrangements will pay any conscientious worker big returns immediately.
Free transportation and drawing account.
August profit sharing contest now on.
Come in and look over one of the most efficient salesa organizations in the world and talk it over with us.
ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,
120 West 32nd Street, New York City.

SALESMEN.
FIVE MORE OF GOOD APPEARANCE, HIGH CLASS, ON THE NEW MINIATURE ELECTRIC SIGN INTERIOR WORK; NO COMPETITION; OVER 10,000 IN USE IN CHICAGO; FEDERAL PATENT; GOOD COMMISSION. FEDERAL SIGN SYSTEM, (ELECTRIC,) THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 949 WEST 43D ST.

SALESMAN—Ambitious, high-grade, who is a strong closer, to call upon interested men who have been thoroughly prepared for interview; only one, who can show an absolutely clean record and unquestioned references need apply; this is an excellent opportunity to build a permanent income with a responsible scientific organization of national scope selling a service to business men; scientific or medical education advantageous; commission basis. M 172 Times.

SALESMAN.—Active, aggressive, and clean cut, for real estate work, with office in the Country Life Exposition; a trial of several weeks on commission basis, without drawing account, will be necessary to prove worth; single man, at least 29, sober, reliable and neat appearing, required. Mr. Mulady, 10:30 A. M., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMEN.—Financial organization, enlarging its sales force, needs three men, 22 to 35; $600 minimum monthly; commission; permanent place for men willing to pay the price of hard work and intelligent application; experience unnecessary; advance seekers need not apply. Call suite 901, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN for New York State, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, and vicinity on commission basis; one who is acquainted with large wholesale buyers of TOYS, TOILET BRUSHES, &c.; excellent opportunity to right man; state full particulars, age, experience, &c. G 355 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted; high-grade, clean-cut, aggressive man who knows he can sell merchandise, with department store experience; highest recommendations necessary; brains, initiative, and pep; state age and experience; expense advanced against commission. Call Riddick, Hotel McAlpin, Thursday.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Young men accustomed to meeting high-class retail trade by large household electric specialty corporation; commission while learning; salary when ability is proven. See McNamee, 346 Audubon Av., (182d St.,) N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced paint salesman to canvass Philadelphia and Pennsylvania trade; no other lines; state age, experience, age, whether married or single, references, salary or commission expected. X 383 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for Middle West; strong line $9, $16.50 cotton waists; must have exceptionally large following with first-class trade; straight commission basis; can handle other waist. I. L., 305 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN FOR POPULAR-PRICED MOTOR TRUCK; COMMISSION BASIS; ONLY CAPABLE MEN NEED APPLY. M 162 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted in town; one who has had experience about import orders, embroideries; silk wearing; state experience and reference; commission. Apply Japanese, S 181 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile experience preferred, but not essential, to sell low-priced popular car on commission; plenty of prospects. Apply Briscoe Sales Co., 1,794 Broadway.

SALESMAN for Chicago and Northwest, to carry the best line made in infants' bathrobes and other children's novelties; commission basis. X 387 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced on silk top skirts and silk dresses for New York and out of town. Commission basis only. Laurétta Skirt Co., 456 Fourth Av.

SALESMAN to handle a complete line of tungsten nitrogen miniature lamps to take to the consumer; large commission. Jules Electric Co., 209 West 48th St.

SALESMEN (2) able to sign up $50 yearly contracts locally; not books or insurance; 30% paid immediately. Call, after 10 A. M., Sullivan-Ball, 118 West 32d St.

SALESMAN for Connecticut for glue and sandpaper manufacturer; state nationality, age, experience, salary expected. N 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced clothing salesman wanted; state age and experience; a high-class proposition; good saltary to right man. M 169 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced leather goods salesmen to sell a high-grade line on commission. G 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on ladies' (quilted vests and quilted crib pads; commission basis; ready seller. M 187 Times.

SOLICITORS on photographs in quantities; commercial, theatrical, &c.; male or female; liberal commission basis. N 358 Times Downtown.

STABLEMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO. HAVE
STEADY JOBS WITH GOOD PAY
FOR STABLEMEN. APPLY TO
SUPERINTENDENT OF STABLES, 161 WEST 19TH ST., CITY.

STOCK SALESMAN. — HIGH-GRADE MAN WITH CLEAN RECORD AND PROVEN ABILITY CAN FORM PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH A HOUSE HANDLING HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES; NOW SPECIALIZING IN THE LIVELIEST ISSUE OF THE DAY; ONLY MAN OF BIG CALIBRE AND GOOD CLOSER NEED APPLY; COMMISSION. O 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewri

GERMAN INTRIGUE PROMPTED CHINA'S ACT

Sought to Create Disorder in the Orient, Says Peking Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—China's official explanation of the declaration of a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, in the form of a statement by the Foreign Office, was received tonight at the Chinese Legation here. It said:

"In view of the many kinds of German intrigue, seeking to create disorder in China, the Chinese Government found it impossible to wait for the convocation of Parliament before declaring the existence of the state of war with Germany, especially since the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government had been previously approved by Parliament almost unanimously.

"Austria-Hungary has all along been acting in concert with the German Imperial Government. Moreover, the Austrians, like the Germans, have special settlements in China which might easily be used by Germans, who speak the same language as Austrians, as a base of operation for further intrigues, thereby rendering the situation still more difficult for China to cope with.

"The Chinese Government, therefore, was unable to adopt a different attitude toward Austria-Hungary."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—ON JULY 18 PACKAGE CONTAINING BREWER'S REVENUE STAMPS WAS LOST; OF NO VALUE TO FINDER BUT IN BROOKLYN; WE OFFER TO ANY ONE GIVING INFORMATION LEADING TO THEIR RECOVERY $500. ASK YOUR FRIENDS OR ACQUAINTANCES WHETHER THEY HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A PACKAGE AND REPORT TO OBERMEYER & LIEBMANN, BREWERS, 59 BREMEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LOST.—Will party who found handbag last Wednesday night, Grand Central sub express or 71st St., please return baggage check and key? Owner sick. Also watches, name in back, valued as family treasures. Keep money. Wiser, 62 West 71st.

LOST—Diamond ring, in small purse, Tuesday afternoon about 3:30, on Riverside bus going from 72d to 57th St. Finder please return to Apartment 11A, 166 West 72d St., and receive liberal reward; phone 7640 Columbus.

LOST.—$250 reward for return of platinum diamond wrist watch lost last Thursday, August 9th, in Shanley's Times Square Restaurant. Black, Starr and Frost, Fifth Av. and 48th Street, New York City.

LOST.—Friday, 10th, between Broad and New 26ths. and 4th Av. and 18th St., gentleman's platinum onyx ring; initials "E. S."; liberal reward to finder. S. Schap, 33 New St.

LOST.—Twenty-five dollars reward for return of gold family case, lost Friday between 50th and 52d Sts. on Madison Av., to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., 624 Fifth Av., City.

LOST.—Tuesday morning, between Madison, N. J., and 6th Av., 14th St., brooch, with three lapislazuli; $5 reward. Return Mrs. Robert W. Rogers, Madison, N. J.

LOST—168th to 143d St.-St. Nicholas Av., gold brooch, having one garnet, two rubies, one diamond; reward on return. Slade, Room 608, 261 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday night on Ocean or Gates Av. car, gold bracelet, 3 emeralds; reward. Thomas, 2,336 Halleck Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1098 Bushwick.

LOST—A diamond brooch, between Woodmansten Inn and West 70th St., Aug. 14; liberal reward. Mrs. Lehmann, 135 West 79th St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, at Hunters Island Inn, Tuesday night; reward; no questions asked. Boivie, 16 Maiden Lane.

$500 REWARD.

LOST.—In taxi, Monday, between 5:30 and 6 P. M., from 43d St. and 5th Av. to 375 Park Av., gray suede bag containing following pieces of jewelry: 1 pearl chain and pearl and diamond pendant, 2 large platinum and diamond bar pins, 2 flexible diamond and platinum bracelets, 1 diamond and platinum watch with black silk wristband, 1 moire silk powder case and cash; keep cash and $500 reward; no questions asked. Return to Room 701, 18 East 41st St.

$1,500 reward for jewelry lost at Watch Hill night of July 30; $1,000 reward for return of pearl necklace; no questions asked. X 395 Times Annex.

REWARD.—Keys, lost Broadway, 90th St., identification tag, "Mississippi Valley Trust Company." Sondheimer, 152 5th Av. Chelsea 5068.

REWARD.—Silver gilt powder box, blue enamel top; bottom marked "E. W. R." Phone Rector 3680.

REWARD.—Gold Japanese ring, Sea Gate; initials "P. R." 241 Clinton St.

Found.

FOUND—Broadway and 125th St., female maltese terrier. Apply 261 West 125th St.

FORD NOW FOR WAR TILL FOE IS CRUSHED

Says Every Man, Woman, and Child Must Help to End Militarism.

BUSY ON AIRPLANE WORK

Is Making 200,000 Airplane Cylinders to be Delivered at the Rate of 1,000 a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—In an interview given out here this afternoon, the first one in many months, Henry Ford made it clear that whatever views he may have once entertained with regard to war, he is now fully converted to the belief that the struggle must go on until German autocracy is crushed.

"We must prepare to go to the limit for the struggle," said Mr. Ford. "Without letting hatred creep into our hearts, every man, woman, and child should put all energy into crushing militarism. For once and all war is now discredited in the whole world, and the great thing to be reached is the destruction of war for the future.

"I cannot see that any great harm has come in waiting until now with our war preparations. Things have moved so fast in a mechanical way since this war began that many things that were new three years ago are out of date now. We are making 200,000 airplane cylinders of steel for the Government, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 a day. We have just developed a way of making a cylinder of solid steel cheaply. We are glad to help the Government and would help even more if called on. We are glad to help in the fight to stamp out militarism; we feel we are doing that in producing the cylinders and would produce 5,000 or 10,000 a day if called upon.

"A great many of the men who work on these cylinders are of German birth, and they are just as keen for stamping out militarism as any of us. We all want the war stopped, and the way to stop it is to let the world know that this country is in it for all it is worth."

Mr. Ford has left the matter of price to be settled by the Government after the cylinders are made, the Government and Mr. Ford to figure the cost, and the Government to pay a fair recompense, but without profit to the Ford company. "It costs very little more to produce steel now than it did before the war," he said.

Asked how the war would affect the work at his plant, Mr. Ford said:

"We will not ask exemptions for any of our men. We will save the places for those who are drafted. If we are in business when the war is over they will be taken back."

Then reverting to national questions he said:

"I do not believe that President Wilson will miss any opportunity to bring about a peace that will be honorable and have a fair chance of being permanent. Some good usually can be found coming out of the worst, and I believe this war will impress us with the fact that we are the most wasteful nation on the globe and that we shall follow lines that will make for economy and efficiency."

"Craftsman Farms" Sold.

George Howe has sold for Gustav Stickley, the originator of the Craftsman idea in furniture and architecture, his 650-acre estate near Morristown, N. J., to Major George S. Weinberg, U. S. A. The property was known as "Craftsman Farms." In its accumulation and development it represents years of study and careful personal effort on the part of Mr. Stickley. More than $350,000 is said to have been spent on the property.

General Sessions Recount Waits.

The recount of the votes cast for the office of Judge of General Sessions last November before Justice Sawyer and a jury was postponed yesterday until Sept. 11, to await a decision by the Appellate Division on Justice Mullan's refusal on Monday to dismiss the suit of ex-Judge James A. Delehanty, who was a candidate for the office, for a recount.

ALL-DAY SUFFRAGE RIOTS.

Crowd Attacks W. B. Hale When He Sympathizes with Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The militant suffragettes resumed their picketing of the White House today and were the storm centre of miniature riots from early morning until sundown. Many lively scrimmages occurred during the day, in which bluejackets of the Naval Reserve joined with civilians in tearing "Kaiser Wilson" banners from the members of the National Woman's Party.

During the turmoil women's dresses were torn and their hands scratched, while men and the youths of the Naval Reserve had their hats crushed and clothing rumpled. Not a few of the men and bluejackets bore scratches as a result of the skirmishes. Officers of the Woman's Party said tonight one banner addressed to "Kaiser Wilson" and forty-nine others had been destroyed during the day.

When William Bayard Hale, former special envoy to Mexico, standing at the west gate, started to sympathize with Miss Katherine Morey of Boston, whose banner had been seized by the crowd, he was set upon by sailors.

"You'd better keep out of this," yelled Hale, as a sailor began to push him along.

A jeer came from the crowd. Mr. Hale turned to get away, some of the crowd making a path for him. But as he moved along some of the men turned upon him, giving him a bad jostling that sent him reeling. Eventually Mr. Hale was allowed to proceed after somebody in the crowd shouted "Haug him up!"

No suffragettes were arrested, but nearly all of them were without banners when they finally left the White House gate at nightfall.

MRS. DE SAULLES SEES SON.

Boy Plays in Her Room and Carries His Bird House Away.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 15.—John L. De Saulles, Jr., the little son of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, who killed his father, was taken to the county jail this morning by his aunt, Mrs. Caroline Degener, and Mrs. G. M. Hecksner of Westbury. They were accompanied by Harry V. Dougherty, a detective from New York. When the automobile stopped at the jail Dougherty carried the boy to his mother's room.

Mrs. De Saulles was lying on the bed when he entered and did not rise. The boy kissed her and then for more than half an hour played about the room. He was much interested in a bird house his mother had for him, and which he carried away with him when he left. Sheriff Seaman says Mrs. De Saulles eats but little and spends most of her time in bed.

RUTH CRUGER FUND AIDS MRS. HUMISTON

Committee of Prominent New York Women Formed to Protect Young Girls.

TO SEEK MISSING ONES

Causes of Strange Disappearances Will Be Investigated with View to Making City Safe.

At a meeting held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday morning a committee of prominent New York women organized the Ruth Cruger Emergency Fund, with Mrs. William Curtis Demarest as Chairman and Mrs. Felix Adler as Treasurer. The immediate purpose of the fund is to support the work of Mrs. Grace Humiston in investigating the cases of missing girls whom the police have been unable to find. Money is urgently needed and the members of the committee appeal to the public to help them raise $50,000 in the next six months. Checks should be sent either to Mrs. Adler or to the headquarters of the fund, 110 West Fortieth Street.

In a statement yesterday Mrs. Demarest said: "We want to bring just that sort of help to girls in trouble which a police department cannot give. We want these girls, and their relatives and friends, to feel that they can call upon or write to any member of our committee in absolute confidence. This fund should stand as an assurance that the women of New York will give their aid to girls in trouble."

The membership of the committee to date includes:

Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Ira Borrows, Mrs. Bernard Baruch, Mrs. George Hilliard Benjamin, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Mrs. Edward B. Close, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Mrs. William R. Davenport, Mrs. Norman S. Dike, Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Mrs. Frederick C. Hodgson, Mrs. Ernest L. Ibsen, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Robert Lovett, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Frederick Paterson, Mrs. Oren Root, Mrs. Jacob Shiff, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Albert Strauss, Mrs. Irene Swazey, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. William R. Willcox, Mrs. W. A. White, Mrs. Alexander M. Bing, Mrs. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk.

"This is an emergency call," said Mrs. Demorest. "We have perfected the organization of a representative woman's committee of the City of New York, which has been under way for some time. Under the skilled research of Mrs. Humiston, we believe that her work during the next six months will bring to light a body of evidence which will give definite information as to the variety of causes behind the disappearance of young girls in this city, and which will be of material value in formulating better policies for safeguarding young girls in New York City.

"In this belief we appeal, with the conviction of receiving an immediate response, to all the fathers, brothers, mothers and sisters in New York City. Thousands of girls in this city are not surrounded by the normal safeguards of home and family. For these thousands the general public has an especial responsibility."

Mrs. Humiston Rebuffed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Grace Humiston of New York, who is investigating the mysterious murder of Mrs. Brandon here as the representative of a Washington newspaper, had a controversy today with Detective Joseph Dougherty of the Baltimore force. As Dougherty was about to visit a colored woman who, it was thought, might be able to give evidence, Mrs. Humiston insisted on entering his automobile and making the visit with him. He refused to allow her to go, expressing doubt that the New York Police Department had assigned her to the case. Mrs. Humiston objected strenuously, but Dougherty remained firm.

German Benefit Society Disbands.

After an existence of sixty years, the German Brewers' and Coopers' Sick Benefit Society of Brooklyn recently resolved to disband, as the membership had fallen to twenty-two persons in good standing and, according to the report in the local German press of the meeting at which dissolution was decided upon, there was no hope of any appreciable increase in the near future. The property of the defunct organization, which amounted to about $4,400, was equally divided among the members. Among the founders of the society were the Brooklyn master brewers, Josef and Henry Liebmann.

CITY TO WELCOME BELGIANS

Mayor Calls for Enthusiastic Greeting for War Commission.

Mayor Mitchel issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon the citizens of the city to do all in their power to give an enthusiastic welcome to the Belgian War Commission to the United States when it arrives here. In the proclamation he says:

"On Tuesday, Aug. 21, the Belgian War Mission to the United States will become the guests of the City of New York. The presence of this mission will afford the people of New York an opportunity to express their admiration for the heroic Belgian nation and their sympathy for the wrongs which Belgium has suffered from the despotism with which our own country is now at war. Our pride in receiving this mission will be intensified by the thought that Belgium, bleeding but unconquered, represents in its devotion to justice, liberty, and law the high ideals to which the United States is now dedicating its own young manhood. We who are about to commit our fortunes to the struggle may well salute the nation which has pointed the way for all who love liberty and fear only dishonor.

"Wherefore I, John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby direct that during the visit of these distinguished guests the flag of Belgium shall be displayed upon all public buildings in the city, and I call upon the inhabitants of the city appropriately to decorate and illuminate their buildings, and to display therefrom the flag of Belgium beside the flag of the United States."

Try a 60¢ Box of IN-B-TWEENS (12 Cigars) TO-DAY

Manhattan Shirts Reduced

The best known shirts in America at reduced prices—*now* when every textile is increasing in price by leaps and bounds.

$1.75 Shirts	$1.35	$4.00 Shirts	$3.15
$2.00 and $2.25 Shirts	$1.65	$5.00 Shirts	$3.85
$2.50 Shirts	$1.85	$6.00 & $6.50 Shirts	$4.85
$3.00 Shirts	$2.15	$8.00 Shirts	$6.35
$3.50 Shirts	$2.85	$10 & $12 Shirts	$7.65

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Our Remnant Sale Is a Great Feature

$21.50 $21.50

Do you know what it is—what it means—what it saves? It is a clothes buying opportunity sale that shouldn't be missed.

Every suit end left from the season's selling, irrespective of former cost, is reduced to a uniform price.

There are hundreds of ends—nearly every weave, fabric and color in our varied stock is represented. All are worth much more than they cost.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Driving a man is like driving a motor car. The speed and efficiency developed depend upon the intelligence of the driver.
Arnheim Axioms.

51 Automobiles Now Cost More

Former $1200 to $1400 Cars Advanced to Super-Six Price—Hudson Cost, Too, Must Soon Go Up

Material costs have increased so much and so fast lately that all automobile prices must be advanced.

So far the Super-Six remains at the price it has sold at all this year. That is because present cars are built of materials contracted for last year before the biggest increases became effective.

Since January some car prices have been advanced twice. Increases run from $200 to $300 on cheaper cars than the Hudson, and from $350 to $700 on cars which sold above the Super-Six price.

Until Hudson prices must be advanced a Super-Six can be bought for about the same price as cars which recently sold at $1200 to $1400.

Hudson Choice When Others Cost Less

Even when such cars sold at $200 to $300 less than the Super-Six its sales were greater than those of any two makes of their class. Everyone who knows will choose a Hudson as against such cars now that there is so little difference in their cost. No material change has been made in design or construction. They are practically the same as when sold for much less than present prices.

Hudson leadership is understood by all motorists. All know the effectiveness of the Super-Six motor. No other car has or can have a motor like it. That is why no other car has ever equaled its records for endurance.

Almost 40,000 owners now drive Super-Sixes. They have made records that to many are quite as impressive as those made on the speedway and in contests which have been extensively advertised.

The Super-Six is a lifetime car. Its great endurance is due to the smoothness of the Super-Six motor. It minimizes vibration. Vibration is the most destructive force in a motor. All Hudson tests show how, by minimizing vibration endurance is obtained.

The Super-Six is the most powerful automobile motor of its size known. By minimizing vibration most of the power is delivered and is not, as with other types, consumed within the motor.

More Proof for Hudson

If you have followed Super-Six history you have been interested in each succeeding test and know it has called for greater and greater endurance. At first we did not know the limits of Hudson endurance. Then we felt we could rest content if the car would hold up in the one hour and the 100-mile trial. That was greater than any other car had done. But, the Super-Six showed no wear at the end of those runs. We wanted to know just what its true limits were so new tests were made. Each succeeding trial was made harder in an effort to reveal the real limits of Super-Six endurance. No such test has yet been found.

Each Test More Trying

When there were no more revealing stock car tests to be made then special racing cars were built. The same principle which accounts for the endurance in stock cars was built into the racing cars. On the speedway in competition with the fastest, most carefully built automobiles in the world, the Super-Six specials made records unequaled by any racing cars in the history of racing.

In nine championship races twenty-two entries were made. All save one finished within the money; an accident forced that one car out.

Hudson specials won first in four events; second in six; third in two; fourth in three; fifth in three; sixth, seventh and eighth in one each.

These records mean much to all who are familiar with the terrific strains encountered at high speeds. One hundred miles at racing speed calls for greater endurance than a year of ordinary use.

Almost 40,000 Cars Prove It

But, if these records do not mean so much to you, then think of the almost 40,000 cars that individual owners are using. Recall what you must have heard in the way of praise for the Super-Six from those owners you know. The Super-Six is known in every community. You do not have to go far to find a Super-Six enthusiast. There is a Super-Six for every six miles of improved roadway in America.

Can there with such evidence as to Super-Six quality be any choice now when compared to cars that now sell in the Super-Six price class?

When there was a difference of $200 to $300 some did buy other cars because of the apparent saving. Now all must choose the Super-Six. Such preference will soon exhaust the supply of materials bought in last year's more favorable market. Then the price of the Super-Six must be advanced. Until that time, judged by the standards of other cars in performance and price, the Super-Six is the best automobile value on the market.

But, you must not delay if you are to get a Super-Six at its present advantageous price.

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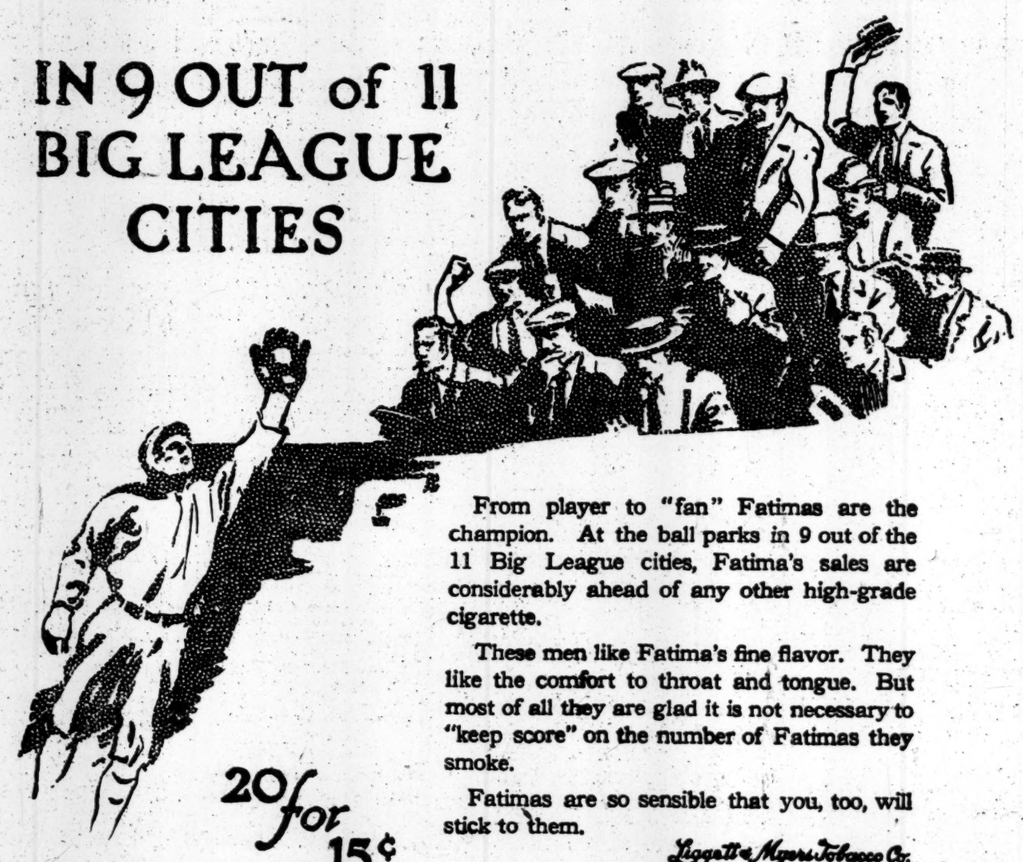
IN 9 OUT of 11 BIG LEAGUE CITIES



From player to "fan" Fatimas are the champion. At the ball parks in 9 out of the 11 Big League cities, Fatima's sales are considerably ahead of any other high-grade cigarette.

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